



**United Nations Development Programme
UNDP Gender Team /Capacity Development Group
Bureau for Development Policy**

Gender & Remittances: Building Gender Responsive Local Development

Brief description

The hope to find suitable employment to improve their lives is the overwhelming motivation for migration for millions of people. With the number of migrants worldwide now reaching almost 200 million, their productivity and earnings are a powerful force for poverty reduction. Women constitute almost half of all migrants worldwide, an estimated 95 million.

Remittances – money that migrants earn abroad and send home – constitute one of the most visible impacts of migration for the countries of origin. The emerging international focus on remittances serves to highlight the important role that migrants play as agents of change in both their countries of origin and destination. Since 1990 the prominence of international migration on the international agenda has been rising and the Governments have been actively seeking novel ways of addressing the issues and inherent concerns and exploring options to harness the development potential of remittances in achieving the MDGs.

Remittances represent an important way out of extreme poverty for a large number of people. They fundamentally differ from other financial flows in that the remittances are based on social ties and networks of responsibility and affection. Remittances are a financial manifestation of a complex network of relations that are established between migrants, their families, and communities of origin and therefore, there is a need to examine its economic, social, political, and cultural consequences. Apart from augmenting individual incomes, at the macro level they contribute to the foreign exchange reserves of the recipient countries.

Gender based analysis is essential to not only have an improved understanding of the remittances in flow through the informal sector but also for defining sustainable and participatory interventions for creating entrepreneurship opportunities at the bottom of the pyramid that can assist in transition of the informal private sector towards greater formality. However, there is a serious dearth of effective data collection, systematic analysis and management systems that can provide guidance to the practitioner. The data gap is deep since the gender dimension cuts across different areas. Micro-level household surveys on both the sending and the receiving sides that directly addressed the gender question could provide a starting point.

The cross practice and interagency project jointly implemented by the UNDP Gender Team, BDP & CDG and INSTRAW in Albania, Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines and Senegal aims to enhance gender-responsive local development by promoting options in the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and by building social capital. It aims to increase awareness and improve access by women headed remittance-recipient households to productive resources while augmenting their assets and strengthening their capacities; provide relevant information and support local/national governments to identify/formulate policies to optimize the utilization of remittances for sustain-able livelihoods and building social capital and enhance capacity of key stakeholders to integrate gender into policies, programmes, projects, and other initiatives linking remittances with sustainable livelihoods and building social capital.

Part I. Situation Analysis

The hope to find suitable employment to improve their lives is the overwhelming motivation for migration for millions of people. With the number of migrants worldwide now reaching almost 200 million, their productivity and earnings are a powerful force for poverty reduction⁴. Women constitute almost half of all migrants worldwide, an estimated 95 million⁵. Female migrants are more numerous than male migrants in developed countries and in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Oceania, and the former Soviet Union, migrant women exceed migrant men⁶. In fact, increasing feminization is a prominent characteristic of migration flows throughout the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Women are increasingly migrating autonomously as economic providers for their families, rather than as dependant spouses or children. This trend is expected to continue with increasing globalization; particularly if, economic opportunities in areas traditionally considered as female occupations - such as domestic and care-giving work continue to diminish in developing countries with increasing labour shortages in the developed countries.

Remittances – money that migrants earn abroad and send home – constitute one of the most visible impacts of migration for the countries of origin. The emerging international focus on remittances serves to highlight the important role that migrants play as agents of change in both their countries of origin and destination. Since 1990 the prominence of international migration on the international agenda has been rising and the Governments have been actively seeking novel ways of addressing the issues and inherent concerns and exploring options to harness the development potential of remittances in achieving the MDGs⁷. In addition to the recognition of the important nexus between international migration and development by the World Summit, the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration⁸ (GCIM) emphasized that international migration should become an integral part of the national, regional, and global strategies for economic growth, in both the developing and developed world. Additionally, the Secretary General’s report on International Migration and Development highlights opportunities for co-development and highlights the role of individual migrants and Diaspora associations in making financial and other investment in their homeland, strengthening the economy, serving as conduits for new ideas, and enriching understanding between countries of origin and destination.

Remittances represent an enormous transfer of resources from the developed to the developing world and in many cases between countries of the South. Remittances constitute the second largest capital flow to developing countries. Remittances to developing countries from overseas resident and non-resident workers are estimated to have increased from US\$126 billion in 2004 to \$167 billion in 2005⁹. This is almost twice the amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) – US\$72 billion and 76% of total foreign direct investment (FDI). Although a private transaction, remittances have a “multiplier” effect on the local economy. While available literature suggests that both remittances and migration provide and escape from poverty, there is lack of data to confirm the hypothesis¹⁰.

Remittances represent an important way out of extreme poverty for a large number of people. They fundamentally differ from other financial flows in that the remittances are based on social ties and networks of responsibility and affection. Remittances are a financial manifestation of a complex network of relations that are established between migrants, their families, and communities of origin and therefore, there is a need to examine its economic, social, political, and cultural consequences. Apart from augmenting individual

⁴ In 2005, international migrants numbered 191 million with 115 million living in developed countries and 75 million in developing countries. U.N., “International Migration and Development”, Report of the Secretary-General, A/60/871, New York, 2006, p.12.

⁵ Hania Zlotnik, UNFPA-IOM meeting “Female migrants: bridging the gaps throughout the life cycle”, 2-3 May 2006.

⁶ Global Commission on International Migration, *Migration in an interconnected world: New directions for action*, Geneva, 2005, p.15.

⁷ UNDP Albania in cooperation with the Soros Foundation funded an Albanian think tank to for an analytical study of the behavior of the Albanian international migrants with respect to the need, transfer, size and use of remittances. The paper also analyzed the dynamics and trends of remittances’ inflow and the relationship between remittances and development.

⁸ “Migration in an interconnected world: New Directions for Action” Report of the Global Commission on International Migration, Geneva, Switzerland, October 2005

⁹ The World Bank, *Global Prospects Report 2005*.

¹⁰ UNDP Roundtable on Remittances, October 10, The Rockefeller Foundation.

<http://capacity.undp.org/index.cfm?module=Library&page=Document&DocumentID=5514>

incomes, at the macro level they contribute to the foreign exchange reserves of the recipient countries. Remittances can therefore potentially assist in wealth distribution and achieving the MDGs. The challenge is to get the balance right. It must, however be emphasized that while remittances are potentially an engine for development, they are an instrument amongst many and require sound policies for their optimal impact.

Lack of Information and data

However, most figures on total remittance flows are inexact. Also, there is a significant heterogeneity in migration and remittance flow and utilization patterns across regions and countries. Contributing factors include the inability to track most South-South transactions, which often use informal channels, and the fact that remittances might be made by people who had migrated without appropriate documents and who thus are not counted. Until more organized mapping of remittances is carried out, precise amounts will continue to remain unknown thereby constraining factoring of remittances into policy considerations or mechanisms to leverage them. There is also a dearth of gender disaggregated data related to decision making processes including the choice between formal or informal channels. The issue is not simply to regulate the informal system; the informal system has to be co-opted and merged into the formal system. It has to be recognized as a vital economic financial activity and economic incentives have to be created to achieve that objective, particularly in the LDCs and crises countries.

Gender based analysis is essential to not only have an improved understanding of the remittances in flow through the informal sector but also for defining sustainable and participatory interventions for creating entrepreneurship opportunities at the bottom of the pyramid that can assist in transition of the informal private sector towards greater formality. However, there is a serious dearth of effective data collection, systematic analysis and management systems that can provide guidance to the practitioner. The data gap is deep since the gender dimension cuts across different areas. Micro-level household surveys on both the sending and the receiving sides that directly addressed the gender question could provide a starting point.

Need to Mainstream gender, remittances in national MDG strategies

Gender equity issues are a critical element in the analysis of both remittance flows and their utilization at the household level. The amount of money sent by migrants, the mechanisms of its transfer, and the mode of its utilization by the families in the countries of origin are conditioned not only by the market economy, but also by the political economy of the household and the ensuing power dynamics. Despite the scarcity of systematic research on gender differences in remitting behaviour, there is some evidence that migrant women and men have different remitting patterns and tend to prioritize different types of consumption, investment, and saving. For instance, studies of migrant women from the Dominican Republic, South Africa and Sri Lanka have found that women are more likely to send remittances than men and that female Dominican micro-entrepreneurs are more likely to receive remittances than their male counterparts¹¹. At the same time, women, as recipients of remittances have to assume greater responsibilities including making financial decisions -- that range from providing health and educational services for the family to reducing household vulnerabilities in times of shock and stresses, for managing the additional income.

Accordingly there is a need for public policies both at the local level and national level to support the effective contribution of remittances to gender-responsive local development. Such policies should not only facilitate, catalyze and enhance access to inclusive financial mechanisms for creation of sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurship. The policies will aim to create a participative, transparent and accountable environment that would integrate local initiatives within the communities of origin with the efforts of the transnational communities constituted by the migrant associations, home town association and the Diaspora

¹¹ Ortiz, M. *Microempresas, migración y remesas en República Dominicana 1996-1997, 1997*; UN-INSTRAW, *Gender, Remittances and Development: The case of women migrants from Vicente Noble, Dominican Republic*, 2006; International Office for Migration, *World Migration Report 2005*, Geneva, p.35, *Ibid.*, p. 55. A 2001 study of Dominican migrants in Spain found that 60% regularly send more than 20% of their income in remittances. In rural South Africa, a study conducted in 2003 found that migrant men were 25% less likely than migrant women to remit. In 2000, women represented 67% of Sri Lanka's overseas workers most of whom worked in the Middle East. That same year, remittances to Sri Lanka from the Middle East accounted for 63% of the total amount of remittances received.

in different destination countries within but not limited by the context of co-development. Capacity development in this policy framework of economic governance would lead to equitable and gender empowered development within the perspective of MDGs and sustainable development.

Most of the existing work including studies, assessments and projects relating to migration, remittances and development has, in general examined “migrants” as a gender-neutral category. Consequently, the remittances flows are neither differentiated in terms of gender nor is the disparate impact of remittances on the lives of male and female migrants at the household level and communities at the local level been analyzed. For these reasons, any attempt to address the migration-development linkage cannot preclude the impact that the new economic role played by migrant women has on gender roles and the dynamics of the households, communities, and society in general.

If provided with the necessary information and institutional support, the utilization of remittances and the entrepreneurial initiatives of recipient households can contribute effectively to local development of remittance-recipient communities, through strengthening livelihoods and other productive initiatives, as well as strengthening social capital. Therefore, remittances may be utilized as a productive resource contributing to local development and poverty reduction.

Part II. Strategy

It is critical to address the issue of remittances and development from the perspective of gender based analysis. As discussed, there is a serious dearth of systematic analysis that can provide guidance to the practitioner or the academic. The data gap is deep since the gender dimension cuts across different areas. In addition to acquiring quality data, building data sources as well as developing statistical literacy, micro-level household surveys on both the sending and the receiving sides that directly addressed the gender question could provide a starting point. Without comprehensive, reliable, relevant, and timely data it will be increasingly difficult to define clear interventions or even to monitor the progress achieved against measurable benchmarks. A greater specificity helps to identify the locales and people most affected by policies and assists in tracing the causes of development outcomes. This is particularly important for defining evidence based policy instruments and advocating change to address the issues of informal sector, provide access to financing and eliminate gender equity bottlenecks¹².

This project therefore aims to address the lack of information in six countries selected through a transparent and well defined process, on: (i) how men and women within households utilize remittances for consumption purposes, invest in their livelihoods and in social capital; (ii) opportunities that household members have to link the utilization of remittances and their investments within local development plans; and (iii) public policies aimed at providing options for building sustainable livelihoods and social capital in the first stage. The second stage will explore pilot projects that link remittances received by households to creation of gender-responsive sustainable livelihoods through enhancing access to goods and services, building assets and developing capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to future shocks and stresses.

2.1 Strategic themes and priorities

The Project aims to enhance gender-responsive local development by promoting options in the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and by building social capital. The project will:

- increase awareness and improve access by women headed remittance-recipient households to productive resources while augmenting their assets and strengthening their capacities;

¹² A significant number of developing countries particularly those with scattered or migratory populations face serious obstacle in collecting and producing accurate and timely social statistics. The General Assembly’s call for periodic reporting on MDG progress has prompted a push for timely access to new type of disaggregated data.

- provide relevant information and support local and national governments to identify and formulate policies to optimize the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and building social capital;
- enhance capacity of key stakeholders to integrate gender into policies, programmes, projects, and other initiatives linking remittances with sustainable livelihoods and building social capital.

2.2 Programme components

The framework for implementation of the Project is enclosed as Annex 2. Four strategic and inter-related components are (i) completion of background studies, (ii) capacity diagnostics at human and institutional levels, (iii) policy dialogue creation among key stakeholders and (iv) resource mobilization for implementation of pilot projects. Careful analysis of all these elements will provide a snapshot of the current situation in the project countries insofar as migratory dynamics and the sending and receipt of remittances in the country. The research will also determine the role of the main stakeholders involved in linking migration and development with on the ground activities through learning by doing.

2.2.1 Background studies to map local issues within the national and global contexts

Background studies to identify specific options for interventions will be conducted in each country through an in-depth analysis of existing data and information. Additional information will be collected, as required through a limited but comprehensive household surveys.

A. Emerging issues in global migration

This section will look at the major motivating factors behind female migration in each country including the reasons behind migration and the choice of destination countries in terms of migratory networks, family reunification, etc.

B. Life and livelihoods conditions of the remittances recipient countries

In each country of origin, various factors influence the migrant population and the ability of remittance recipients to utilize remittances for consumption, investment and community development, including women's access to education, employment and financial services, community infrastructure, the existence co-development or other initiatives, etc. This section will look at the conditions in each of the countries of origin and their impact on migration.

C. Flow of remittances

This section will look at the market conditions and policies in both -- the countries of origin and destination to analyze the impact on remittance flows both in terms of quantity as well as the mode of transfer of resources, viz., formal or informal.

D. Decision making processes

The migration of women and the utilization of remittances are highly influenced by the gender and power relations at play in different households and communities. This section will examine the decision-making processes operating in the households that participate in the study, viz., who makes decisions about which family members will migrate, who receives remittances, and how remittances will be utilized

E. Assessment of livelihoods

For the assessment of the livelihoods the following components will be analyzed: Access to resources, creation of assets, assessment of vulnerabilities and risks within households and communities and assessment of capacities to manage sustainable livelihoods, constraints and barriers for men and women as well as the training and capacity-building needs for them.

F. Mapping of key stakeholders

In order to identify target audiences for data collection, information dissemination and capacity-building activities, this section will provide a comprehensive mapping of all the actors involved in

migration and remittance flows between the countries of origin/recipient countries and the countries of destination/sending countries.

2.2.2 Capacity diagnostics and assessments

In each of the Project countries, a dialogue will be organized among the key stakeholders identified in 2.2.1. This will ensure that a coherent understanding of the needs and priorities are identified to formulate demand based and participatory interventions. It is anticipated that the results of these studies will contribute to enhancing the existing dialogue on population migration and the flow of remittances both at the national and global levels.

2.2.3 Creation of a policy dialogue

In each of the Project countries, relevant stakeholders including local researchers and academic institutions and the private sector will be engaged to start a policy dialogue that will build upon the identified capacities in 2.2.2 and contribute towards creating gender responsive sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurial strengthening interventions.

2.2.4 Mobilization of resources for pilot activities

In each of the Project countries, specific pilot projects that link demand based capacities and identified catalytic policies with respect to migration, remittance flows, co-development will be developed for implementation. These projects will also take into account the outcome of the First Global Forum that evolved as an outcome of the Secretary General's High Level Dialogue in September 2006. Resources will be mobilized from bilateral community, national governments as well as the private sector for the implementation of these pilot programmes.

2.3 Project Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches will be used in the collection of information. A statistically representative sample of remittance-recipient households will be chosen and surveyed by means of a questionnaire. Certain respondents will be selected for subsequent in-depth interviews. Questionnaires and interviews will also be used in gathering data from the Diaspora/home Town Associations in the main destination countries for the migrants from the project countries. Needless to mention, the methodology will build upon existing knowledge base and lessons including from countries that are not directly a part of the project. Accordingly the design of questionnaires will carefully address issues relating to but not limited to the goods and services demanded by the vulnerable population (women population) for creating an improved quality of life and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

2.3.1 Project partnerships

The project will be jointly implemented by UNDP and INSTRAW. While within UNDP it is a joint partnership between CDG Private Sector Development cross practice project and the Gender unit, INSTRAW will bring the wealth of its experience in its priority research areas Gender, migration and remittances towards the project activities.

The household survey will built upon and formulated in close cooperation with the World Bank, DFID and the Inter American Development Bank. Additionally contacts will be established with Centers of excellence in the field of remittances and development for each country and a network for communication will be established. Also, private sector microfinance institutions like banks and non banks money transfer companies, and insurance and pension companies will be invited to join the partnership to ensure that demand led remittances microfinance products are commercially viable. It is anticipated that the information arising from the project will be fed into the network with to ascertain broader participation of the stakeholders in identifying strategies and opportunities for linking remittances, local development with strengthening of sustainable livelihoods.

2.3.2 Selection of Countries

The countries have been selected on a criteria that takes into account the significance of remittances with respect to national GDP, proportion of women migrants with respect to overall migration as well the engagement of the national government and the Diaspora in working together to arrive at policies for creation of an efficient remittances market with an emphasis on its role in the national development priorities. Accordingly, the following countries have been selected to ensure that we have a global representation from the various Regional Bureaux: Albania, Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines and Senegal. Africa is represented by two countries – from Southern and Western Africa to reflect the diversity of migration and national development strategies in the Continent.

2.4 Implementation Arrangements

The project will be co-funded by UNDP/Japan WID Fund, UNDP Global Programme on Gender and INSTRAW. The project will translate the global development aspirations and mandates including as recommended through UN reforms process into innovative and practical development interventions for application by UNDP primarily through its regional and country programmes. Accordingly, it will support alignment of UNDP's country, regional and global programmes on remittances, development and MDGs.

The project is part of one of INSTRAW's strategic areas," Gender, Migration, Remittances and development and falls under INSTRAW's mandate to conduct research and capacity-building activities aimed at reducing gender inequalities. Migration and remittances and represent key issues in these efforts and are also inter-related with the achievement of the MDGs and other international commitments.

The project co-ordination arrangement between INSTRAW and UNDP are part of the collaborative efforts agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding that will be included as an Annex in the project document once it is signed by both the institutions.

The UNDP strategy will draw upon priority initiatives and ongoing work on remittances and on gender in UNDP's bureaux, particularly BDP and country offices. A concerted effort among the relevant units in-house, including BRSP, ODS, South-South Cooperation Unit together with the Regional Bureaux and Country Offices, is necessary to ensure that remittances and gender based interventions are strategically positioned within UNDP's global, regional and country programme frameworks and policy and partnership support. It will be ensured, as relevant, that the global program activities are linked to those under the regional cooperation frameworks as well as country cooperation frameworks.

The modus operandi will be through demand based (local and national levels) and participatory pilot activities that reflect a learning-by-doing capacity development approach with tangible outputs. Coherent strategies will replicate the pilots and take them to scale. The project will build upon and work together with the regional programmes and generate synergy at the country level activities. Lessons from the pilots will be documented and shared with the ongoing disciplinary research to ensure that future on-the-ground activities gain from both theoretical and practical lessons and lead to innovative livelihoods models, creation of new markets, and greater access to basic goods and services in an enabling environment necessary for linking remittances to strengthening entrepreneurs and livelihoods. To ensure smooth replicability and scaling up of the demonstration, the micro level interventions – based on sustainable livelihoods framework – will draw from and link to macro development structure as well as the global macro business environment.

UNDP's interventions will also draw from and where relevant, build upon relevant activities undertaken by the other UN Agencies, bilateral institutions, other multilateral institutions and Banks - including the World Bank, IDB, IFC, and Regional Banks - and other institutions including IOM, as appropriate to the national situations. Also, INSTRAW will work closely with UNDP in coordinating the background studies in the project countries. The design of the analytical framework will draw from migration and remittances linkage from a gender perspective and reflect the demand of the households as well as lessons learnt from earlier and ongoing work in the area. The implementation of this project will be participatory and will involve all key

stakeholders including government institutions, UN agencies, private sector, civil society and hometown associations and the Diaspora.

2.4.1 Strategic Guidance to UNDP Country Offices

The project will provide strategic guidance, practical instruments and eventually toolkits for UNDP country offices to assist national governments to develop remittances based and gender responsive local development strategies for meeting the MDGs and promoting sustainable development. The countries selected for pilots, while being dependent on resources mobilized will represent a regional balance. Additional factors for selection of the countries will include demand for pilot activities, potentiality to leverage resources from regional and country programmes, possible harmonization and synergy with ongoing or planned country level activities, and clear ownership of the activities by diverse stakeholders including the government, private sector and the civil society.

2.5 Risks

The cross practice and inter agency project attempts to bring together and systematize a body of knowledge and action that UNDP has engaged in both at the global level as well as the country levels. While there has been an increasing emphasis on issues of international migration, remittances and gender based development, there is currently a lack of best practices and tools. Even in the improbable case of having a best practice or tool kit, they have not yet been systematically analyzed, scanned and collated. Also, many of the recommendations would be country specific. In addition to emphasizing the critical nature of selectivity and prioritization of activities, it is equally important to glean necessary region/country-wide experiences that can be built upon, replicated and/or taken to scale.

The project will significantly rely on in-house expertise using UNDP staff and INSTRAW who will be unable to provide 100% of their time to the project activities. These staff will come from BDP and Regional Bureaux as well as headquarters and regional staff of INSTRAW. Other resources will be provided on need basis by external consultancies and partner organizations. Coordination will therefore be critical to the success of this project.

Also, in the absence of a well developed rule of law, mechanisms that ensure accountability, transparent enforcement institutions and other enabling conditions that are able to translate the benefits to the women headed households as well as gender responsive entrepreneurs that are receiving remittances through formal instruments, the transition process should be handled incrementally, creatively and strategically to mitigate the risks and harm to the livelihoods of the households at the margin and receiving remittances through informal mechanisms, it set out to help.

Part II. Results and Resources Framework

Please refer to Annex 1

Part III. Management Arrangements

This global programme to be implemented by BDP – the UNDP Gender team and CDG and INSTRAW. It is to be supported by project managers with responsibility for Private Sector Development and Gender Policy Advisor from UNDP and senior officers from INSTRAW.

Project Oversight: A Project Oversight Group consisting of cross bureau representatives and INSTRAW and overseen by BDP and INSTRAW senior management will be responsible for the overall direction of the project. Responsibilities of the Project Oversight Group will include:

- Ownership of the project
- Prioritize project issues
- Assist with information on country based activities

- Commitment of project resources
- Monitor project activities
- Review reports and plans
- Recommend actions on changes

Project Managers: The PSD Advisor, the Gender Policy Advisor AND INSTRAW will report on progress each quarter to the Project Oversight Group, and is responsible for day-to-day management and coordination; planning of inputs; financial resource planning and control; quality control and monitoring; and quarterly reporting on progress.

Design Team: INSTRAW will be in charge of carrying out the background studies in close co-ordination with the project manager, a core group of selected country offices, RBx, and SURF colleagues in order to provide guidance and specific inputs to content development and external expertise as required.

User Review Group: It would include pilot country office representatives, stakeholders, and partners as appropriate to review project approach, roll out plans and revisions to designs.

Funding for the project is to be provided by BDP under the UNDP Gender Team's Global Programme, UNDP/JWID Fund and INSTRAW

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Both INSTRAW and UNDP will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. M&E efforts will address progress towards outcomes, contribution of UNDP towards outcomes and partnership strategy for the outcome. The credibility of M&E findings will depend on regular reporting on progress towards intended results, validating progress through participatory process along with country offices and evaluating outcomes. The standard monitoring and evaluation, and financial accountability standards that apply to UNDP global programmes, under the Global Programme would apply.

Part V. Legal Context

The administration of the Project shall be governed by UNDP and INSTRAW rules and procedures as defined in the Programming Manual within the Policy context defined by the Executive Board. The Global Programme for 2005-2007 shall guide the management of this project.

Part VI. Budget

Annex 2. The enclosed budget is for activities in the Phase 1 for the year 2007. The follow up phase will be dependent on the analysis of data and information in the first phase. A separate budget will be prepared for those activities and will be attached to the document along with a modified Results and Resources Framework as Annex 3.

Annex 1 Section II - Results and Resources Framework

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

| Intended Outcome: Gender-responsive local development enhanced by promoting options in the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and by building social capital. | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Objectives: | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase awareness and improve access by women headed remittance- recipient households to productive resources while augmenting their assets and to strengthening their capacities. • To provide relevant information and support local and national governments to identify and formulate policies to optimize the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and building social capital. • To enhance capacity of key stakeholders to integrate gender into policies, programmes, projects, and other initiatives linking remittances with sustainable livelihoods and building social capital | | | | |
| Applicable MYFF Service Line: 1.6 Gender mainstreaming; 1.5 Private Sector Development | | | | |
| Partnership Strategy: The project will be implemented jointly by UNDP and INSTRAW. INSTRAW brings the wealth of experience in its priority research areas in Gender, Migration and Remittances. Within UNDP, it is a joint partnership between the UNDP Gender Team and Capacity Development Group-Private Sector Development, Bureau of Development Policy. The UNDP Gender Team and CDG will further partner with the regional bureaus and selected country offices. | | | | |
| Project title and ID: Gender and Remittances: Building Gender Responsive Local Development | | | | |
| Intended Outputs | Output Targets | Indicative Activities | Responsible Parties | Inputs |
| <i>(I) Background studies to map local issues within the national and global contexts</i> | | | | |
| <p>Compilation of knowledge on gender and global migration</p> <p>Analysis report of the gender dimension of remittances at regional/national levels</p> | <p>Reports on issues including feminization of migration; global work conditions, and global chains</p> <p>Publication on country studies</p> | <p>Desk review of available resources; consolidation of information</p> <p>Adaptation of INSTRAW research methodology</p> <p>Desk review of available resources in each countries</p> <p>Analysis of migration policies and its impact on gender; status of migrant populations (both men and women), and HTAs of the six pilot countries</p> <p>Analysis of the pattern of the flow and use of remittances in the six pilot countries: formal and informal transfer mechanisms; the decision-making processes (the gendered power relations) operating in households/</p> | <p>INSTRAW</p> | <p>Inputs: JWIDF, UNDP Gender Team (Global Programme), CDG Private Sector Development, research and documentation</p> <p>Partners: CO: Senegal, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines, Albania, Dominican Republic</p> <p>Project Coordinator; technical assistants; communication support: \$116,000</p> <p>Adaptation of research methodology; desk review \$10,000 \$30,000</p> <p>Field work \$200,000</p> <p>Mapping \$30,000</p> |

PAC Proposal on Gender & Remittances

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Partnership strategy for collaboration on implementing programmes in pilot countries</p> | <p>MOU with identified partners</p> | <p>communities and beneficiaries</p> <p>Review on access to resources, creation of assets, assessment of vulnerabilities</p> <p>Field level interviews with migrant women and men; their households in selected countries of origin; transfer and other financial companies; independent agents; stakeholders working on migration and rural development issues in specific countries of origin</p> <p>Mapping of key stakeholders</p> | | |
| <p><i>(II) Capacity diagnostics/assessments conducted to enhance policy dialogue</i></p> | | | | |
| <p>Capacity development strategies of key stakeholders in place in order to enhance policy dialogue at national and local level</p> | <p>Technical assessment to identify the current capacities of key stakeholders</p> <p>Capacity development strategies and plans drawn from the diagnostics/assessments</p> | <p>A series of consultations/dialogue organised among key stakeholders in identifying strategies and policy options</p> | <p>INSTRAW, UNDP COs</p> | <p>(Covered by budget of field work and mapping: See Annex 1 Budget breakdown)</p> |
| <p><i>(III) Policy advocacy for creation of gender responsive sustainable livelihoods</i></p> | | | | |
| <p>Advocacy for enabling policy and legal frameworks to remove regulatory obstacles in the flow of remittances and access to financial services</p> | <p>Policy advice and options for promoting partnerships between diaspora organisations and national and local governments</p> | <p>Consultations/workshops with key stakeholders for defining policies for low-cost remittance services and linking recipient households with financial services for secure investments</p> | <p>INSTRAW, UNDP COs</p> | <p>(Covered by budget of field work and mapping: See Annex 1 Budget breakdown)</p> |

PAC Proposal on Gender & Remittances

| <i>(IV) Resource mobilization for pilot initiatives</i> | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Sufficient resource mobilised for pilot initiatives in the 6 pilot countries | Comprehensive project document translating needs derived from the background studies and capacity diagnostics into programme activities | Identification of needs of key stakeholders Identification of areas of programme support | CDG, UNDP Gender Team, INSTRAW, COs, Regional Bx | |
| Sufficient resource mobilised for scaling up replication of the above outputs in more countries | Expression of interests by xxxxx countries Documentary video | Consolidation of findings; translation into English Produce resource mobilisation package | | \$23,000 |
| | | | | \$36,000 |
| Admin Cost (5%) | | | | \$ 22,250 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$467,250 |

ANNEX 2**Budget**

The total cost of the project is US\$ for a duration of 12 months for Phase 1 (2007)

| Cost Category | INSTRAW Contribution | UNDP Contribution | TOTAL in US \$ |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Personnel | 68,000 | 48,000 | 116,000 |
| Project Coordinator (12 months x \$5,000/month) | 12,000 | 48,000 | 60,000 |
| Technical Assistance (3 months of Social Affairs Officer time) | 22,300 | | 22,300 |
| Technical assistance (3 months Communication Officer) | 18,700 | | 18,700 |
| Technical Assistance (Web master 2 months) | 8,000 | | 8,000 |
| Communications Support (2 months) | 7,000 | | 7,000 |
| Research | 41,000 | 265,000 | 306,000 |
| <i>A. Preparation</i> | | | |
| · Adaptation of the INSTRAW research methodology to the project context | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| · Desk review of the existing data on remittances in each project countries (6 countries) | | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| · Mapping of the main actors and stakeholders at national and trans-national levels | | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| <i>B. Field Work</i> | | | |
| · Field work in project countries interviews with migrant women and men; their households in selected countries of origin; transfer and other financial companies; independent agents; stakeholders working on migration and rural development issues in specific countries of origin | 20,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 |
| · Documentary video | 11,000 | 25,000 | 36,000 |
| Publications | | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| Lay out, editing and translation of Country Studies into English and Final Report ¹³ | | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| Sub-total | 109,000 | 336,000 | 445,000 |
| Operational and administrative costs | | | |
| Administrative costs (5%) | 5,450 | 16,800 | 22,250 |
| Total | 114,450 | 352,800 | 467,250 |

¹³ Are not included the costs for: printing the studies, the elaboration of CDs and global distribution of materials