

Joint Programme Document Template

Migration MPTF	
JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT	
PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Strengthening the management and protection of mixed migration and combatting transnational organized crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon
Country(ies)/ Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Gabon and Togo
Convening UN Organization:	UNODC
PUNO(s):	UNICEF
Implementing Partners	<p>Gabon : Ministère de l'Intérieur – Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration (DGDI) Ministère des Affaires Étrangères Ministère de la Défense Ministère de la Justice Ministère des Affaires Sociales et Droits de la Femme Gabonese Civil Society: Association Arc en Ciel, NGO Samba-Mwanas, NGO MINE, NGO SIFOS, NGO Pro-RNP (Rien n'est Perdu) 9 regional community radios</p> <p>Togo : Ministère de l'Action Sociale, de la Promotion de la Femme et de l'Alphabétisation Ministère de la Justice et la Législation (cellule de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains) Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de l'Intégration Régionale et des Togolais de l'Extérieur Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile Commission Nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion sociale des enfants victimes de la traite (CNARSEVT) Togolese Civil Society: Network of organizations fighting child trafficking in Togo (RELUTET), Collective of Youths Together For Change (T4C), Groupe de réflexion et d'action Femme, Démocratie et Développement (GF2D) Traditional and religious groups</p>
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

<i>(select one and delete others)</i>	
Primary GCM objectives	<p>Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p> <p>Objective 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants.</p> <p>Objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration.</p> <p>Objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner.</p> <p>Objective 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants</p> <p>Objective 23: Strengthening international cooperation and global alliances for secure, ordered and regular migration.</p>
Relevant SDG Target¹	<p>SDG target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>SDG target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>SDG target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and trafficking in persons and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.</p> <p>SDG target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>SDG 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.</p>
Expected Project Commencement Date² Period of Implementation (in months):	<p>Start date: XXX tbc</p> <p>End date: XXX tbc</p> <p>(24 months)</p>
Requested Budget	<p>Project total: \$ 2,200,550</p> <p>Gabon total: \$ 1,593,188</p> <p>Togo total: \$ 607,362</p>
Project Description	<p>The programme aims at strengthening the management of mixed migration and combatting transnational organized crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, particularly of women and children, from Togo to Gabon through enhanced</p>

¹ Please refer to Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets.

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

	cooperation between the two countries and enhanced access to adequate protection mechanisms for vulnerable and affected populations.
--	--

Marker Questions ³	
<p>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</p> <p>Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</p> <p>B: The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme, but some challenges remain.</p> <p>C: The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme</p> <p><i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note, Annex: Self-Assessment Matrix. Please include the complete Matrix in Annex 5.</i></p>	A
<p>Gender Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) B</p> <p>Which of the following gender marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: Projects that have gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective</p> <p>B: Projects that significantly contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)</p> <p>C: Projects that make a marginal contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), but not significantly</p> <p>N/A: Projects that are not expected to make a noticeable contribution to advancing gender equality and/ or the women's empowerment (GEWE)</p> <p><i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note</i></p>	B
<p>Child Sensitivity Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</p> <p>Which of the following child sensitivity marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: Upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18 is the primary or principal objective</p> <p>B: Will make a significant contribution towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18</p> <p>C: Will contribute in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18</p>	B

³ Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker, available in Annexes H and I, Migration MPTF Operations Manual.

SIGNATURE PAGE GABON

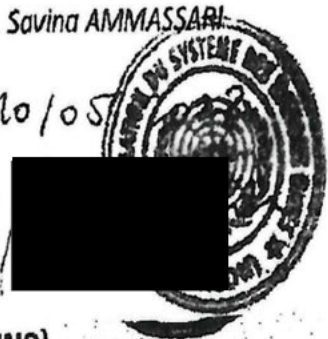
UN Resident Coordinator¹

Country: Gabon

Name: Dr. Savina AMMASSARI

Date 10/05

Signature



Representative of the National Authority²

Name of institution: Ministère de l'intérieur

Name of representative: Mr. Lambert Noël MATHA

Date

Signature and seal



PUNOs (PUNO)

Name of Convening UN Organization: UNODC

Name of Representative: Dr Amado Philip de Andrés

Date 11/05/2022

Signature



Name of PUNO: UNICEF Gabon

Name of Representative: Dr. Noel Marie ZAGRE

Date 10/05/2022

Signature



SIGNATURE PAGE TOGO

UN Resident Coordinator⁶

Country: Togo

Name: Mr. Aliou Mamadou DIAHOU

Date

Signature

PUNOs (PUNOs)

Name of Convening UN Organization: UNODC

Name of Representative: Dr Amado Philip de Andrés

Date 11 mai 2022

Signature

Representative of the National Authority⁷

Name of Institution: Ministère de l'Action Sociale de la
Promotion de la Femme et de l'Alphabétisation

Name of representative: Mme. Adjovi Kolawole
ANAKOMA-APEDOH

Date

Signature and seal

Name of PUNO: UNICEF Togo

Name of Representative: Dr Aissata BA SIDIBE

Date 11 mai 2022

Signature

JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

a) Migration context⁴

West and Central Africa has a long tradition of human mobility following networks and routes based on ethnic, linguistic or religious ties. During the last decade West and Central Africa sub-regions have seen an increase in human mobility, often driven by natural disasters or insecurity but also in search of socio-economic opportunities or to escape violence at home. In many cases, this mobility takes the form of trafficking in persons (TIP) or smuggling of migrants (SOM), perpetrated by transnational organized criminal networks. Countries in the subregions are at the same time points of departure, transit, and destination of these human movements/mobility. The movement of mixed populations, characterized by the presence of asylum seekers, economic migrants, refugees, including through means of trafficking and smuggling occurs both through maritime routes, by land, and air.

Overall, migration can have a positive impact on children, their families, as well as host and sending communities, and the beneficial effects of migration can be observed both in places of departure and in places of arrival. Yet, while migration can benefit people from cultural and economic perspectives, it can also place them in situations of risk, especially if conducted in an unsafe manner and especially as regards to particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children. The concern about children's mobility is mainly based on the conditions in which they prepare for their departure, their journey, their staying and their eventual return to their families. These children leave their place of origin, their reference points, and experience transformations in their identity, living conditions and existence. They may face many dangers - victims of specific child rights violations such as violence including economic exploitation and trafficking as well as no access to education or health care - and often do not receive the necessary or adequate protection.

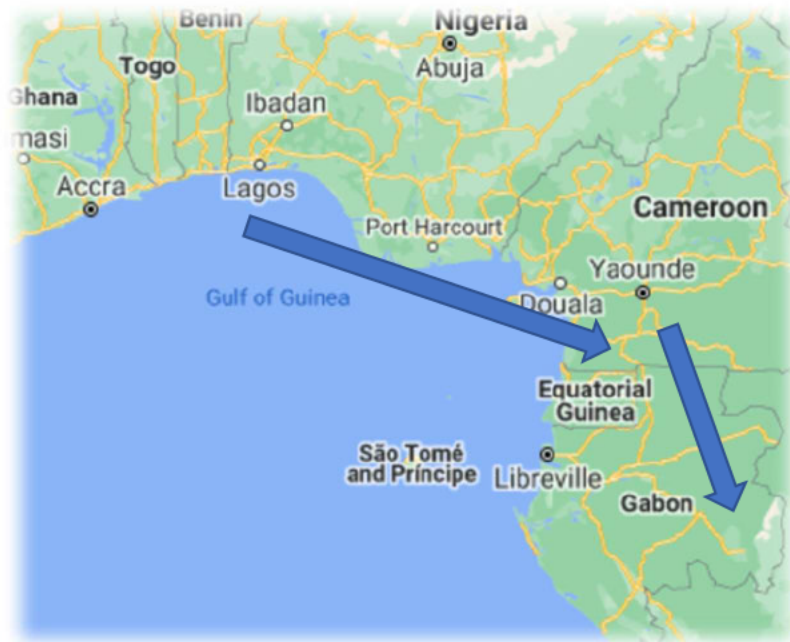
As far as special protection of children and women is concerned, the long history of cooperation between the Gabonese and Togolese governments and communities has focused on protecting children on the move for two decades.

While data is lacking, due to the absence of data collection mechanisms at both national and regional level and the complexity of the issue, recent social studies and criminal investigations have revealed the presence of TIPSOM networks extending from West to Central Africa and mainly from Togo, the Republic of Benin, and other countries overland to Nigeria, and then by sea on to Gabon. From being purely a country of destination of economic migration, Gabon has progressively seen an increase of mixed

⁴ Mixed migration and mixed population movement: for ease of reading both terms will be used interchangeably in this project document and in line with the UNHCR 10-point Action Plan describe a “movement in which a number of people travel together, usually irregularly, using the same routes and means of transport, but for different reasons. People traveling in mixed movements have diverse needs and profiles and may include, for example, asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated children and irregular migrants.”.

migration movements, with a marked increase in human trafficking by sea, in particular of women and children.

From a human security perspective, mixed migration results from the pernicious intersection between economic and political insecurity, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation in home, transit and host countries. Human security, human rights and justice are inextricably linked. Access to justice and redress by trafficked persons and smuggled migrants who have been victims of human rights violations is critical in strengthening human security in the context of mixed migration flows. The same rationale applies to investigating and prosecuting human traffickers and dismantling



organized criminal groups operating migrant smuggling networks. Importantly, the protection of human rights – including through the provision of assistance and support services – is paramount not only as a goal in itself for all people in mixed migration flows but also as catalyst for the administration of justice in very complex areas such as TIP and SOM.

People move between Togo and Gabon for multiple reasons, including in search of socio-economic opportunities, education etc. In some cases, this movement is not voluntary. Transborder smugglers and traffickers have been using irregular routes, shelters, and transactions such as fraudulent services and fake travel documents to cross borders with vulnerable women and children. In other cases, people who have started their migration journey voluntarily may fall at the hands of traffickers or smugglers along the way, if the journey is not well prepared and/ or unsafe.¹⁰ In Togo, people often embark on a migration journey with the help of contacts or networks. In some cases, transnational criminal networks targeting marginalized families in difficult socio-economic conditions operate predominantly in rural areas particularly in the regions of Maritime, Kara, Plateaux and Centrale, persuading parents by means of⁵and/or coercion to entrust them with their children to give them better opportunities and a better future in Gabon. For the most part, these children are then transported overland to Nigeria, where they are embarked on pirogues/boats to begin their perilous journey to Gabon – or where the equally dangerous

⁵ According to the 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report by the U.S. Department of State, traffickers force Togolese children to work in the agricultural sector—particularly on coffee, cocoa, and cotton farms—as well as in stone and sand quarries. Togolese girls are sold in “markets” in one of the regions of Togo, Lomé, and elsewhere in the country, for commercial sex acts. Recruiters visit families in the rural areas in the north and central regions to recruit children from impoverished parents to sell in these markets.

journey overland through Cameroon begins. Either way, these journeys are paved with all sorts of human rights violations such as physical and sexual violence.

The Togolese mobility mainly consists of: men seeking labor opportunities in Gabon; women and young girls also seeking economic security, often trafficked for domestic and/or sexual exploitation; migrants of all genders looking to travel to Europe from a “jumping off point” from Gabon, as both a destination and a transit country⁶. Trafficking for forced labor appears to remain the first form of exploitation in the region (77%), followed by sexual exploitation (20%)⁷. It is estimated that as many as 53,000 children might be working in an indentured or even enslaved situation in Gabon. Young girls are exploited either as domestic help or end up in prostitution, while young boys are exploited in precarious jobs, including petty commerce, street vending, tires repairers also known as Michelin, and taxi-loader. Most of the children come from Togo, Benin, Burkina, Niger, Mali, Ghana (particularly the girls), and Nigeria (mostly the boys)⁸. Moreover, following the mining boom in Gabon (particularly concentrated in Port Gentil), labor and sexual exploitation at mining sites has been an issue of increasing concern. The COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdowns in effect and the closure of schools, along with the deterioration of the economic situation, only increased the vulnerabilities of migrants and victims of trafficking. The joint programme will amongst others target migrant populations and communities most exposed to the risk of human trafficking as described above (more details in section 3a).

b) Gap

The Governments of Togo and Gabon have been making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards for addressing people’s mobility and to some extent the issue of trafficking in persons by signing a bilateral agreement⁹. These efforts include increasing awareness-raising activities on the risk associated with migration and mobility of persons, supporting separated and non-accompanied migrants, and building national child protection systems for improved identification and protection of children at-risk or victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation – including children on the move. Yet, despite these efforts, child protection systems at both national and subnational levels still show gaps in the provision of effective prevention and response services to ensure children move safely and are assisted if anything occurs before, during or after their migratory process. Weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human, material and financial resources prevent the building of a protective environment. The current child protection systems are mainly designed for static populations. Often, family reunification processes tend to be slow and tedious. On the other hand, children and their families are often insufficiently aware of the risks of unsafe migration, their rights and the available services in case they do move.

Improvements are needed to build an adequate national and regional response to vulnerable people in the context of global human mobility. To give an example, recently, two very high-profile interceptions of boats in the national maritime protected area known as Akanda Park north of Libreville, led to an

6 Since Gabon does not currently feature in the EU’s ‘red list’ of origin countries, irregular migrants’ transit through Gabon to Europe.

7 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020) – UNODC. p.166

8 Loungou S. “Le trafic d’enfants, un aspect de la migration Ouest-Africaine au Gabon”, Les Cahiers d’Outre-Mer, Octobre 2011

9 The Government of Gabon has taken urgent steps to improve its efforts to combat human trafficking, rewarded by a recent upgrade from “Tier III” to “Tier II” in the State Department’s 2020 report, albeit with some reservations.

immediate request at the ministerial level to the Resident Coordinator in Gabon to develop a whole-of-UN response to this multidimensional crisis. **The UN collective analysis showed that for an effective response to the situation in Gabon, intensified prevention and protection efforts must be deployed in Togo (origin), Nigeria (transit), and Gabon (destination).** Legislative assistance on both internal and external mobility and TIP and SOM is needed to align current national legislation with the international framework. National laws criminalizing TIP and organized crime SOM activities are to be comprehensive tools that both enhance the criminal justice response to these crimes and provide for the necessary tools to protect victims and smuggled migrants. Human rights are universal, therefore applying to trafficked persons and migrants independent of their status. It is important to note that support and protection tools and services might be determinant for successful investigations and prosecutions insofar as they may address fears and lack of information preventing collaboration with authorities. To this effect, it is paramount that national legal systems provide for clear identification and referral procedures to enable trafficked persons and irregular migrants to receive tailored assistance by specialized authorities and other relevant stakeholders as soon as possible. Regarding children in particular, national legal and policy frameworks need to ensure that all children, including those on the move and including children victims of TIP or SoM, are included in national and subnational child protection systems, and have access to the national child protection case management system. In keeping with this view, key training is needed for front-line officials to be able to identify migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and the victims of trafficking, as currently this is completely lacking. Grounded on human rights-based, gender-responsive and child-sensitive approaches, training should also form frontline officers on identification and referral of vulnerable groups to appropriate services, as applicable. Togo ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in December 2020 and has established an anti-trafficking unit at the Ministry of Justice and Legislation. Following a decree signed on September 29, 2021, the Government of Togo has created the National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons but not for migrant's protection. Its mission within the Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy is to serve as an institution in charge of the design and development of policies and programs to combat human trafficking in Togo. Despite these positive developments, the minimum standards for the care of people in mobility and the elimination of trafficking are not yet fully met, including the lack of an official procedure for identifying migrants and referring them to appropriate services, and the weak implementation of policies to prosecute perpetrators and accomplices of smuggling and trafficking while compensating migrants.

In September 2018, the Governments of Togo and Gabon, with the support of UNICEF, signed a cooperation agreement aimed at facilitating investigation, prosecution and, extradition of suspects and criminals involved in the trafficking of children between the two countries. Nonetheless, the agreement did not have provisions about the protection of children on the move more broadly. This agreement is ground-breaking in the fight against human trafficking as it gives a holistic cooperation framework in the following areas: prevention, protection, prosecution, return, reintegration, reinsertion, rehabilitation, and cooperation (art. 6). In addition, it demonstrates the strong commitment of both countries in the eradication of child trafficking. Nevertheless, it would be worth extending the agreement to all people on the move and not limiting it to child victims of trafficking only. Moreover, the operationalization of the agreement needs to be improved by addressing the lack of cooperation, integration mechanisms, and standardized procedures implemented by these two countries.

At regional level, the need to address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of children on the move has been recognized by ECOWAS, as the protection of children on the move has been included as one of five

priority areas in its Strategic Framework for Strengthening National Child Protection Systems to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation against children in West Africa, adopted in December 2017. Togo, Benin and Nigeria are party to the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol and apply the ECOWAS Standards for Transnational Care of Children on the Move. Bilateral and multilateral agreements on the fight against trafficking and/ or the protection of children on the move have been concluded.

Through this project, the involved agencies will be able to support Gabon and Togo in the effective improvement of the migration legal framework and the implementation of this cooperation agreement, and eventually, make it operational and effective. Inter alia, the project proposal foresees support to the Government of Gabon and Togo to update and make operational the National Guidelines for the Protection and Assistance of voluntary migrants, smuggled migrants, and victims of human trafficking and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) enabling complementary standards between the countries, while identifying, referring and providing assistance to victims and smuggled migrants, which is the basis for the operationalization of any bilateral cooperation on TIP and SOM. Similar is the activity that will establish transnational child protection referral pathways between Gabon and Togo, based on the existing child protection case management SOPs in both countries and taking into account the countries' obligations under the bilateral agreement. The proposal also aims to facilitate the social reinsertion of children on the move, either in the place of origin, transit or destination as per the child's best interests, including the reinforcement of existing structures, and the provision of cash-for-work schemes for women and girls as priority number one for equity and gender equality. Finally, the bilateral annual expert's group meetings will ensure continued and inclusive dialogue between stakeholders in both Gabon and Togo, whilst facilitating the implementation of the 2018 cooperation agreement so as to protect children on the move. In fine, sections of the project will focus on child protection system reinforcement at the district level, province level, and national upstream stage. Gabon and Togo child's Acts have already provisions that define child protection system and stakeholders. The funds from this proposal will build upon policy and strategy documents to improve child's demand as well as institutional and community child protection services and mechanisms. While build the capacities of frontline workers on child protection/gender-based violence case management standard operating procedures and work with communities to raise awareness of issues related to the protection of children.

c) Project's aims and objectives

Against this background, this proposal focuses on origin (Togo), and destination (Gabon) countries in the subregion and aims at improving the protection of people on the move, notably women and children, and countering transnational organized crime along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon and vice versa. Moreover, the joint proposal will fully align with and strengthen existing UN programmes in this area in Nigeria (as transit country). This "route-based" approach will allow agencies to work synergistically all along the mobility routes, with a view to reinforcing the national and subnational child protection systems in Gabon and Togo (UNICEF), the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (UNODC) in both countries and improve the protection of and assistance to migrant populations, including victims of trafficking along the Togo-Nigeria-Gabon route, notably through the maritime route. An integrated, people-centered and gender- and child-sensitive approach will be applied throughout the project.

The project focuses in particular on protecting people in vulnerable situations who are unable to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care. Indeed, (potential) victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants are particularly vulnerable and exposed to various human rights abuses, as they may face a number of dangers and risks during their journey, including as a result of their often irregular status in transit and destination countries. Very often, they may face discriminatory or abusive treatment and might not get the protection and assistance needed in transit or at destination. Poverty, violence and discrimination are factors that might increase men, women and children's vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation. An efficient approach to protect their rights must take into consideration all vulnerability factors such as age, gender or disability and put people's rights and needs at the centre of the response.

Consultative process:

The definition of activities and strategies were influenced and referenced by the victims' testimonies as well as the main challenges encountered (at international, national and local level) in the operationalization of the Cooperation Agreement that were noted during the return, reception and social and family reintegration of 34 Togolese adolescent girls (two of them with two under five years children) in July 2021, victims of trafficking in Gabon, after nearly a year of discussions and negotiations between the different actors in the two countries. The proposed interventions were discussed and agreed with the main partners of the government responsible for the implementation of the Bilateral Agreement; child protection and including the inclusion of children on the move in the national child protection case management system; the reception and reinsertion of trafficking victims; as well as the elaboration of legislation and the criminal prosecution of alleged traffickers and smugglers.

d) Complementarity with existing initiatives

The joint proposal will build synergies and co-funding mechanisms with other ongoing initiatives implemented by the UN at both regional and national level. These include 2 UNODC flagship programmes in Gabon and in the West and Central Africa region:

- **PASSMAR** (*Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité et Sureté Maritime*) project funded by the EU
- **SWAIMS** (Support to the West African Integrated Maritime Security) in Nigeria, Togo, Benin and Cameroon
- **PROMIS Project**, a joint UNODC-OHCHR initiative to develop a human rights-based response to SOM and address human rights violations of migrants as well as improve judicial cooperation against TIP and SOM in West Africa.
- The implementation of the regional Memorandum of Understanding between IOM and UNICEF for West and Central Africa.
- UNICEF's support for the implementation of the ECOWAS Strategic Framework to strengthen national child protection systems, including as related to children on the move
- UNICEF's current assessment of the state of the social service workforce in West and Central Africa, and the implementation of findings and recommendations to strengthen the social service workforce for child protection
- Bilateral consultation between Gabon and Benin/Togo about the monitoring of the implementation of the bilateral agreement.

Through the first 2 programmes, UNODC supports Governments to strengthen national and regional maritime law enforcement against organized criminal groups along the migration route targeted by this proposal. **Specifically, the two regional programmes would contribute to this proposal with up to \$500,000 in co-funding.** The UNODC office in Nigeria would be able to support activities of this proposal in the framework of existing projects targeting organized crime as well TIP and SOM, such as the PROMIS project. The proposal will also be implemented in close cooperation with other existing projects targeting trafficking in persons in Togo and in West Africa more generally, involving international partners like **Expertise France and GIZ.**

Furthermore, the proposal will also build on a **pilot joint programme in Gabon financed by the Human Security Trust Fund** and implemented by UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR and IOM, **supporting Gabon in the management of the multidimensional phenomenon of mobility and migration, amounting to \$ 300,000.** Finally, there will also be complementarity with UNICEF's and IOM's regular programming to protect children on the move, including victims of trafficking; and the regular UNHCR programme in support to the National Commission of Refugees (CNR).

e) Alignment with relevant frameworks

The joint proposal is fully in line with the existing **UNDAF 2018-2022 in Gabon** and specifically:

- Pillar One on Governance and its focus on "Improving access to justice, promoting human rights and protecting property and people for a lasting social peace";
- Pillar Two on Inclusive Development and its focus on "(v) skills development for target population groups (youth, women, out-of-school children, vulnerable population...) for their empowerment" and "(vi) an equitable, inclusive and effective social protection system for the most vulnerable populations."

Similarly, this joint initiative is also fully in line with the "Strategic Axis 1: Strengthen social inclusion and harmony and ensure peace" of the Government Roadmap 2020-2025 as well as the current **UNDAF 2019-2023 in Togo**, notably:

- Pillar One "Enhancing governance, rule of law and peace consolidation" and its focus on strengthening institutional capacities related to the justice sector, human rights and civil society, to consolidate the rule of law and promote human rights and equal access to justice;
- Pillar Two "Promoting inclusive growth and access to basic services" to improve access to basic services for the most disadvantaged.

Both Togo and Gabon are among the UN Member States which voted in favour of the adoption of the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** at the 60th Plenary Session of the UN General Assembly in December 2018. This joint initiative fully contributes to the objectives set out in the Global Compact, and notably (i) Objective 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants; (ii) Objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration; (iii) Objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner. Moreover, considering that the proposed interventions will go beyond the national scope of Gabon and Togo, covering also transit countries, notably Nigeria, the project will also contribute to

objective 23 – Strengthen international cooperation and global alliances for secure, ordered, and regular migration.

Finally, the joint proposal aligns with **SDG framework** Target 10.7, which seeks to facilitate safe, regular, and responsible orderly migration and mobility through the application of planned and well-managed migration policies. It also supports Target 5.2 by contributing to the elimination of violence against all women and girls, especially addressing trafficking in persons and other types of exploitation in the context of smuggling of migrants. The project also directly supports measures for the eradication of trafficking in persons, including for the purposes of forced labor and the worst forms of child labor, which are actions that are coherent with Target 8.7. Finally, it contributes to the GoC's strategies to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against children and adolescents, thus also supporting Target 16.2.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

a) Results framework

The programme aims at strengthening the management and protection of people within mixed migration flows, notably vulnerable people including women and children, strengthening migration management , and combatting transnational organized crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, particularly of women and children, from Togo to Gabon. This will be done through enhanced cooperation between the two countries to ensure people on the move receive the necessary protection and care and to dismantle transnational organized criminal networks. Building on its experience and work already done in both countries UNICEF's approach is to strengthen national and subnational inclusive child protection systems so as to ensure that children on the move are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and receive the necessary assistance across their entire journey – whether international borders are crossed or not – and including the provision of durable solutions in the best interests of the child.

By doing so, the project will improve the management of mixed migration flows along the maritime and land route from Togo to Gabon and further assist the Togolese and Gabonese Governments to better protect vulnerable migrants and prevent trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants (SOM), based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, in line with the objectives set out in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, notably objectives 9, 10 and 11 and 23.

The intervention is fully based on the guiding principles of the GCM including human rights and agender and child-sensitive approach, and protection systems building from the district level to the national level.

To achieve the programme's objective, the joint program will pursue the **two following interrelated outcomes which will be implemented both in Togo and Gabon (details specified per activity in results framework)**:

Outcome 1: National normative frameworks, policies, capacities, and implementation mechanisms on mixed migration are strengthened to enable effective protection of people on the move, notably women and children, as well as prevention and prosecution of TIP and SOM.

Under outcome 1, the proposal will focus on strengthening normative frameworks and implementation mechanisms in both Gabon and Togo and harmonizing them with the UN Convention on the rights of the child, UN Protocols against the sale of children, Trafficking in Persons, ILO conventions 182 and 132 on the minimum age of work and the worst forms of child labor, the Smuggling of Migrants as well as the Global Compact on Migration and other relevant international instruments (output 1.1). The proposed activities will also aim to enhance capacities of Gabonese and Togolese criminal and labor justice practitioners to conduct effective victim-centered investigations, prosecution, and adjudication of TIP and SOM cases that prevent revictimization by delivering adequate assistance and support services, empower trafficked persons and smuggled migrants and provide them an opportunity to contribute to bringing perpetrators to justice. This will be carried out in cooperation with civil society organizations (output 1.2) and to increase judicial cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination along the West African maritime and land route to prevent and dismantle TIP and SOM criminal networks (output 1.3). Under outcome 1, the capacities of maritime law enforcement agencies to prevent and detect TIP and SOM by sea will also be reinforced, notably by intervening on smuggling/trafficking vessels with regards to safeguarding human life at sea (output 1.4).

The implementation of Outcome 1 is naturally human-rights based and gender-responsive. It is thus grounded on solid causal analysis, role analysis and capacity gap analysis, assessing the most feasible and effective ways forward. To this effect, it will engage with all relevant stakeholders, e.g. private sector, to the extent possible. The best interests of the child principle, transversal to the implementation of the entire project, will be reflected in Outcome 1 at the level of, for instance, detention policies, interviewing methodology, special measures in detection, referral, investigative and judicial procedure.

Outcome 2: Migrants and victims of trafficking in Gabon and Togo are empowered and have better access to protection, assistance, reintegration, and return services.

Under outcome 2, the proposal aims at increasing access to social inclusion and assistance for migrants and victims of trafficking within mixed migration flows in Gabon, in line with international standards (output 2.1) and facilitate access to reintegration, quality social services, as well as information on safe and orderly migration pathways for migrants and victims of trafficking with specific needs (output 2.2). Furthermore, government and civil society actors as well as other relevant stakeholders will be able to conduct strengthened monitoring and reporting of mixed migration flows to meet international obligations in both Gabon and Togo (output 2.3).

b) Theory of Change

IF the national legal frameworks and implementation mechanisms related to mixed migration and child protection are strengthened in both Gabon and Togo, and aligned with ongoing work in Nigeria, including through capacity building of law enforcement actors and criminal justice practitioners, increased access to justice and protection for people on the move, including witnesses and victims of TIP and smuggled migrants, and enhanced regional judicial cooperation among the countries along the West African maritime migration route, and reinforced coordination among national structures and stakeholders, and

IF people on the move including victims of trafficking are empowered, have access to effective protection and reintegration services

THEN Gabon, Togo, and other countries along the West African maritime route will experience better management of mixed migration both in terms of more effective identification and protection of vulnerable people on the move, notably women and children and including victims of trafficking and smuggling, as well as improved investigation and prosecution of TIP and SOM , thus promoting human security, human rights and the best interests of the child.

Assumptions:

1. Enhanced judicial cooperation between Gabon and Togo, also Nigeria, on tackling human trafficking in the region
2. Request from countries involved to support the strengthening of their legal framework on for the protection of people on the move, including victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
3. Existence of evidence and data collection mechanisms on mobility and trafficking in persons allowing for regular and systematic information sharing among the three countries
4. Effective coordination between concerned national structures and meaningful involvement of relevant domestic stakeholders

3. Project Implementation Strategy

a) Joint programme implementation strategy

The joint program's implementation strategy relies on continued coordination between the Governments of Gabon and Togo through the Ministries in charge of Child Protection (social affairs/ social action), Ministries of Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Women's rights, amongst others, as well as relevant civil society organizations. Activities under the program will unfold in parallel in Togo and Gabon, and results of activities conducted in one country will inform efforts in the other country. At the same time, and in order to maximize impact towards reducing unsafe migration, including human trafficking and smuggling of migrants between Togo and Gabon, the program will ensure adequate involvement of key transit countries, including Nigeria in the design and implementation of activities.

In response to requests received by the Governments of Gabon and Togo, the proposal provides an integrated framework for a joint response. As the first integrated cross-border program in this area, the proposal follows a whole-of-Government and a whole-of-society approach to tackle this multidimensional challenge:

- **Whole-of-Government Approach:** under outcome 1 the proposal is targeting different governmental departments (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Labor, etc.) in both Gabon and Togo to strengthen internal cooperation at national level and to foster increased transnational cooperation amongst the 2 countries, which is essential in the protection of people on the move, notably women and children, and the prevention and fight against human trafficking.
- **Whole-of-society approach:** under outcome 2 the project puts people on the move including victims of trafficking at the core of bottom-up empowerment through enhanced protection and socio-economic integration opportunities both in Gabon and in Togo and through preventive,

innovative awareness-raising campaigns using social networks, virtual platforms and interpersonal proximity communication in collaboration with civil society partners as well as youth networks, migrant communities and political actors, and private sector.

To these two important dimensions, we would add a third:

- **Whole of mobility/trafficking route (route-based approach):** we believe our proposal is innovative and displays particular comparative advantage because it does not tackle the problem from the perspective of a single country but by working along the migration routes: from origin country (Togo) through transit country (Nigeria) to destination country (Gabon). In addition, the complementarity of UNODC and UNICEF's mandates will ensure that a strong human- and child-rights based protection response is put in place by the three countries through a system strengthening approach, which also enhances and strengthens the criminal justice response to TiP and SoM. We will particularly be able to capitalize on this by
 - Peer-to-Peer exchange and South-South-Cooperation in both the prevention and protection activities;
 - Harmonizing and standardizing frameworks, policy documents, protocols and curricula for training and capacity enhancement;
 - Making our awareness-raising regional: under Outputs 2.1 and 2.3, we will encourage virtual partnerships via social media between governments, media organizations, and civil society across the 3 countries; competitions (such as producing short videos illustrating the challenges of mixed migration management and the victim's experience, and even community theatre that can also be exchanged or transposed);
 - And working closely with the Regional Economic Organizations (ECCAS and ECOWAS).

By establishing the appropriate linkages between the normative/legal framework and its implementation mechanisms in both countries on the one hand and an enhanced protection and empowerment of people on the move including victims of trafficking on the other hand, the programme will support Gabon and Togo to align to international standards and to ensure effective implementation through enhanced protection mechanisms, increased operational capacity and enhanced international and national coordination for the protection of people on the move and the fight against trafficking, and with a particular focus on the most vulnerable migrants, i.e. women and children.

The **geographic scope** of the project will be national in Gabon, covering all nine provinces, whilst placing particular focus on Gabon's two largest cities and mixed migration hubs: Libreville and Port Gentil. In Togo, the project will work at national and subnational levels target migrant communities and national stakeholders across four regions: Maritime, Kara, Plateaux and Centrale, spanning 32 districts. The vulnerability of these cities and regions in the two countries to transnational trafficking due to the factors outlined in Section 1a) is the basis for their prioritization for implementation of the proposal.¹⁰

¹⁰ Between 2018 – 2021, at least 428 children (332 girls; 96 boys) including victims of cross-border trafficking were intercepted or repatriated. Victims coming from the Togolese regions of Plateaux (19,2% especially around Vogan, Sokodé and Tchamba), Centrale (19,3%) and Maritime (34,7%). In 2021 28 of the 34 (82,3%) child victims of trafficking who have returned to the country from Gabon were recruited or lived in the Kara and Centrale regions. Furthermore, these four regions are marked by the existence

In order to better address the issue at hand and ensure improved protection for people on the move including victims of trafficking, activities aimed at increasing the operational skills and capacity of practitioners in Togo and Gabon will include **national stakeholders** such as the Police, Armed Forces and National Parks Agency, the Ministry of Justice in charge of prosecutions and the Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration (DGGI) and Child Protection workers. Since the DGGI officers in particular are in charge of identifying and protecting migrants and victims of human trafficking, it is crucial for them to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to provide assistance and protection to migrants and victims of trafficking that have been exposed to violence and abuses during their journey. These trainings will be designed and delivered by using a human rights and gender-based approach, given the crucial role of law enforcement as frontline officers in the detection and referral to assistance and support of migrants and victims of trafficking. In order to strengthen capacities in line with a protection-focused and gender- & child-sensitive approach they will be a key target group of the proposal. It is critical to ensure that mandates and competences regarding identification and referral of different groups within mixed migration flows are clearly described and assigned among the relevant authorities and or other stakeholders. This includes ensuring the children on the move, including victims of trafficking, are referred to child protection services and included in national child protection case management systems. Equally essential is to provide for adequate training and resources for such actors to be able to effectively perform prescribed tasks. Lack of clarity in respect of these aspects often leads to repeated questioning of migrants and consequent loss of information and revictimization. It might also lead to serious violations of human rights, including the principle of non-refoulement. Particular focus will be also placed on maritime law enforcement agencies given the importance of the maritime route for migrant smuggling and human trafficking flows between Togo and Gabon. In Togo, this includes primarily the Ministry of Justice and Legislation and the Ministry of Social Affairs (which continues to manage an emergency hotline) and the Child Protection general directorate that provides psychosocial services and health care, in addition to shelter. Consistent with the guiding principles of the GCM and the person-centered approach, interventions with these diverse national stakeholders, will highlight the need for detection, identification and adequate referral of different mixed migration flows' groups as soon as possible. Failing to do so may lead to violations of human rights as well as hamper the administration of justice. The later different migrant groups are identified, the more opportunities exist for information to be lost, victims and witnesses to be intimidated by perpetrators, feelings of abandonment and fear to take over, cover up stories to be elaborated upon. By the same token, substandard detection and identification practices are likely to lead to human rights violations, notably through the lack of provision of due assistance and support services.

Interventions and capacity building efforts will also tackle eventual corruption opportunities at the stage of detention and identification of different migrant groups (e.g. recruitment for labor exploitation purposes, confiscation and commercialization of identification documents) and possible responsive strategies.

of internal trafficking from rural areas to large urban centers involving girls working as domestic servants and waitresses and boys mostly as workforce in the agricultural sector.

The joint programme will target mixed migrant population and communities mostly exposed to the risk of human trafficking. Overall, 31,000 direct beneficiaries within mixed migrant communities across both the origin country (Togo) and the host country (Gabon) and 880 direct national stakeholders including civil servants, magistrates, and civil society will be targeted across both Togo and Gabon. In Togo, the number of direct beneficiaries represents 1% of the youth population (10 to 19 years old and 20 to 29 years old) in the targeted region, as suggested by the data on mobile communities affected by migration. It is estimated that a total of 19,500 people will be directly involved in activities implemented by adolescents, traditional and religious leaders and other Child Protection actors. Among them around 10,000 adolescents (70% girls) through peer education activities and 9,500 adults (7,000 women) through community dialogues conducted from 16 local child protection committees.

Indirect beneficiaries are the members of these communities where children are at risk. This data is based on the population analysis from the 2020 National Institute of Statistics and Population. The following tables presents a breakdown of beneficiaries targeted by the project, disaggregated by sex and age, across both Gabon and Togo.

Direct beneficiaries:	Total (tbc)	Men (tbc)	Women (tbc)	Children, age 0-18 (tbc)	Youth age 18-24 (tbc)
National stakeholders: Civil servants, justice practitioners, human rights organisations, NGOs	Total: 880 Gabon: 550 Togo: 330	Total: 580 Gabon: 350 Togo: 230	Total: 300 Gabon: 200 Togo: 100		
Mixed migration population (migrants, victims and at risk of human trafficking, with a focus on women and children) targeted including through community activities	Total: 31,000 Gabon: 11,500 Togo: 19,500	Total: 5,000 Gabon: 2,500 Togo: 2,500	Total: 10,000 Gabon: 3,000 Togo: 7,000	Total: 9,000 (70% girls) Gabon: 3,500 Togo: 5,500	Total: 7,000 (70% young women) Gabon: 2,500 Togo: 4,500
Total direct beneficiaries:	31,880	5,580	10,300	9,000	7,000
Indirect beneficiaries: Relevant Government officials; specialized CSOs; migrant and refugee communities; and Gabonese and	Gabon: 250,000 Togo: 237,000 (135,900/57% woman/girls)	Gabon: 90,000 Togo: 60,000	Gabon: 60,000 Togo: 40,000	Gabon: 55,000 Togo: 62,000 (43,400/70% girls)	Gabon: 45,000 Togo: 75,000 (52,500/70% girls)

Togolese society at large					
Total indirect beneficiaries:	487,000	150,000	100,000	117,000 (50% girls)	120,000 (50% young women)

The criteria for prioritizing beneficiaries among the various Governmental entities and institutions will be: 1) their mandate in detecting, investigating and/or prosecuting migrant smuggling and human trafficking, at sea or on land; 2) Their role in the protection of children and ensuring access to basic services; 3) their active role in international cooperation on criminal matters and their engagement in international cooperation; 4) their interaction with potential people on the move including victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants in the discharge of their duties. Within these institutions, units and officials who express a will and desire to participate in the activities and strengthen their capabilities in line with the guiding principles of the GCM will be given priority.

The proposal will be jointly implemented with **local partners and CSOs** in order to ensure the sustainability and national ownership of the project. On the one hand, the proposal will be building on existing partnerships with civil society, in both Gabon (Association Arc en Ciel, ONG Samba-Mwanas, ONG MINE,, ONG SIFOS, ONG Pro-RNP (Rien n'est Perdu) and Togo (Network of organizations fighting child trafficking in Togo (RELUTET); Collectif of youths Together For Change (T4C); Groupe de réflexion et d'action Femme, Démocratie et Développement (GF2D)), as well as religious communities (for more information on role and mandate see Section 4). On the other hand, the proposal envisages strengthening and establishing new partnerships with community-based child protection mechanisms to further strengthen the child protection system including for children on the move, as well as for community prevention advocacy and outreach, etc. **The criteria for prioritizing relevant non-governmental actors** are the following: 1) non-governmental actors, including community actors and mechanisms, involved in the protection of children, including children on the move, 2) non-Governmental actors that will be identified by national and local institutions and the PUNOs as involved in the procedure to identify and refer to protection and support victims of trafficking or smuggled migrants 3) Non-Governmental Actors that operate caregiving, transit centers and community listening centers in the areas targeted by the project 4) Academics that are involved in research or data collection on migration or organized crime issues 5) private sector or other civil society stakeholders able to assist and support trafficked persons and witnesses of SOM for purposes of collaboration with justice actors, and or contribute to investigations and prosecutions of TIP and SOM..

Cross-cutting principles and contribution to overall results of the Joint Programme

- *Human rights:*
 - Promoting respect for human rights is a key element in UN action within this joint proposal and it is mainstreamed both in its design and activity delivery. The proposal will address the vulnerabilities of migrants in mixed migration flows and its main aim will be protecting human rights, including the right to life and development, upholding of human rights in the conduct of law enforcement operations both at sea and on land, but also during the investigation and prosecution stages. Enhancing criminal justice responses to SOM and TIP requires a strong commitment related to protecting and promoting the rights of migrants and victims, hence all project activities are designed in such a way to assure that human rights considerations are integrated in all actions taken. In addition, a comprehensive response, involves recognizing TIP and SOM as human rights violations. Therefore, this project activities should be tailored to the vulnerabilities of the target groups and the fight against trafficking and smuggling are

framed within a broader aim to protect the rights of people on the move. For example, capacity building activities will be focused on developing the capacity of beneficiaries to understand and put in practice not only the provisions of the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons Protocols, but also relevant principles and provisions enshrined in human rights instruments. A human rights-based approach will be also applied in the legislative reform process, as provisions and principles enshrined in human rights instruments will be integrated and mainstreamed at all levels of the process, from legislative drafting support to sensitization workshops with parliamentarians. The proposal will then address protection and assistance for both victims of trafficking and smuggled persons with a full scope of activities listed in outputs 2.1 and 2.2 aiming to ensure more broadly access to protection services for people on the move, including integration, access to quality social services including child protection prevention and response services, as well as information on safe and orderly migration pathways, always prioritizing the elimination of any form of discrimination in all stages of the implementation and in all stages of the migration cycle. Finally, the project will endeavor to de-construct possible misconceptions regarding the relationship between human rights, especially of trafficked persons and smuggled migrants, and the criminal justice response to these crimes. Rather, the intrinsic and mutually reinforcing, complementary, interplay between both realms will be highlighted, considering that the project promotes the protection of the human rights of the victims of trafficking in persons and the vulnerable migrants smuggled.

- *Gender-responsiveness:*

- As a gender-marker 2, the proposal has a strong gender-sensitive approach, both in terms of protection of women and girls on the move, including victims of human trafficking and in terms of promoting gender equality and empowerment: governmental authorities will be supported in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive policies and beneficiaries will include local communities through awareness raising campaigns on the gender-sensitive aspects related to mixed migration and human trafficking. Gendered expectations, relationships and power dynamics associated with being a man, woman, boy or girl can significantly affect all aspects of the migration process. UNODC and UNICEF will mainstream gender considerations in all their activities, including training courses delivered to child protection, law enforcement and justice officers and will promote the role of women, men, girls and boys as actors of change and gender champions to achieve enhanced and gender-responsive prevention of SOM and TIP in local communities. During the capacity building activities, for example, gender aspects will be considered and addressed: special needs of female migrants and victims of trafficking in terms of protection and assistance measures; gender-sensitive interviewing. Women and girls are at heightened risk of gender-based violence during their migration journey and the project will aim to strengthen the capacities of all relevant actors to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Furthermore, a gender-sensitive approach will also be taken into consideration while implementing the project, in line with established UNODC criteria for the provision of technical assistance and with ECOSOC resolutions 2011/5 and 2011/6 to ensure that all activities have a fair percentage of women as direct beneficiaries. 30% of the budget will be allocated to gender equality and women empowerment.

- *Child-sensitiveness:*

- As the main partner agency in the proposal, UNICEF will be the custodian of the principle of the best interests of the child at all times in the context of mixed migration and human trafficking. In both Gabon and Togo UNICEF has a long-standing experience supporting institutional and community actors to protect children on the move, including victims of trafficking. UNICEF aims to sustainably strengthen child protection systems at national and subnational levels, ensuring they are inclusive so that no child falls between the cracks. In both Gabon and Togo, for example UNICEF has supported the development of the child protection case management system, including for children on the move. Overall, UNICEF has extensive experience as a frontline organization in the area of child protection along the West Africa/Gabon migration routes.

Furthermore, all planned activities will mainstream child-sensitive approaches, ensuring that actions related to the development of procedures and capacities are child-centered with a positive impact on the holistic protection of the child. This entails that children on the move, including victims of trafficking, will be included in the national child protection case management system of the country, and will be referred to specialized services as needed in case of trafficking and/or gender-based violence. In all communication and research actions the ethical guidelines as related to child participation will be upheld. In addition, all implementing partners will need to uphold UNICEF's child safeguarding policy as well as the Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. In this sense, all partners will be previously assessed and will be monitored by the different agencies involved in order to ensure that the actions implemented within the scope of the project respect and promote the above-mentioned policies and related principles of Prevention Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and e-tools through United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) procedures.

4. Partnerships

This joint proposal represents the response to the request of the Government of Gabon to support its national and regional efforts to address mixed migration and trafficking in a holistic fashion, in line with international standards and the guiding principles of the GCM. Key national actors and authorities have been fully engaged throughout the design process of this joint proposal. In Togo, support to protection of children on the move and prevention of child trafficking will reinforce existing government led efforts to strengthen the institutional and community child protection system.

With a whole-of-government approach and a joint-UN response, the joint programme will ensure national ownership and continued coordination between programme stakeholders and the implementing UN agencies through the active involvement of key partners, national authorities (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Environment), civil society actors and religious communities (as outlined in section 3a and below), the Network of organizations fighting child trafficking in Togo (RELUTET), Regional Organizations (ECCAS/ECOWAS), Universities, local press and national/regional media (UNICEF has standing agreements in Gabon with 9 community radios, 5 religious radios, 2 prominent TV channels) including traditional and religious leaders, youth groups as well as existing community structures.

The following organizations will have a specific role in the implementation of the project:

Gabon (below organizations have been in a long-standing partnership with UNICEF for over two decades in the field of child protection and belong to the Gabon consortium of child rights network):

- Association Arc-En-Ciel's, located in Saint Mary Valley, mandate is to shelter all vulnerable children aged 8 to 18 including children in street situations, survivors of sexual violence and children on the move with a capacity of 30 beds for girls and 10 beds for boys. It is the unique transit center to host 30 girls per day. The center is the section of the faith-based Caritas.
- Samba Mwana, located in Fromager near Nzeng-Ayong Roundabout, is an NGO that campaigns for the psychosocial care of survivors of sexual violence. The organization was the first in Gabon to campaign online for the prevention of sexual abuse against children in confinement during the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- NGO MINE, located in PK8, is a faith-based organization in the evangelical community. Its mission is to promote the rights of orphans living with HIV/AIDS. NGO MINE identifies vulnerable children and develops targeted educational reinsertion programs with a strong focus on nutrition in school.
- NGO SIFOS, based in Mindoube Area, works as Benin-Togo community representative in the orientation of vulnerable young women and men toward vocational training. SIFOS hires adolescents' and negotiates with the private sector to find adequate job apprenticeship.
- Pro-RNP known as "Rien N'est Perdu " and based in "Cite de la Caisse" has the mission of caring for dropouts by granting adolescents extracurricular learning activities and rescuing children with disabilities as well as offering medical support to neglected girls.

Togo:

- Network of organizations fighting child trafficking in Togo (RELUTET) is a network of 46 organizations specialized in the fight against human trafficking; They will be partners in the advocacy, communication actions for prevention, and research on child trafficking. They will also be partners to ensure the participation of children, ensure the availability/collection of data in the context of research and codification of lessons learned, as well as best practices. RELUTET will also support the monitoring of the integration of victims as well as the AGR activities.
- Collective of Youths Together For Change (T4C): T4C is a collective that brings together all youth movements that combine their efforts to work for the development of youth. They will be partners for awareness-raising actions and peer education on the prevention of human trafficking and the promotion of safe migration.
- Women, Democracy and Development Reflection and Action Group (GF2D): a group of paralegal women specialized in sensitizing and supporting women in general on their rights as human beings. GF2D will be the main partner for psychosocial and legal support actions for victims of trafficking and violence.
- Traditional and religious groups: responsible for the implementation of the community-engaged approach, as well as for the creation and functioning of the 16 local child protection committees in the communities.

Throughout the programme's various stages this will involve constant information sharing, consultations and direct involvement of relevant authorities in program activities, as listed in outputs above. Program activities will thus be designed in a way that ensures sustainability and ownership by national and local authorities of new processes elaborated or existing processes strengthened under the programme so that such processes may continue well beyond the end of the program through the development and sustainability of protection systems.

Complementarity with ongoing UN initiatives

The joint proposal complements ongoing initiatives of the UN in this area, notably the Programme to support the maritime safety and security strategy in Central Africa (PASSMAR) financed by the EU, and the programme Support to the West African integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS), also financed by EU, two regional programs that would contribute to this proposal with up to \$500,000 in co-funding results aimed at strengthening Togolese, Nigerian, Cameroonian and Gabonese's capacities of coastal countries to operate effective and human rights compliant law enforcement at sea while protecting the lives of voluntary migrants and victims at sea and to increase judicial cooperation with countries of origin and third countries to prosecute and dismantle transnational maritime crime networks, including networks involved in TIP and SOM by sea.

The proposal builds on a similar joint program, that UN Gabon (UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, IOM) submitted to the Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS) and has been recently approved for funding, to kick-start activities addressing the multidimensional phenomenon of mixed migration in Gabon through an integrated human security-based approach in line with the guiding principles of the GCM and with a view to better identifying and protecting migrants with specific needs, including victims of human trafficking.

The proposal also builds on and complements the ongoing efforts of the I) PROMIS Project, a joint initiative between UNODC and OHCHR funded by The Netherlands and Italy, that aims at promoting a human rights-based response to the smuggling of migrants (and related crimes) and effectively combating human rights violations related to irregular migration in West Africa. PROMIS operates in 8 countries, namely: Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia; II) regional project to support the efforts to fight trafficking in persons in the Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinée, Nigeria, Togo). Signed in January 2019 for a duration of four years, implemented by Expertise France, funded by the European Union under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and by France.

Thanks to the cooperation with the UNODC County Office in Nigeria (CONIG), including in the context of the PROMIS Project, this project will benefit from and build on ongoing efforts tackling the TIP/SOM organized criminal networks in Nigeria, backed by evidence suggesting a strong Nigerian component behind the organized criminal networks that operate in the entire region and beyond. In addition, and considering the presence of Nigerian victims of trafficking in Togo and Gabon, outlines the importance of a route-based approach considering the countries of origin; transit, and destination of trafficking and smuggling, in order to effectively and durably dismantle the criminal networks.

Finally, synergies will be ensured with other UN Agencies working in this field, namely UNHCR and IOM in both Gabon and Togo. In particular, complementarity with IOM and UNICEF's regular programming to protect children on the move will be ensured. The proposal will also capitalize on UNHCR's partnership with the National Commission for Refugees to strengthen the identification of those migrants **in need of international protection, and the operational partnership with the Directorate for Human Rights tasked with developing a national action plan to prevent and reduce statelessness.**

Building new partnerships

The proposal will establish new partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including civil society organizations and representatives of trafficking victims' associations to inform strengthened policy development in areas that the proposal seeks to further develop, including protection mechanisms for children and adults caught up in mixed migration, community prevention, advocacy, and outreach, etc.

In line with a whole-of-society approach, the proposal will also build partnerships with the media, film, theatre, arts and craft actors in both Gabon and Togo to raise awareness of civil society at large on the positive effects of migration to promote the socio-economic integration of migrants and the dangers of human trafficking. The proposal also aims at establishing partnerships with academia to produce evidence-based data on mixed migration and human trafficking to be used for the awareness campaigns and to strengthen the 2 countries compliance with international monitoring instruments in these areas.

Finally, the proposal will build partnerships with key potential technical partners, including the EU and bilateral partners.

5. Innovation and Sustainability

So far, UN Gabon and UN Togo have responded to the challenge of human trafficking mostly in a sectoral fashion: UNICEF focusing on supporting national and subnational child protection services and actors to provide prevention and response services, including psychosocial support, to vulnerable children, including children on the move and UNODC supporting activities against broad criminality, including manifestations at sea.

Based on the Gabonese Government's request and a recent gap analysis conducted by the UN Task force on migration jointly with the Government (led by the Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration au Gabon – la DGDI), **this proposal is innovative as it provides for the first time a framework for an integrated, whole of system response for both children and adults on the move, including victims of trafficking.** By establishing the appropriate linkages between the normative/legal framework and its implementation mechanisms on the one hand and an enhanced protection of vulnerable populations in mixed migration flows on the other hand both in the main country of origin (Togo) and the main country of destination (Gabon) of the West African route, the proposal will support Gabon and Togo to comply with international standards and to ensure effective implementation through strengthened protection mechanisms for the different categories of mixed migration.

As the first integrated cross-border programme in this area, the proposal follows a whole-of-Government and a whole-of-society approach to tackle this multidimensional challenge, which is an innovative approach to the management of mixed migration and fight against human trafficking in the 2 countries.

The proposal will also follow a ‘**route-based**’ approach by working all along the migration routes: from origin country (Togo) to transit (Nigeria) to destination (Gabon). Please refer to the Project Strategy Section for further details on the 3 approaches.

In terms of sustainability, the proposal is based and will build on strong national ownership (Government, civil society, and regional organizations). Aside from the Government’s involvement already mentioned throughout the project, the proposal will be jointly implemented with local partners and CSOs establishing additional partnerships with academia, which will be involved in producing evidence-based data on mixed migration, which is essential to ensure continued efforts in the area of management of mixed migration and fight against human trafficking beyond the joint program, thus increasing the sustainability of the project. Furthermore, the joint programme will ensure technical support to local NGOs, NHRIs and community-based mechanisms to enhance their capacity to protect migrants including victims of trafficking. Overall mentoring systems are built in to ensure continuous support and assistance, and where needed a sustainable transfer of skills and knowledge, beyond the specific program activities. Concerning regional organizations, the joint program will work closely with the ECCAS (the Central African Economic Community based in Libreville, Gabon) and ECOWAS (the West African Economic Community) to establish appropriate inter-regional cooperation and linkages and to elaborate on lessons learned and good practices which could feed into the adaptation of activities at a multi-regional level. To this end, regular informal exchanges are foreseen building on the excellent existing partnership between the UNCTs Togo and Gabon and the two organizations.

Furthermore, the proposal has **a strong catalytic potential** for additional funding, notably from the EU, the Government of Japan, the Government of South Korea, the US Government, and the Gabonese Government itself allowing to sustain initial gains made by the joint program over the medium term. In order to ensure catalytic effects, the above-mentioned partners will be closely associated with the implementation of this proposal, including through their participation in the Joint Program’s Steering Committee.

6. Project management and coordination

The joint proposal will be implemented by **UNODC as the Convening Agency** jointly with **UNICEF as Participating UN Organization (PUNO)**, in both Gabon and Togo. All program design and implementation have been and will continue to be coordinated between both agencies through direct exchanges and in close collaboration with the RCOs and under the leadership of the RCs in the two countries.

To ensure effective coordination and implementation of the programme activities, a **Project implementation unit (PIU)** will be established, hired by UNODC and placed in Gabon, composed of an international Project Coordinator (P3) and an international M&E specialist (IUNV). The PIU will ensure coordination of activities and M&E functions in both Gabon and Togo. M&E processes in place will contemplate human rights standards, inter alia, calling attention to the application of the principles of participation, non-discrimination, empowerment, transparency and accountability throughout implementation of activities. For example, M&E tools include disaggregation by sex, age, race, if any disability, to access, inter alia, the capacity of the joint programme to reach out to marginalized groups and individuals whose rights are regularly denied or ignored or violated.

Both UNODC and UNICEF have extensive experience and expertise working in the field of the protection of people on the move and the fight against human trafficking, in both Gabon and Togo and at the regional level (see Context section).

Moreover, an inclusive **Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC)** will be established as the main governance mechanism of the program. The PSCC will be co-chaired by the RCs and representatives from the Governments of Gabon (Ministry of Interior) and Togo (Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy) and will include the UN implementing agencies (UNODC and UNICEF), relevant Government members (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice (and Legislation), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of labor, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Environment), relevant NGOs/CSOs as outlined in section 3a), migrant/trafficking victims' representatives and the academia. Representatives of ECOWAS, ECCAS, UNOCA, UNOWAS, and donors will be invited occasionally by the Committee.

The PSCC will provide strategic orientation and oversight functions throughout the implementation of the joint programme. The purpose of the Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC) is to review and approve annual work-plans, supervise project monitoring and evaluation activities, ensure consistency, complementarity, and synergies with other initiatives relevant in the two countries, discuss obstacles met during implementation and validate solutions presented. The joint program will also establish a Technical Committee mirroring the composition of the PSCC. The technical committee will meet every 3 months during the start-up phase and every 6 months thereafter. Additional meetings can be organized as needed.

In addition to the cross-border body, each country will set up a **country-specific committee**. This body has a coordinating role at the national level in relation to the guidelines and orientations of the cross-border committee. It meets once every three months to review the project's actions and prepare the meetings of the cross-border committee.

The day-to-day technical and supervisory aspects of the project will be handled by the technical committees at the national level. Technical units at the national level will be in charge of transmitting information on a regular basis to enable strategic steering by the cross-border committee. All elements of a political, security or major risk nature that could compromise the effective implementation of the project will be brought to the attention of the cross-border committee.

The joint programme will submit a single project report containing compiled information from all participating agencies and all two countries as required by the MPTF Migration fund. Compliance with the MPTF reporting requirements will be ensured through the PIU for the entire project cycle. The joint programme will also submit an end-of-project report covering the entire project duration. The project will also provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at the outcome and output levels. Joint M&E coordination meetings and joint M&E visits will be aligned with the reporting schedule to ensure the availability of consolidated data. Finally, the joint programme foresees an end of programme independent evaluation, which will include the impacts of the activities of the joint programme, on the human rights enjoyment of impacted rights-holders. The evaluation report will also reflect on the overall adherence to human rights programming guidance and identify lessons learned.

7. Project Budget and Workplan

Total budget requested: US\$ 2,200,550

Budget breakdown:

Country	UNICEF	UNODC	Total
Gabon	USD 505,752	USD 1,087,436	USD 1,593,188
Togo	USD 350,960	USD 256,402	USD 607,362
Total per Agency	USD 856,712	USD 1,343,838	USD 2,200,550

Percentage of budget to be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment: 31%

Amount and sources of cost sharing: UNODC implementation of the dedicate outcomes in EU-financed Programme d'Appui a la Sécurité et Sureté maritime (PASSMAR) and Support to the West African Integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS) programmes will complement output 1.4 of this proposal in an amount up to US\$500,000, reinforcing capacities of West and Central African states to achieve legal finish against maritime crimes. This and other funding already in place for both UNODC and UNICEF will permit the key alignment with programmatic activity already underway in Nigeria described above.

*b) Workplan: Using the table provided in **Annex D4**, complete a basic workplan.*

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: Strengthen the management of mixed migration and combat transnational organized crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, particularly of women and children, from Togo to Gabon through enhanced cooperation between the two countries to dismantle transnational organized criminal networks and enhanced access to adequate protection mechanisms for vulnerable and affected populations.					
Outcome 1 National normative frameworks, policies, capacities, and implementation mechanisms on mixed migration are strengthened to enable effective protection of people on the move, notably women and children, as well as prevention and prosecution of TIP and SOM	Outcome Indicator 1a Number of prosecutions of TIP/SOM cases in the two countries that the project contributed to	Government Data / Follow up questionnaires	N/A	5	Local stakeholders abide to the changes in the legal framework and actively investigate and prosecute trafficking and smuggling cases
	Outcome Indicator 1b Number of victims (including children and youth) of TIP identified/rescued by beneficiaries ¹¹ of project activities under Outcome 1	Government Data / Follow up questionnaires	Total: tbc Gabon: tbc Togo: 147 (104 G)	Total: 250 (70% women/girls) Gabon: tbc Togo: tbc	Local stakeholders promote victim's identification

¹¹ Beneficiaries include the practitioners/professionals trained by project activities, as listed below in activities under outcome 1: criminal justice practitioners; law enforcement; NGOs, health and social workers, parliamentarians

Output 1.1 Normative frameworks and implementation mechanisms are strengthened and harmonized with the UN Protocols against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants and aligned with the Global Compact on Migration and other international instruments	Output Indicator 1.1a Number of normative frameworks strengthened harmonized with the UN Protocols	Text of the approved law	0	1	
	Degree of harmonization of the strengthened framework with the UN Protocols	Analysis of harmonization		80%	
	Output Indicator 1.1b Number of partners (see activity description below) trained on the legal and institutional frameworks in place against TIP and SOM	Activity reports, Mission reports	0	40 (20 same participants per country who will attend activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4)	
	Output Indicator 1.1c % of people trained indicating an increase in knowledge on the legal and institutional frameworks in place against TIP and SOM and or the legal and institutional framework on protection, assistance and support of trafficked persons and smuggled migrants, as a result of the trainings	Training evaluation questionnaires	0	80%	
Activities under Output 1.1 1.1.1 Review and enhance the legal framework against TIP and SOM in Gabon and Togo – UNODC in Gabon and Togo 1.1.2 Organize sensitization workshops for relevant actors (criminal justice practitioners; law enforcement; social workers and child protection practitioners, NGOs and parliamentarians) on the legal and institutional frameworks in place against TIP and SOM and the adoption of new legal amendments, as well as on relevant international legal instruments in Gabon and Togo – UNODC in Gabon and Togo (1 workshop of 2 days for 20 pax in each country)					

- 1.1.3 Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to operationalize the existing National Guidelines for the Care of adult migrants' victims of human trafficking and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – **UNODC in Gabon and Togo** (1 workshop for 3 days for 20 pax in each country)
- 1.1.4 Support the development and implementation of SOPs and referral pathways for child protection case management (including family tracing and reunification) at local and transnational level based on the existing bilateral agreement between Togo and Gabon – **UNICEF in Gabon and Togo** (1 workshop of 3 days for 20 pax in each country and two virtual meetings)
- 1.1.5 Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to strengthen national, regional and local coordination structures as well as community mechanisms to counter TIP and SOM – **UNICEF Gabon** (9 vigilant committees in Gabon and 14 regional child protection committees in Togo (Regional and prefectural consultation frameworks of "Kara, Plateaux, Maritime, Centrale").
- 1.1.6 Support the Government of Gabon to develop and launch a 5-year National Strategy & Action Plan to Prevent and Fight TIP and SOM in line with international standards and the guiding principles of the GCM – **UNODC (+UNICEF) in Gabon and Togo** (2 working sessions and 1 validation session of 2 days for 15 pax to develop and validate the draft strategy)
- 1.1.7 Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to make operational the cooperation agreement on combating trafficking in children signed in 2018 – **UNICEF in Gabon and Togo** (1 annual expert group meeting face-to-face for 2 days for 10 pax in each country and one virtual)

Output 1.2 Capacities of Gabonese and Togolese criminal justice practitioners to conduct effective victim-centred investigations, prosecution and adjudication of TIP and SOM cases are enhanced, in cooperation with civil society organizations.	Output Indicator 1.2a Number of training activities delivered to build the capacity, knowledge and skills of criminal justice actors in the two countries ¹²	Activity reports, Mission reports	0	6	Criminal justice practitioners in Gabon and Togo are motivated and participate in the capacity building activities
	Output Indicator 1.2b Number of individuals trained, disaggregated per beneficiary categories (criminal justice practitioners, law	Activity reports, mission reports	tbc	Total: 730 Gabon: 430 Togo: 300 (Criminal justice practitioners, law	

¹² Although output 1.2 focuses on specific training activities, it is expected that capacities will be enhanced also by the strengthened normative frameworks (output 1.1) and the facilitation of judicial cooperation (output 1.3). Trainings were identified as a priority need in the two countries. Subject to additional funding, would build on the capacities developed with additional activities.

	enforcement, maritime law enforcement, etc)			enforcement, maritime law enforcement; women)	15%
	Output Indicator 1.2c % of people trained responding to questionnaires that indicate an increase in knowledge and skills (especially on how to enhance the person-centred paradigm in investigations and prosecutions) as a result of the trainings	Training evaluation questionnaires	0	80%	
<p><i>Activities under Output 1.2</i></p> <p>1.2.1 Organize and deliver basic and advanced trainings for criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement actors on how to detect, investigate and prosecute TIP and SOM cases – UNODC in Gabon and Togo (1 basic and 1 advanced 3 days training for 20 pax in each country)</p> <p>1.2.2 Deliver specialized trainings for law enforcement actors on victims’ identification, protection needs and assistance for smuggled migrants and trafficking victims, victims’ access to justice, interview techniques, witness protection and cooperation of victims of trafficking in criminal proceedings, using a human rights-based and gender sensitive approach – UNODC in Gabon and Togo (2 specialised training of 3 days for 20 pax in each country)</p> <p>1.2.3 Organize basic and advanced trainings for maritime law enforcement actors – UNODC in Gabon and Togo (2 specialised training of 3 days for 20 pax in each country)</p>					
Output 1.3 Judicial cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African maritime and land route is increased to prevent and dismantle TIP and SOM criminal networks	Number of recommendations to improve coordination and cooperation adopted in meetings organized under the project	Meeting reports	0	6 (3 recommendations per country)	Judicial authorities of Gabon and Togo are willing to cooperate
	Number of draft agreements on judicial cooperation supported by the project	Government data	0	1 judicial cooperation agreement (at least)	

Activities under Output 1.3

1.3.1 Facilitate bilateral meetings for law enforcement actors from countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African maritime and land route, including bilateral meetings between law enforcement and social workforce to improve cooperation and coordination – **UNODC in Gabon and Togo (+UNICEF support)** (7 bilateral meetings for 5 pax for 3 days organized upon requested)

1.3.2 Organize a regional meeting for law enforcement actors and prosecutors specialized in TIP/SOM from countries of origin, transit and destination along the maritime and land route to Gabon to increase judicial and operational cooperation and to sharing best practices and lessons learned – **UNODC in Gabon** (1 meeting for 3 days, for 15 pax coming from 5 countries)

1.3.3 Organize a simulation-based training for criminal justice practitioners from West African countries along the migration and land route to Gabon, including through the WACAP network, to effectively build and prosecute TIP and SOM cases, including through mutual legal assistance (MLA) – **UNODC in Gabon** (1 training of 3 days for 22 pax)

1.3.4 Support the elaboration of bilateral and multilateral agreements and related training activity (e.g. on MLA requests) on judicial cooperation in investigating /prosecuting cross-border TIP and SOM, covering also the protection of victims of trafficking – **UNODC in Gabon** (1 legal expert and 1 workshop of 3 days for 20 pax)

Output 1.4 Maritime law enforcement agencies increase their capacities to prevent and detect TIP and SOM by sea, intervening on smuggling/trafficking vessels with particular regards to safeguarding human life at sea	Number of engineering mentoring and training sessions provided to Gabonese authorities	Mission / activity reports	0	6	Maritime law enforcement is motivated and participate in mentoring and training sessions
	% of people trained responding to questionnaires that indicate an increase in knowledge and skills as a result of the trainings	Training evaluation questionnaires	0	80%	
	Number of SOP on evidence collection / human rights compliance developed with support of the project	Mission / activity reports	0	1	

Activities under Output 1.4 - UNODC lead on all activities under 1.4 for both Gabon and Togo (UNICEF to support on child-related aspects)

1.4.1 Provide three (3) maritime domain awareness training sessions targeting smuggling/trafficking boats through integration of relevant technologies (3 training of 3 days for 20 pax each)

1.4.2 Provide embedded mentoring to support logistic and operation planning of maritime law enforcement operations, with particular regards to adding search and rescue components in maritime law enforcement, preventing unseaworthy vessels from encountering situations of distress at sea and intervening when distress is detected (Target 30 pax)

1.4.3 Provide engineering mentoring and training sessions to ameliorate the capacities of Gabonese authorities to use available assets at sea, ameliorating the dynamic for intervention at sea on smuggling/trafficking vessels (Target 30 pax)

1.4.4 Provide embedded mentoring to develop standard operating procedures ameliorating evidence collection and human rights compliance in the conduct of law enforcement operations tackling TIP/SOM at sea (Target 30 pax)

Outcome 2 Migrants and victims of trafficking in Gabon and Togo are empowered and have better access to protection, assistance, reintegration, and return services	Number of National Referral Mechanism and related SOPs (including on child protection case management) established or strengthened for the identification, registration and referral of victims of trafficking that are aligned with international standards including gender and child sensitivity	Project Reports	Tbc	2	Migrants and victims of trafficking in Gabon and Togo are identified and accept to participate in the protection, assistance, and reintegration services.
	Number of migrants and trafficking victims including youth and children on the move accessing protection and support services through mechanisms established or strengthened under the project	Government data / Protection and support services data	Tbc	31,000 (70% women)	
Output 2.1 Victims of trafficking within mixed migration flows in Gabon,	Number of government and civil society representatives trained to identify and protect TIP victims	Activity reports	0	105	

regardless of their status, have increased access to protection, in line with international standards	% of people trained responding to questionnaires that indicate an increase in knowledge and skills as a result of the trainings	Training evaluation questionnaires	0	80%	
	% of victims who report satisfaction with the quality of the services received at the centres	Survey/questionnaire (U-report)	tbd	80%	
<p><i>Activities under Output 2.1 (strong coordination with UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR)</i></p> <p>2.1.1 Support the establishment and the updating of a National Referral Mechanism and related SOPs for the identification, registration and referral of victims of trafficking – UNODC + UNICEF in Gabon and Togo (2 round table sessions for the development of the NRM and 1 validation workshop. Each activity will be for 20 pax over 3 days in Gabon and 1 round table in Togo 25 pax 2 days)</p> <p>2.1.2 Build capacities, also through multi-disciplinary training, on the implementation of the NRM, child protection case management and the protection of and support to children on the move to criminal justice practitioners, NGOs, Government officials and other relevant professionals (health professionals, social workers, care centre staff, etc.) - UNODC + UNICEF in Gabon and Togo (2 training of 3 days for 20 pax in Gabon 4 training in Togo for 20 pax each)</p> <p>2.1.3 Provide capacity building for civil society organizations, including those working with refugees and asylum seekers, foreign migrant workers, victims of gender-based violence, and child victims of violence, to identify and address TIP cases – UNICEF Gabon (+ technical coordination with UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR) (3 workshops of 2 days for 10 pax each in different regions in Gabon)</p> <p>2.1.4 Support awareness raising including with young women and men through local web media, press, academia, theatrical representations, radio, and other means – UNICEF in Gabon and Togo (Target: 20.000 pax)</p> <p>2.1.5: Support the functioning of community listening centers (materials, technical and financial support for the provision of specialized services) including psychosocial and juridical support of victims of trafficking and violence and assist their reintegration in the community. UNICEF in Togo (Target: 4 listening centers in Togo -1 per region)</p>					
Output 2.2 Migrants and victims of trafficking with specific needs in Gabon and Togo have access to	Number of employees in transit centres for the care of children reached by capacity building activities	Activity reports	0 Gabon: tbc Togo: 9	Total: 150 (50% women) Gabon: 120 Togo: 30	

integration, quality social services, as well as information on safe and orderly migration pathways	Number of women and girls returned to Togo supported with work schemes	Activity reports	0	200 women/girls	Members of Local Community (adolescents, traditional and religious leaders) are sensitized and engaged on prevention of traffic, child protection, and case management to ensure that victims of trafficking have access to holistic protection in line with international standards
	Number of adolescents/youth specifically girls, participating in social mobilization activities and receiving prevention and care interventions to address violence, trafficking and child marriage.	Government data / Supporting schemes data (IOs and bilateral agreements)	Gabon: tbcTogo: 970 (peer educators)	Total: 16,000 (70% girl/young women) Gabon: 6,000 Togo: 10,000	
	Number of community mechanisms/ local child protection committees functioning and referring children at-risk or victims of violence, exploitation and abuse to Education, health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	Reports from Ministry of Social Welfare (regional directions and DGPE)	0	16	

Activities under Output 2.2

- 2.2.1 Conduct communication and social mobilization activities including awareness campaigns amongst all relevant stakeholders including migrant communities in Gabon and Togo on the threats and risks associated to human trafficking and migrant smuggling (including using community radios) – **UNICEF in Gabon and Togo** (3 joint campaigns targeting 487,000 pax overall)
- 2.2.2 Build the capacities of existing transit centres for the care of children (especially girls and young women) – **UNICEF in Gabon and Togo** (Target: 6 transit centres, 3 in Gabon and 3 in Togo)
- 2.2.3 Provide cash/materials/kits for income generating activities for women and girls who have returned to Togo to accompany/support their socio-economic reintegration – **UNICEF Togo** (Target: 100 pax supported through the cash-for-work scheme and 100 children repatriated per year).

2.2.5 Support the implementation of life skills activities for adolescent girls and boys to empower and equip them with the necessary skills, support, knowledge, and platforms to propose solutions that are context-specific and sustainable to prevent irregular immigration and trafficking – **UNICEF Togo** (Target: 10,000 adolescents and youths (70% girls/ young women)

2.2.6 Support the establishment of 16 gender-responsive local child protection committees in communities, with functional tools and referral pathways to identify/detect, document and refer protection cases including trafficking to adequate gender-responsive services. This work will be carried out by traditional and religious leaders in four regions (Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale, Kara) and will target 9,500 persons (7,000 women) – **UNICEF Togo** (Baseline: 0 committees; Target: 16)

Output 2.3 Government, civil society, and partners conduct strengthened monitoring and reporting of mixed migration (migration and human trafficking) to meet international obligations	% of increased knowledge in data collection amongst targeted Government and civil society partners	Survey/questionnaire (U-report)	0	80%	
	Number of reports	Report	0	4	

Activities under Output 2.3

2.3.1 Conduct research to assess the composition of mixed migrations in Togo and Gabon, including populations, root causes of migration, and factors of vulnerability using a gender- and child-sensitive approach – **UNICEF in Gabon and Togo** (Target: 1 research validated by Gabon and Togo)

2.3.2 Codify lessons learned and best practices throughout the programme implementation to inform institutional and policy change at national and regional level including with ECCAS, ECOWAS and UNOCA, UNOWAS – **UNICEF + UNODC in Gabon** (1 day event with 20 pax)

Annex 2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
		Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1		
i) Worsening of the security situation in the target countries and/or within the region	Medium: 8	Unlikely: 2	Major: 4	The UN implementing Agencies will follow the advice and guidance of the RC and the UN Department of Security and Safety (UNDSS) to assess the need for either adjusting, suspending or relocating activities until the situation improves in consultations with the donor.	UNODC UNICEF
ii) Reduced counterparts' engagement in key program activities	Low: 2	Rare: 1	Minor: 2	The UN implementing Agencies will invest in creating stable and trustworthy relationships with state actors and	UNODC UNICEF

				national counterparts	
iii) Institutional turnover and rotation of personnel (UN and Government)	Low: 4	Unlikely: 2	Minor: 2	The UN implementing Agencies will request the designation of focal points in each country to follow-up on activities and will request to the extent possible that those trained stay in office for the minimum duration of the project. The UN implementing Agencies will ensure that there is a dedicated focal point within their agencies per country.	UNODC UNICEF
iv) Administrative Slowness due to UN Coordination across agencies and 2 countries	Medium: 9	Possible: 3	Moderate: 3	UNODC and UNICEF will anticipate recruitments and deployment of project unit for a timely start of implementation of the project and will set-up regular exchange mechanisms between Gabon and Togo for a even implementation of the programme	UNODC UNICEF

				across the 2 countries	
v) Migrants and victims of trafficking may be affected negatively as an unintended consequence of the project	Medium: 3	Rare: 1	Moderate: 5	<p>Throughout the programme, the UN implementing Agencies will follow the “do no harm” principle and the best interest of the child will guide all decisions made. A joint risk assessment with partners will be conducted to avoid jeopardizing their basic rights, safety and freedom. The project will support inclusive decision-making processes and aim to build consensus around interventions on the ground. The project will continuously assess security risks and revise project activities accordingly.</p> <p>(Risks of) alleged incidents and human rights violations against partners</p>	<p>UNODC</p> <p>UNICEF</p>

				and beneficiaries, notably women and children, will be monitored and reported, and appropriate follow-up will be given through engagement with UN human rights mechanisms if needed.	
vi) COVID-19 related risks and travel restrictions	Medium: 6	Possible: 3	Minor: 2	<p>UN staff will undertake in-country missions, as long as the situation allows, while diligently following UN guidelines as well as state guidelines with regards to travels during COVID-19.</p> <p>The impact of COVID-19 on the activities and outcomes of the project will be continuously monitored by UNODC and UNICEF, and contingency plans will be activated as needed.</p> <p>To the extent possible, trainings and</p>	<p>UNODC</p> <p>UNICEF</p>

				other activities will be adjusted and conducted online using different multimedia tools.	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Please use the descriptions given below as a general guidance on risk level, likelihood and impact:

LIKELIHOOD	Occurrence	Frequency
5: Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
4: Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
3: Possible	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
2: Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
1: Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Over every seven years or more frequently

IMPACT	Result
5: Essential	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
4: Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
3: Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
2: Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
1: Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very Likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of Risk	Results
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

Annex 3a: Budget – Results Based Budget

Migration MPTF: Joint Programme Budget (Results-Based Budget)

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 4 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all PUNOs)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		UNODC GABON	UNODC TOGO	UNICEF GABON	UNICEF TOGO		
OUTCOME 1: National normative frameworks, policies, capacities, and implementation mechanisms on mixed migration are strengthened and national institutional performance improved to enable effective prevention and prosecution of TIP and SOM, as well as identification, protection and assistance services for victims of TIP and smuggled migrants							
Output 1.1:	Normative frameworks and implementation mechanisms are strengthened and harmonized with the UN Protocols against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants and aligned with the Global Compact on Migration and other international instruments	\$ 82 576	\$ 55 384	\$ 170 000	\$ 35 000	\$ 342 960	\$ 112 688
Activity 1.1.1:	Review and enhance the legal framework against TIP and SOM in Gabon and Togo	\$ 4 000	\$ 10 000			\$ 14 000	\$ 4 200

Activity 1.1.2:	Organize sensitization workshops for relevant actors (such as criminal justice practitioners; law enforcement; NGOs and parliamentarians) on the legal and institutional frameworks in place against TIP and SOM and the adoption of new legal amendments, as well as on relevant international legal instruments in Gabon and Togo	\$ 19 520	\$ 19 520			\$ 39 040	\$ 11 712
Activity 1.1.3:	Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to operationalize the existing National Guidelines for the Care of adult migrants victims of human trafficking and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	\$ 25 864	\$ 25 864			\$ 51 728	\$ 15 518
Activity 1.1.4:	Support the development and implementation of SOPs and referral pathways for child protection case management (including family tracing and reunification) at local and transnational level based on the existing bilateral agreement between Togo and Gabon			\$ 50 000		\$ 50 000	\$ 24 800

Activity 1.1.5:	Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to strengthen national and regional and local coordination structures as well as community mechanisms to counter TIP and SOM				\$ 20 000	\$ 20 000	\$ 6 000
Activity 1.1.6:	Support the Government of Gabon to develop and launch a 5-year National Strategy & Action Plan to Prevent and Fight TIP and SOM	\$ 33 192		\$ 70 000		\$ 103 192	\$ 30 958
Activity 1.1.7:	Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to make operational the cooperation agreement on combating trafficking in children signed in 2018			\$ 50 000	\$ 15 000	\$ 65 000	\$ 19 500
Output 1.2:	Capacities of Gabonese and Togolese criminal justice practitioners to conduct effective victim-centered investigations, prosecution and adjudication of TIP and SOM cases are enhanced, in cooperation with civil society organizations.	\$ 90 892	\$ 94 652	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 185 544	\$ 55 663

Activity 1.2.1:	Organize and deliver basic and advanced trainings for criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement actors on how to detect, investigate and prosecute TIP and SOM cases	\$ 40 728	\$ 40 728			\$ 81 456	\$ 24 437
Activity 1.2.2:	Deliver specialized trainings for law enforcement actors on victims' identification, protection needs and assistance for smuggled migrants and trafficking victims, victims' access to justice, interview techniques, witness protection and cooperation of victims of trafficking in criminal proceedings, using a human rights-based and gender sensitive approach	\$ 23 364	\$ 23 364			\$ 46 728	\$ 14 018
Activity 1.2.3:	Organize basic and advanced trainings for maritime law enforcement actors	\$ 26 800	\$ 30 560			\$ 57 360	\$ 17 208
Output 1.3:	Judicial cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African maritime and land route is increased to prevent and dismantle TIP and SOM criminal networks	\$ 128 530	\$ 18 792	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147 322	\$ 38 559

Activity 1.3.1:	Facilitate bilateral meetings for law enforcement actors from countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African maritime and land route, including bilateral meetings between law enforcement and social workforce to improve cooperation and coordination	\$ 24 156	\$ 18 792		\$ -	\$ 42 948	\$ 7 247
Activity 1.3.2:	Organize a regional meeting for law enforcement actors and prosecutors specialized in TIP/SOM from countries of origin, transit and destination along the maritime and land route to Gabon to increase judicial and operational cooperation and to sharing best practices and lessons learned	\$ 28 368				\$ 28 368	\$ 8 510

Activity 1.3.3:	Organize a simulation-based training for criminal justice practitioners from West African countries along the migration and land route to Gabon, including through the WACAP network, to effectively build and prosecute TIP and SOM cases, including through mutual legal assistance (MLA)	\$ 41 424				\$ 41 424	\$ 12 427
Activity 1.3.4:	Support the elaboration of bilateral and multilateral agreements and related training activity (e.g. on MLA requests) on judicial cooperation in investigating /prosecuting cross-border TIP and SOM, covering also the protection of victims of trafficking	\$ 34 582				\$ 34 582	\$ 10 375
Output 1.4:	Maritime law enforcement agencies increase their capacities to prevent and detect TIP and SOM by sea, intervening on smuggling/trafficking vessels with particular regards to safeguarding human life at sea	\$ 92 640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92 640	\$ 27 792

Activity 1.4.1:	Provide three (3) maritime domain awareness training sessions targeting smuggling/trafficking boats through integration of relevant technologies	\$ 47 604				\$ 47 604	\$ 14 281
Activity 1.4.2:	Provide embedded mentoring to support logistic and operation planning of maritime law enforcement operations, with particular regards to adding search and rescue components in maritime law enforcement, preventing unseaworthy vessels from encountering situations of distress at sea and intervening when distress is detected	\$ 15 012				\$ 15 012	\$ 4 504
Activity 1.4.3:	Provide engineering mentoring and training sessions to ameliorate the capacities of Gabonese authorities to use available assets at sea, ameliorating the dynamic for intervention at sea on smuggling/trafficking vessels	\$ 15 012				\$ 15 012	\$ 4 504

Activity 1.4.4:	Provide embedded mentoring to develop standard operating procedures ameliorating evidence collection and human rights compliance in the conduct of law enforcement operations tackling TIP/SOM at sea	\$ 15 012				\$ 15 012	\$ 4 504
Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.4)		\$ 394 638	\$ 168 828	\$ 170 000	\$ 35 000	\$ 768 466	\$ 206 910
OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable children, migrants and victims of trafficking in Gabon and Togo are empowered and have better access to protection, assistance and reintegration services							
<u>Output 2.1:</u>	Victims of trafficking within mixed migration flows in Gabon, regardless of their status, have increased access to protection, in line with international standards	\$ 74 697	\$ -	\$ 112 666	\$ 63 000	\$ 250 363	\$ 48 409
Activity 2.1.1:	Support the establishment and the updating of a National Referral Mechanism and related SOPs for the identification, registration and referral of victims of trafficking	\$ 40 633		\$ 20 000	\$ 13 000	\$ 73 633	\$ 12 190

Activity 2.1.2:	Build capacities, also through multi-disciplinary training, on the implementation of the NRM, child protection case management and the protection of and support to children on the move to criminal justice practitioners, NGOs, Government officials and other relevant professionals (health professionals, social workers, care centre staff, etc.)	\$ 34 064		\$ 40 000	\$ 20 000	\$ 94 064	\$ 10 219
Activity 2.1.3:	Provide capacity building for civil society organizations, including those working with refugees and asylum seekers, foreign migrant workers, victims of gender-based violence, and child victims of violence, to identify and address TIP cases			\$ 22 666		\$ 22 666	\$ 4 000
Activity 2.1.4:	Support awareness raising including with young women and men through local web media, press, academia, theatrical representations, radio, and other means			\$ 30 000		\$ 30 000	\$ 12 000

Activity 2.1.5:	Support the functioning of existing community listening centers (materials, technical and financial support for the provision of specialized services) including psychosocial and juridical support of victims of trafficking and violence and assist their reintegration in the community				\$ 30 000	\$ 30 000	\$ 10 000
Output 2.2:	Migrants and victims of trafficking with specific needs in Gabon and Togo have increased access to integration, quality social services, as well as information on safe and orderly migration pathways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105 000	\$ 162 000	\$ 267 000	\$ 119 000
Activity 2.2.1:	Conduct awareness campaigns amongst migrant communities in Gabon and Togo on the threats and risks associated to human trafficking and migrant smuggling				\$ 15 000	\$ 15 000	\$ 5 000
Activity 2.2.2:	Build the capacities of existing transit centres for temporary care of children (especially girls and young women)			\$ 60 000	\$ 30 000	\$ 90 000	\$ 44 000

Activity 2.2.3:	Support the establishment and build the capacity of a Transit Centre for adults in Gabon with due attention to the empowerment of women and girls, in line with international standards			\$ 45 000		\$ 45 000	\$ 18 000
Activity 2.2.4:	Provide cash/materials/kits for income generating activities for women and girls who have returned to Togo to accompany/support their socio-economic reintegration				\$ 22 000	\$ 22 000	\$ 22 000
Activity 2.2.5:	Support the implementation of life skills activities for adolescent girls and boys to empower and equip them with the necessary skills, support, knowledge, and platforms to propose solutions that are context-specific and sustainable to prevent irregular immigration and trafficking				\$ 55 000	\$ 55 000	\$ 18 000

Activity 2.2.6:	Support the establishment of 16 gender-responsive local child protection committees in communities, with functional tools and referral pathways to identify/detect, document and refer protection cases involving trafficking to adequate gender-responsive services				\$ 40 000	\$ 40 000	\$ 12 000
Output 2.3:	Government, civil society, and partners conduct strengthened monitoring and reporting of mixed migration (migration and human trafficking) to meet international obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35 000	\$ 20 000	\$ 55 000	\$ 38 000
Activity 2.3.1:	Conduct research to assess the composition of mixed migrations in Togo and Gabon, including populations, root causes of migration, and factors of vulnerability using a gender- and child-sensitive approach			\$ 25 000	\$ 15 000	\$ 40 000	\$ 26 000
Activity 2.3.2:	Codify lessons learned and best practices throughout the programme implementation to inform institutional and policy change at national and regional level			\$ 10 000	\$ 5 000	\$ 15 000	\$ 12 000

Total for Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)	\$ 74 697	\$ -	\$ 252 666	\$ 245 000	\$ 572 363	\$ 205 409
TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET: (Outcomes 1 + 2)	\$ 469 335	\$ 168 828	\$ 422 666	\$ 280 000	\$ 1 340 829	\$ 412 319

PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET					
Personnel costs if not included in activities above	\$ 516 960,00	\$ 40 800,00			\$ 557 760,00
Operational costs if not included in activities above			\$ 45 000,00	\$ 45 000,00	\$ 90 000,00
Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget	\$ 30 000,00	\$ 30 000,00	\$ 5 000,00	\$ 3 000,00	\$ 68 000,00
TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET:	\$ 546 960,00	\$ 70 800,00	\$ 50 000,00	\$ 48 000,00	\$ 715 760,00
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&E)	\$ 1 016 295	\$ 239 628	\$ 472 666	\$ 328 000	\$ 2 056 589
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 71 141	\$ 16 774	\$ 33 087	\$ 22 960	\$ 143 961
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:	\$ 1 087 436	\$ 256 402	\$ 505 752	\$ 350 960	\$ 2 200 550

GENDER BUDGET: % of total budget reserved for GEWE (indicative) in the programmatic budget.
Please calculate total budget reserved for GEWE, divided by Total programmatic budget (%)

31%

Annex 3b: Budget – UNDG Budget Categories

Migration MPTF: Joint Programme Budget (by UNDG budget categories)

CATEGORIES	UNODC Gabon	UNODC Togo	UNICEF Gabon	UNICEF Togo	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 516 960	\$ 40 800	\$ 57 666	\$ 56 000	\$ 671 426
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90 000	\$ 70 000	\$ 160 000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60 000	\$ -	\$ 60 000
4. Contractual services	\$ 312 822	\$ 92 120	\$ 40 000	\$ 3 000	\$ 447 942
5.Travel	\$ 156 513	\$ 76 708	\$ 30 000	\$ 28 000	\$ 291 221
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150 000	\$ 126 000	\$ 276 000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 30 000	\$ 30 000	\$ 45 000	\$ 45 000	\$ 150 000
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$ 1 016 295	\$ 239 628	\$ 472 666	\$ 328 000	\$ 2 056 589
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	\$ 71 141	\$ 16 774	\$ 33 087	\$ 22 960	\$ 143 961
TOTAL	\$ 1 087 436	\$ 256 402	\$ 505 752	\$ 350 960	\$ 2 200 550
First Tranche (70%)	\$ 761 205	\$ 179 481	\$ 354 027	\$ 245 672	\$ 1 540 385
Second Tranche (30%)	\$ 326 231	\$ 76 921	\$ 151 726	\$ 105 288	\$ 660 165

Annex 4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe											
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Review and enhance the legal framework against TIP and SOM in Gabon and Togo (Activity 1.1.1)	UNODC			x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x		
Organize sensitization workshops for relevant actors (such as criminal justice practitioners; law enforcement; NGOs and parliamentarians) on the legal and institutional frameworks in place against TIP and SOM and the adoption of new legal amendments, as well as on relevant international legal instruments in Gabon and Togo (Activity 1.1.2)	UNODC		x				X						

Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to operationalize the existing National Guidelines for the Care of adult migrants victims of human trafficking and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) (Activity 1.1.3)	UNODC					x				X			
Support the development and implementation of SOPs and referral pathways for child protection case management (including family tracing and reunification) at local and transnational level based on the existing bilateral agreement between Togo and Gabon (Activity 1.1.4)	UNICEF			x			X						
Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to strengthen													

national and regional and local coordination structures as well as community mechanisms to counter TIP and SOM (Activity 1.1.5)	UNICEF			x	x	x	X	x	x	X	x		
Support the Government of Gabon to develop and launch a 5-year National Strategy & Action Plan to Prevent and Fight TIP and SOM (Activity 1.1.6)	UNODC UNICEF			x	x		X						
Support the Government of Gabon and Togo to make operational the cooperation agreement on combating trafficking in children signed in 2018 (Activity 1.1.7)	UNICEF		x				X				x		
Organize and deliver basic and advanced trainings for criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement actors on how to	UNODC	x	x	x	x								

detect, investigate and prosecute TIP and SOM cases (Activity 1.2.1)													
Deliver specialized trainings for law enforcement actors on victims' identification, protection needs and assistance for smuggled migrants and trafficking victims, victims' access to justice, interview techniques, witness protection and cooperation of victims of trafficking in criminal proceedings, using a human rights-based and gender- and child-sensitive approach (Activity 1.2.2)	UNODC								x	x	x	x	
Organize basic and advanced trainings for maritime law enforcement actors (Activity 1.2.3)	UNODC			x	x			x	x				
Facilitate bilateral meetings for law	UNODC UNICEF	x	x			x	x			x	x	x	

enforcement actors from countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African maritime and land route, including bilateral meetings between law enforcement and social workforce to improve cooperation and (Activity 1.3.1)													
Organize a regional meeting for law enforcement actors and prosecutors specialized in TIP/SOM from countries of origin, transit and destination along the maritime and land route to Gabon to increase judicial and operational cooperation and to sharing best practices and lessons learned (Activity 1.3.2)	UNODC						X						

Organize a simulation-based training for criminal justice practitioners from West African countries along the migration and land route to Gabon, in cooperation with the WACAP network, to effectively build and prosecute TIP and SOM cases, including through mutual legal assistance (MLA) (Activity 1.3.3)	UNODC										x		
Support the elaboration of bilateral and multilateral agreements and related training activity (e.g. on MLA requests) on judicial cooperation in investigating /prosecuting cross-border TIP and SOM, covering also the protection of victims of	UNODC					x							

trafficking (Activity 1.3.4)													
Provide 3 maritime domain awareness training sessions targeting smuggling/trafficking boats through integration of relevant technologies (Activity 1.4.1)	UNODC				x				x				x
Provide embedded mentoring to support logistic and operation planning of maritime law enforcement operations, with particular regards to adding search and rescue components in maritime law enforcement, preventing unseaworthy vessels from encountering situations of distress at sea and intervening when distress is detected (Activity 1.4.2)	UNODC	x	x	x	x								
Provide engineering	UNODC					x	x	x	x				

mentoring and training sessions to ameliorate the capacities of Gabonese authorities to use available assets at sea, ameliorating the dynamic for intervention at sea on smuggling/trafficking vessels (Activity 1.4.3)													
Provide embedded mentoring to develop standard operating procedures ameliorating evidence collection and human rights compliance in the conduct of law enforcement operations tackling TIP/SOM at sea (Activity 1.4.4)	UNODC									x	x	x	x
Support the establishment and the updating of a National Referral Mechanism and related SOPs for the identification, registration and	UNODC UNICEF			x		x		x					

referral of victims of trafficking (Activity 2.1.1)													
Build capacities, also through multi-disciplinary training, on the implementation of the NRM to criminal justice practitioners, NGOs, Government officials and other relevant professionals (health professionals, social workers, care centre staff, etc.) (Activity 2.1.2)	UNODC UNICEF									x			x
Provide capacity building for civil society organizations, including those working with refugees and asylum seekers, foreign migrant workers, victims of gender-based violence, and child victims of violence, to identify and address TIP cases (Activity 2.1.3)	UNICEF		x				X				x		

Support awareness raising including with young women and men through local web media, press, academia, theatrical representations, radio, and other means (Activity 2.1.4)	UNICEF								x	x		x	X
Support the functioning of existing community listening centers (materials, technical and financial support for the provision of specialized services) including psychosocial and juridical support of victims of trafficking and violence and assist their reintegration in the community (Activity 2.1.5)	UNICEF			x	x	x	X						
Conduct awareness campaigns amongst migrant communities in Gabon and Togo on the threats and	UNICEF		x				X				x		

risks associated to human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Activity 2.2.1)													
Build the capacities of existing transit centres for the temporary care of children (especially girls and young women) (Activity 2.2.2)	UNICEF				x	x			x	x			
Provide cash/ /materials/kits for income generating activities for women and girls who have returned to Togo to accompany/support their socio-economic reintegration (Activity 2.2.3)	UNICEF									x	x	x	x
Support the implementation of life skills activities for adolescent girls and boys to empower and equip them with the necessary skills, support, knowledge, and	UNICEF				x	x	x	x	x	x			

platforms to propose solutions that are context-specific and sustainable to prevent irregular immigration and trafficking (Activity 2.2.4)													
Support the establishment of 16 gender-responsive local child protection committees in communities, with functional tools and referral pathways to identify/detect, document and refer protection cases involving trafficking to adequate gender-responsive services. This work will be carried out by traditional and religious leaders in four regions (Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale, Kara) (Activity 2.2.5)	UNICEF			x	x	x							

Conduct research to assess the composition of mixed migrations in Togo and Gabon, including populations, root causes of migration, and factors of vulnerability using a gender- and child-sensitive approach (Activity 2.3.1)	UNICEF			x	x	x	X						
Codify lessons learned and best practices throughout the programme implementation to inform institutional and policy change at national and regional level (Activity 2.3.2)	UNICEF UNODC							x					

Annex 5: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

To support participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in assessing their compliance with the Human Rights marker, the following Self-Assessment Matrix has been designed to be completed **at the joint programme submission phase**. This self-assessment should be completed by PUNOs together with implementing partners. The reason for the choice of yes, no, or not applicable should be briefly explained in the final column of the matrix.

Element of an HRBA	Yes/ No/ Not Applicable	Justification
<p>1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's you are supporting; and b) the key human rights issues of relevance to your intended target group, including a particular attention to migrants most vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses and/or most at risk of being left behind. 	Yes	Key human rights legislation was analysed in both countries and gaps have been identified. The program will also implement a human rights-based approach in the legislative reform process, as provisions and principles enshrined in human rights instruments will be integrated and mainstreamed at all levels of the process, from legislative drafting support to sensitization workshops with parliamentarians.
<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	Yes	<p>Obligations of the states involved in this join program are registered and recorded under the current UPR exercise for staff consultation</p> <p>PUNOs involved in the proposal have field presence and years of experience with the governments of both Gabon and Togo.</p>

<p>3. Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In progress monitoring and evaluation will be a key element of the project and assumptions will continue being verified on the ground throughout the project lifespan to adjust project activities as needed to the changing realities.</p>
<p>4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>M&E processes and tools in place will contemplate human rights standards, inter alia, calling attention to the application of the principles of participation, non-discrimination, empowerment, transparency and accountability throughout implementation of activities. In addition, the independent evaluator will include in the evaluation of the impacts of the Joint Programme's activities, information on the human rights enjoyment of impacted rights-holders. The evaluation report will also reflect on the overall adherence to a human rights-based approach and identify lessons learned.</p>
<p>5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>PUNOs have consulted with relevant stakeholders while drafting the proposal and will continue to liaise with NHRI and NGOs</p>

		throughout the project implementation.
6. A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation process with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase.	Yes	The programme involves constant information sharing, consultations, and direct involvement of relevant authorities, stakeholders and beneficiaries, as listed in outputs.
7. Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors.	Yes	The central element of the strategy is to build partnerships with national authorities; Governments; international organizations; regional entities; civil society; and human rights advocates, hence adopting a comprehensive and holistic approach. Synergies will be ensured with other UN Agencies , and the foreseen coordination and management structures will ensure adequate involvement of key state and non-state actors.
8. A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are equipped to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs.	Yes	The proposal has a strong gender-sensitive approach, both in terms of protection of women and girls victims of human trafficking and in terms of promoting gender equality and empowerment and the PUNOs will mainstream gender considerations in all activities.






<p>9. Transparency and access to information by the intended target group and relevant stakeholders, including cultural, linguistic, and age-appropriate access, will be maintained throughout the duration of the joint programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The proposal aims, inter alia, at facilitating access to information on safe and orderly migration pathways for migrants and victims of trafficking with specific needs. Therefore, access to information by its intended target group is at the core of this proposal. In addition, throughout the programme various stages, constant information sharing and consultations between stakeholders is also foreseen.</p>
<p>10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project proposal does not foresee an exclusive complaint and remedy mechanism, to report human rights violations. However, it is under the responsibility of implementing agencies, considering that the proposal implements a human rights based approach (HRBA), to promote awareness on the use of the national and international complaint mechanisms, in case of human rights violations, and encourage its use.</p>



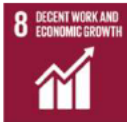


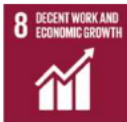

Note: Migration MPTF Scoring: A “yes” response should be given a score of 1. A “no” response or a “not applicable” responses should be given a score of 0.

<p>A</p>	<p>8-10</p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.</p>
----------	-------------	---

B	4-7	The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain.
C	1-3	The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme.

Annex 6: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets

Global Compact Objective	Linkages to Key Sustainable Development Goals and Targets
Cross-Cutting – Applicable to all Thematic Areas:	
<p>Obj 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration</p> <p><i>Note: Objective 23 on international cooperation is incorporated in each thematic area to signify that all thematic areas can also support regional and global projects.</i></p>	<div>  <p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> </div> <div>  <p>17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> </div>
Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning	
<p>Obj 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies</p>	<div>  <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p> </div>
<p>Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration</p>	<div>  <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> </div>
<p>Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration</p>	
Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
<p>Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin</p>	<div>  <p>1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> </div>
<p>Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p>	<p>3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>

<p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives</p>	   	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>
<p>Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime</p>		
<p>Obj 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Obj 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration</p> <p>Obj 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner</p> <p>Obj 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle</p>	  	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>

<p>Obj 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>		<p>16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>
---	--	---

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration

Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants



1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources