ANNEX III: DRAFT LOGFRAME OF SIMS PROJECT

This is a draft SIMS logframe provided as guidance to applicants of the call for proposals for partner organizations of SIMS. The logframe is currently being revised and will be slightly adjusted.

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	External Factors (Assumptions & Risks)
Impact (Overall Goal)	**Impact Indicators**	**Data Sources** **Means of Verification**	**External Factors** **(Assumptions & Risks)**
Migrants, particularly marginalized men and women improve their well-being due to safer migration practices and better migration governance	• 20% of public sector actors have increased or newly allocated budget for safe migration • 60% of men and women migrants and their families report improved economic or social status • 60% of men and women migrants report better service provision by public and private actors	• Baselines established (partner projects) • Tracer Studies • Survey	Labour migration continues to be high on the agenda of the GoB (incl. the related international frameworks), and reforms are supported by political will; Destination markets continue to attract Bangladeshi workers at least at current levels;
Outcomes	**Outcome Indicators**	**Data Sources** **Means of Verification**	**External Factors** **(Assumptions & Risks)**
Outcome 1: Men and women migrant workers make an informed decision on migration with a view to choose pathways that maximise economic returns and minimise risks related to migration	• At least 1,000,000 individuals and families are aware of key safe migration messages • % of migrants attending PEO remembering 5 key messages (30% women) • % of graduates gainfully (self-) employed 6 months after completion of skills training (20% women) • % of cases resolved by ADR and other mechanism (BMET/DEMO, police, etc.) at	▪ Baseline study ▪ Tracer and evaluation studies ▪ Cost-Benefit Analysis ▪ Follow up with PEO graduates (40% sample) ▪ SIMS online case documentation system	The project is able to reach out to poor and disadvantaged beneficiaries and encourage them to take skills trainings for safe migration; MW are willing to lodge complaints and file cases and

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	national and sub-national level (30% women)		have the relevant documentation;
Outcome 2: Public and private sectors provide new or improved services needed for safe migration	• % of trained LGI officers provide safe migration information • % of MW and their families that report improved service provision by DEMO, LGI (50% women) • # of multi-stakeholder coordination and exchange meetings	▪ Baseline study ▪ Survey among LGI officers ▪ Tracer and evaluation studies ▪ Contracts signed between private/public institutions and the project ▪ Cost-Benefit Analysis	BMET's cadre is enhanced as soon as the legal case pending and inhibiting BMET of hiring staff is solved; Limited rotation of government officers; Aspirant migrants and their families rebuild trust in government services;

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Outcome 3: Migrants and their family members are able to reduce exposure to external shocks by using remittances more effectively	• % of households that have increased savings 6 months after the household financial literacy training • % of small enterprises established 6 months after the entrepreneurship training (40% women) • % of families who productively invested remittances	▪ Baseline study ▪ Ex-post survey of fin. lit. graduates (30% sample) ▪ Ex-post survey of entrepreneurship graduates (50% sample)	Remittances will not have to be used for immediate consumption needs exclusively

Outputs (per outcome) and costs		Output Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	External Factors (Assumptions & Risks)
Outcome 1: Men and women labour migrants make an informed decision on migration with a view to choose pathways that maximise economic returns and minimise risks related to migration				
Output 1.1	Communities at the grassroots level are informed about safe migration processes and consequences of irregular migration and trafficking	• At least 1,000,000 individuals and families are targeted through an information and awareness raising campaign about safe migration processes and consequences of irregular migration and trafficking	▪ Baseline study (COSM) ▪ MNGO reports ▪ Endline study	Budget spent on awareness raising will bring longer-term benefits, which, however, may be difficult to quantify

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Output 1.2	Men and women who want to migrate overseas avail pre-employment orientation (PEO) and pre-departure orientation (PDO)	• At least 150,000* potential labour migrants receive in-depth orientation to make an individual cost-benefit analysis of the risks and payoffs of international labour migration *(*this target will be checked during baseline: Current realistic estimate 100'000)* Foot note from ProDoc: 40% through PEO; 25-30% through PDO; 30-35% through other referrals to nearby government offices or other NGO service providers	▪ Baseline study ▪ MNGO reports ▪ Endline study	Dalals do not jeopardise the project and discourage people to participate in the activities
Output 1.3	Men and women who want to migrate are referred to effective and relevant skills development support activities	• At least 12,000 poor and disadvantaged labour migrants and/or their family members are referred to and receive skills development trainings offered by TTC or PSTPs	▪ Baseline study ▪ MNGO reports ▪ Endline study	Skills programmes supported by SDC strengthen TTCs and PSTPs in providing relevant skills trainings for MW
Output 1.4	Male and female migrant workers have access to effective legal support for addressing grievances	• At least 2,000 poor and disadvantaged labour migrants and/or their family members access ADR and other complaint handling mechanisms	▪ Baseline study ▪ MNGO reports ▪ Legal Aid NGO reports ▪ Endline study	Migrants and their families have the necessary documentation and are willing to lodge complaints
Outcome 2: Public and private sector service providers have improved capacity to provide necessary services for safe migration				

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Output 2.1	TTCs, DEMO and LGI are trained to provide PEO and PDO (incl. skills referrals) services	• % of LGIs in the working Upazila's trained • % of DEMO officers and TTC instructors trained • PEO and PDO manuals revised • Chattogram International Airport Expatriate desk officials trained	▪ Baseline study ▪ MNGO reports ▪ Endline study	Limited rotation of government officials and rapid replacement in case of rotation
Output 2.2	ADR, law enforcement, BMET arbitration and legal aid organizations are strengthened	• % of BMET and DEMO officials trained on arbitration • # GMCs established and % trained on ADR • Case referral system established • Online case documentation system established	▪ Baseline study ▪ MNGO and legal aid NGO reports ▪ Endline study	BMET/DEMO and the police are interested in enhancing their capacities and invest time for the trainings
Outcome 3: Migrants and their family member are able to reduce exposure to external shocks by using remittances more effectively				
Output 3.1	Migrant workers and/or their families receive financial literacy training and business linkages	• At least 3,500 poor and marginalised labour migrants and/or their family members receive financial literacy trainings	▪ Baseline study ▪ MGNO reports	Financial literacy skills allow migrant families to save and invest remittances more productively

Hierarchy of Objectives		Key Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	External Factors (Assumptions & Risks)
Output 3.2	Migrant workers and their families use remittances for productive purposes	• At least 3,500 poor and marginalised labour migrants or their family members receive entrepreneurship trainings	▪ Baseline survey ▪ No of investments/business opportunities developed	Financial literacy will improve the usage of remittances for productive purposes, thus enhancing resilience to external shocks

Key Activities per Output	
Output 1.1 Mass safe migration awareness	District-specific analysis of best suited and gender-sensitive communication channels for safe migration messages
	Review/customization of existing IEC/BCC strategies and materials (incl. messages on importance of PEO, PDO, skills, documentation, irregular migration)
	Sensitization/training of community leaders/LGI/social mobilizers/returnees and Dalals who all play a key role distributing safe migration messages in the community
	Roll-out and impact assessment of communication strategies/programmes
Output 1.2 PEO and PDO	Review, selection and adjustment of PEO strategies/practices/outreach material (in line with the regional PEO guidelines developed by ADD CIOP)
	Development of tracer methodologies and tools to monitor the longitudinal outcomes of migration of trained MW (employment status, rights, economic benefits, skills)
	Selection and sensitization of social mobilisers/returnees as peers (establishment of database of returnees) for PEO
	Facilitation, coaching and impact assessment of PEO/PDO service provision by MNGOs / DEMO /TTC
	Running with Expatriate Desk (MoEWOE) additional information booths (e.g. International Airport Chattogram)
Output 1.3 Referrals to skills trainings	Development of referral system with private and public training service providers (preference for PTSPs and TTCs supported by SDCs skills projects, SEIP, B-SkillFul)
	Communication strategy to encourage skills training targeting potential MW for technical and soft skills
	Capacity building/follow up of public/private partners on referral mechanism
	Job fairs of TTCs and PSTPs to facilitate linkages with COD labour markets (incl. local employers, RA, agencies, BMET/DEMO)
Output 1.4 Access to justice	Identification, referral of complaints and cases to the most appropriate grievance mechanisms (ADR/GMC, DEMO/ BMET, judiciary) and follow up
	Analysis of complaints and cases to generate learnings and key messages to be included in the PEO/PDO messaging
	Identification, selection and follow-up of 1 – 2 cases/issues for public interest litigation
Output 2.1	Content development and ToT for MNGOs on PEO
	Revision of soft skills training manuals of PDO instructors of TTC/DEMO (incl. Women TTCs in Dhaka and Chattogram)
	Inclusion of safe migration in PSTP skills trainings (in particular Sudokkho and B-SkillFUL, but also through direct ToTs)

Capacity building of key stakeholders on PEO and PDO	Content development and training of LGI (UP members, CTC members, UDC entrepreneurs) and Totho Apa (Dept. of Women and Children Affairs), in collaboration with NILG
	Content development and sensitization of Dalals on ethical recruitment practices by MNGOs in collaboration with selected, interested RAs
	Development of additional quality information at International Airport in Chattogram (as a pilot), by strengthening the Expatriate Desk (MoEWOE) and/or establish a separate info booth
Output 2.2 Capacity building of key stakeholders on access to justice for MW	Realigning referral systems for different case categories involving key stakeholders
	Training of NGO service providers on case identification and referrals
	Design of an online case management and documentation system and training and follow up of NGO service providers
	Facilitation of formation of GMC (where needed)
	Training module review and training of GMCs (based on PROKAS) with focus on labour migration legislation, mediation legislation and soft skills
	Content development and training of law enforcement authorities / police
	Content development and training of BMET/DEMO arbitration officers, incl. hard and soft skills with a particular focus on gender-sensitive arbitration; in close cooperation with ILO and their support to BMET
	Content development and training of District lawyers (by MNGOs, legal aid NGO and in collaboration with selected resource persons)
Outputs 2.1 – 2.2	Advocacy capacity building of SIMS (CSO) partners on 2-3 key issues related to safe migration, access to justice and remittances management
Output 3.1 Household financial literacy	Mapping and mobilisation of financial literacy service providers
	Review/selection of existing household-financial literacy manuals (with a preference for those developed by Winrock/Ashshash, BRAC/Return and reintegration and IOM), training and roll-out
	Mapping of financial services and remittances transfer mechanisms at national level and in the selected districts
	Beneficiary selection (at pre-departure level: MW and spouse; and FLB with a focus on women left behind)
	Financial literacy training to selected beneficiaries (incl. follow-up visits)
Output 3.2 Productive use of remittances	Market analysis/value chain assessments and profiling of business opportunities (which serve also as an input for the cost-benefit analysis promoted during PEO providing alternatives to out-migration)
	Mobilisation of saving and micro-credit schemes to enhance access to financial services
	Review/selection of entrepreneurship/business develop. guidelines and services (with a focus on ILOs Generate Your Business, Start and Improve Your Business)
	Facilitation of market, service provider linkages and access to finance of beneficiaries
	Entrepreneurship trainings (incl. follow up through business coaching)