

Empowering Abandoned Families of Labour Migrants — Tajikistan

Gender Equality · Good practice · Tajikistan

Quality score: 59/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

UN Women & IOM's 2013–2016 Tajikistan project trained 3,000 'left-behind' wives of labour migrants, formed 387 self-help groups & 30 economic initiatives, and won legal recognition (Decree 448/2015) for abandoned migrant families as a vulnerable group needing state support.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	1/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	0/1
Sustainability	0/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[UN Women / IOM, with Fidokor and Surkhob \(local NGOs\), funded by Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[UN Women ECA — Abandoned wives of Tajik migrants overcome hurdles \(2016\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[IOM — UN Women/IOM project empowers abandoned women \(2016\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[OSCE/ODIHR — Report on abandoned wives of labour migrants \(2012\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[IWPR — Tajikistan's Abandoned Wives \(2017\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[UN Women ECA — Rasht Valley field story \(2015\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

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