

Joint Programme Document Template

Migration MPTF JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies' Capacity to Coordinate and Exchange Information to Investigate and Prosecute Human Trafficking and the Smuggling of Migrants
Country(ies)/ Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Costa Rica
Convening UN Organization:	IOM
PUNO(s):	UNODC and UN Women
Implementing Partners	<i>Costa Rica's Directorate General of Migration and Immigrants (DGME), Costa Rica's Fuerza Policia (Border Police), Costa Rica's Institute on Drugs (ICD), The National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in persons (CONATT), the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), prosecutor's offices, local governments and health service providers</i>
Migration MPTF Thematic Area <i>(Select one and delete others)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
Primary GCM objectives	<i>Objectives 9, 10 and 20</i>
Relevant SDG Target¹	<i>SDG 5.2, 8.7, 10.7, 16.1, 16.2 and 16.4</i>
Expected Project Commencement Date²	<i>Project Commencement: 1 July 2022</i>
Period of Implementation (In months):	<i>Project Duration: 18 months</i>
Requested Budget	<u>Total</u>: 2.3 million <i>Gender programmatic budget: USD \$726,820 (54%)</i>

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.

	<p>IOM: \$924,617</p> <p>UNODC: \$758,486</p> <p>UN Women: \$616,897</p>
Project Description	<p><i>Maximum 400 characters, including blank space</i></p> <p>IOM, UNODC, and UN Women propose a joint program to strengthen the capacity of Costa Rican authorities to identify, investigate and prosecute organized crime affecting people on the move, and reduce the vulnerability of migrants to human trafficking and smuggling through a gender and human rights perspective. As a result, Costa Rican coordination efforts will become a model that could be replicated throughout the region.</p>






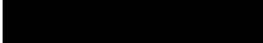
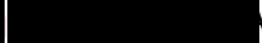


Marker Questions³	
<p>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</p> <p>Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</p> <p>B: The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the 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)</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</p>	B


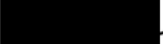



³ Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker, available in Annexes H and I, Migration MPTF Operations Manual.

addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18

C: Will contribute in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18

SIGNATURE PAGE

UN Resident Coordinator ⁴	Representative of the National Authority ⁵
<p><i>Costa Rica</i></p> <p>Name </p> <p>Date </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Firmado digitalmente por Allegra Baiocchi Fecha: 2022.06.09 18:12:18 -06'00'</p>	<p><i>The Costa Rican Institute of Drugs (ICD)</i></p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>

PUNOs (PUNO)	
<p><i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></p> <p>Name of Representative </p> <p>Date </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Digitally signed by CARTIER Diana Suzanne Date: 2022.06.09 16:07:50 -06'00'</p>	<p><i>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i></p> <p>Name of Representative Hanny Cueva-Beteta</p> <p>Date 19.06.2022</p> <p>Signature </p>
<p><i>UN Women</i></p> <p>Name of Representative Alma Perez - Officer in Charge:</p> <p>Date 09/06/2022</p> <p>Signature </p>	

⁴ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

⁵ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives. For regional initiatives, please provide signature from the relevant regional entity partner (e.g., Regional Economic Commission)

JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

1a) The Migration Context and Needs Analysis:

The smuggling of migrants and human trafficking present major security and humanitarian challenges in Central America. Oftentimes, transnational crimes are interrelated in nature, and smugglers are also involved in drug trafficking, human trafficking or money laundering, as part of far-reaching and decentralized criminal networks. The closure of borders as a result of the global pandemic and the subsequent economic depression have triggered irregular migration (which reached the highest rates in the last decade), strengthened smugglers networks and heightened the risks associated with transnational crimes. This downturn created opportunities for criminal networks to extend their reach deep into the formal economy.⁶ The vulnerability of these migrants, in particular of women and girls, is taken advantage of by criminal networks. In this fraught context, the proposed joint program aims to strengthen the government of Costa Rica's ability to combat and reduce migrants' vulnerability to the aforementioned crimes.

During the last few months, there has been an increase in the number of irregular migrants transiting through the Americas. In 2021, 130,000 migrants crossed the Darien Gap from Colombia to Panama accounting for a more than a tenfold increase compared to 2020 (8,594).⁷ Entries to Costa Rica peaked in September and October of 2021, with a record number of 25,040 and 54,300 irregular entries, respectively.⁸ While in 2021 most of those migrants were from Haiti (66%) and Cuba (15%), in January 2022, Venezuela has been the most common nationality entering Costa Rica with 43%, followed by Cuba (15%), Haiti (14%), and African and Asian countries.⁹ This increase contributes to the already significant flows of Nicaraguan migrants arriving in Costa Rica each year.¹⁰

As part of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM),¹¹ IOM conducts regular surveys to measure migration flows and interviews to assess migrants needs. In January 2022, 25% of migrants in transit were women. Ninety-one percent of all migrants surveyed travelled in groups, and 13% of the accompanying persons are minors. Notably, 78% of the women travel with their families. The main needs identified were access to food, clothing, diapers, lodging, medicines, and transportation. Many migrants also reported having lost their identification documents. The confluence of these factors hampers migrants access to regular pathways and renders them highly vulnerable to being abused by criminal networks.

The proposed joint program was informed by these interviews, as well as others conducted along the borders of Panama,¹² Costa Rica,¹³ and the Northern Triangle countries¹⁴ which have long indicated the existence of criminal and smuggling networks in the region with transcontinental ties, which have been confirmed by police investigations. These alarming reports demand decisive and coordinated action, as highlighted in the recent Darien Declaration of the Regional Conference for Migration on March 25, 2022. Panama's southern border with Colombia (also known as

6 <https://www.economist.com/international/2020/05/16/the-pandemic-is-creating-fresh-opportunities-for-organised-crime>

7 Source: *Reporte De Situación Nacional 2: Flujos Migratorios Irregulares 27 De Diciembre – 31 De Enero 2022*.

8 Departure of migrants from the Migrant Reception Station (ERM) Los Planes de Gualaca, Chiriquí, Source: Government of Panama, 2021-2022. IOM Costa Rica and Panamá Monitoring of Flows of Migrants in the Americas (Dec. 2021) <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-panam%C3%A1-monitoreo-de-flujos-de-personas-en-situaci%C3%B3n-de-movilidad-por-las>

9 Costa Rica - Panama: Flow monitoring of people in mobility situations through the Americas #2 (January 2022). <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-panama-flow-monitoring-people-mobility-situations-through-americas-2-january>

10 75% of those interviewed in January 2022 stated that the US was their final destination; 19% reported their final destination to be Mexico. <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-panama-flow-monitoring-people-mobility-situations-through-americas-2-january>

11 Carried out in coordination with Costa Rica's Directorate General for Migration and Immigrants (DGME).

12 <https://migration.iom.int/reports/panama-%E2%80%93-analysis-flow-monitoring-surveys-extrarregional-migrants-june-2019?close=true>

13 <https://migration.iom.int/reports/panama-%E2%80%93-analysis-flow-monitoring-surveys-extrarregional-migrants-june-2019?close=true>

14 <https://costarica.iom.int/news/estudio-preliminar-analiza-los-flujos-migratorios-mixtos-nicarag%C3%B3n-censos-en-costa-rica-entre> - <https://migration.iom.int/reports/monitoreo-de-flujo-de-la-poblaci%C3%B3n-venezolana-septiembre-noviembre-2019?close=true>

the Darien Gap) is the main border crossing points for irregular migrants, drugs, and money from South America towards North America. Crossing this border is perilous, as migrants must travel by sea or by land across the Darien Jungle, facing both natural and human risks.

According to information documented by UNODC in the study *Abused and Neglected*,¹⁵ migrants crossing the Darien Gap often lack access to clean water, endure significant exposure to natural hazards and dangerous animals, and endure theft, abuse and exploitation, not only at the hands of smugglers, but also at the hands of local guides, residents and law enforcement officials. Smuggled migrants interviewed consistently reported suffering physical violence, inhuman and degrading treatment, sexual violence, kidnapping, extortion, illegal deprivation of liberty, exploitation, hunger, thirst, little or no access to medical care, with many losing their lives in transit. These abuses and aggravations of smuggling are rarely committed in isolation and are often multifaceted. Abuses committed against migrants have a variety of causes, including profit, perpetrator satisfaction, coercion, intimidation, punishment or control of smuggled migrants for fear of detection or to advance the journey. Profit appears to be a predominant cause in all categories of abuse. Gender-based violence is also frequent.

Migrant women and girls are at a heightened risk of becoming victims of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation. They account for 80% of all identified victims of trafficking in North and Central America and the Caribbean; and migrant women face a high risk of being sexually exploited or abused while in transit. Given this differentiated impact, a rights-based and gendered approach is critical to successfully investigating, prosecuting and addressing the impact of these crimes.

Another major risk, which increases migrants' vulnerability to smugglers and traffickers are informal financial centers. Migrants are often preyed upon when trying to send remittances or receive funds by criminals offering unregulated financial services. This feeds a vicious cycle, in which their stolen money is used to finance organized crime and smuggling networks. Miles from home, unwitting victims are left destitute or severely indebted, exposing them to further exploitation and potential trafficking. To safeguard migrants' economic independence, it is crucial that they are informed about how to access formal financial services to send and receive money while in transit, as well as the risks they face in the process to sending, receiving and making use of money transfers.

Meanwhile, money transfer service providers (such as Western Union, MoneyGram, Teledolar and other services accessible to migrants) have an inherent incentive to increase the accessibility of their products. Increasing their awareness of the unique access challenges faced by migrants in transit, can guide them in adjusting their practices (such as communication strategies or policies) to bridge this gap. Migrant women face particular risks and barriers to access that will be analysed and addressed through awareness-raising and advocacy with service providers and communication strategies to reach women migrants.

Furthermore, organized criminal organizations often use financial services to support their infrastructure, logistics and to launder money.¹⁶ Currently, money transfer service providers currently do not have the tools and knowledge to identify potential transnational crimes which may be occurring through their services. Having a guide of indicators and training on how to identify suspicious transactions will allow money transfer service providers to help undercut the activities of criminal groups.

Strengthening health services, especially primary care, in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, is another opportunity to reduce migrants' vulnerability and bolster protection for victims.

15 UNODC, *Abused and Neglected*. 2020. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2021/Aggravated SOM and Gender.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2021/Aggravated_SOM_and_Gender.pdf)

16 According to World Bank data, more than 220 million migrant workers send over 300 billion dollars annually through formal channels. But officials believe that just as many remittances are being sent through informal channels, promoting money laundering and financing terrorist-related activities. http://news.upu.int/no_cache/nd/chile-spain-and-uruguay-launch-new-electronicmoney-transfer-service-through-postal-network/

Smuggling and trafficking isolate people from networks and vital assistance, especially women and girls who may be victims of repeated gender-based violence (GBV). However, research shows that the majority of these victims of these crimes encounter health professionals at some point during their journey. This creates an opportunity for health providers to identify victims and offer vital medical treatment and psychological support to victims. At present, there is insufficient cooperation between health providers, law enforcement and social services to take advantage of this important link between the state and smuggled migrants and trafficking victims.

Currently, Costa Rica's ability to effectively prosecute transnational crimes is hindered by a lack of i) investigative techniques to identify smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking; ii) data collection, processing, and analysing tools and protocols; and iii) data sharing mechanisms.

1b) Complementarity and Additionality:

The Costa Rican Institute of Drugs (ICD) created a platform to support local law enforcement officials in case management and collecting data related to criminal networks. Through an initiative carried out by the ICD and the US International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office (INL), the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministries of Governance and Police, including various police departments (La Fuerza Publica), and migration police offices were equipped with this system and provided with the necessary tools, training and technological equipment for its implementation. Currently, UNODC is implementing an initiative in Costa Rica named STARSOM. This is a two-year (2021-2023) project to counter migrant smuggling and protect the lives and rights of migrants across routes leading to North America and crossing multiple countries in South Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. STARSOM is funded by the Government of Canada. Through this initiative an advisor was deployed in Costa Rica and has been working providing mentoring to criminal justice practitioners including the use of a Consultation and Registration System (SICORE) as an important tool to promote investigations. This initiative has achieved important support and endorsement from national authorities.

Although this SICORE platform has been in place for several years, it is not being effectively used as a mechanism to coordinate between agencies working on the different dimensions of counter-trafficking and victim protection. To address this gap, this joint program addresses the use of data and criminal analysis to inform and enhance investigations

This joint program, led by OIM together with UNODC and UN Women intends to reconfigure, customize and promote the broad adoption and integration of data on the planning of criminal investigations including through alerts, patterns of criminality, the use of criminal analysis tools such as SICORE and inter-agency consultations- between law enforcement bodies and other relevant agencies. To avoid the challenges encountered with ICD's previous platform, this joint programme will deliver extensive training around the importance and the potential of data management in more effectively combatting transnational crimes. This will be done to foster user buy-in and promote a culture where data management supports the day-to-day operations of target institutions.

Given the implementing Partner UN Organizations (PUNO's) strong relationships with the involved stakeholders, we are uniquely situated to advocate for and facilitate these advances. This inter-agency platform will support Costa Rica's ongoing efforts to effectively investigate and prosecute cases related to the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The joint program will also generate in each institution basic capacities to collect and analyze data with a gender perspective to be used in investigations, which are currently lacking. In turn, the successful implementation of this platform can serve as a regional best practice to be replicated throughout Central American countries. Results achieved would be shared in regional strategic instances such as the Regional Conference on Migration CRM.

1c) Linkages to relevant national (or regional) strategic priorities:

The proposed program closely reflects Costa Rica's national priorities as well the policy priorities throughout the region. Costa Rica is an active member of the Regional Conference on Migration and was the first country in the

region to organize an International Congress on Migrant Smuggling Prevention, Protection, and Good Practices (December 2019). The aim of this congress was to create a multinational and inter-institutional space to share information, exchange knowledge and best practices, and reflect on issues related to the smuggling of migrants. This event was attended by key leaders in the fight against organized crime from different countries, including Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, the United States, and Panama, and successfully strengthened collaboration in investigating and prosecuting transnational crimes by creating pathways for multinational communication. Moreover, in 2018, the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM) held in San Jose, Costa Rica, approved a Regional Pluriannual Plan 2019-2025 to implement medium- and long-term counter smuggling policies and protocols with the support and technical assistance of IOM and UNODC. Also, in March 2022, Costa Rica signed an arrangement establishing reciprocal commitments to work collaboratively on migration and protection issues with the USA. This arrangement seeks to generate options to strengthen Costa Rica's Migration Police and Border Police in all their capacities, strengthen the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and explore options to strengthen existing programs for the integration of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

At the binational level, Costa Rican and Panama jointly launched the Permanent Commission for the Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Conditions (COPPAMI) as a robust coordination platform to protect and assist vulnerable migrants. It was established in 2013 and more than 40 Costa Rican and Panamanian institutions currently participate in this initiative, which serves as a space for communication, training and joint action. Migration officials, the ministries of health, police agencies, and women's and children's institutes of both countries, are actively involved in this binational mechanism that improves targeted responses to the challenges of human mobility.

As outlined in the UNDAF, the proposed program will use the mutually reinforcing approaches of *capacity development* for law enforcement and *risk-informed programming* for identifying victims of trafficking to support Costa Rica in strengthening its demonstrated priorities to combat transnational crimes and protect its victims.

Strengthening the Costa Rican Government's capacity to combat organized crime will present a model to be replicated by Central American governments. Costa Rica is a GCM champion country, leading the way in implementing the Global Compact on this issue. The country's social and economic stability, its extensive experience with migration interventions (as the primary recipient of migrants in Central America), and its positive diplomatic relations with other Central American countries, perfectly position Costa Rica to become a regional leader.

1d) Alignment to the GCM, SDGs and Relevant Frameworks:

The UN is committed to combatting the numerous human rights violations involved in human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and other transnational crimes, as stated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Migration and various other international frameworks.

Agencies working on this joint programme would base its activities on the concepts and understanding provided by the *United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking, especially that of Women and Children*; the *UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air* and the *Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women*. These among other international frameworks urge the prevention and prosecution of the crime of human trafficking and sexual violence, while highlighting the importance of police and prosecutors using standards and procedures to ensure the physical safety and privacy of the victims.

This joint programme addresses SDG target 8.7 which calls for the immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern forms of slavery and human trafficking and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. And, by strengthening security in migration, it aligns with the SDG target 10.7: which asserts the commitment "to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; and advances SDG targets 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; 16.4: significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime, and 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.

Programme activities also contribute to Objectives 9, 10 and 20 of the Global Compact on Migration (GCM), which state (9) the need to strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants and (10) to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration, and (20) to promote safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants.

Additionally, this program supports the *United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking, especially that of Women and Children* and the *Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women*. Both frameworks urge the prevention and prosecution of the crime of human trafficking and sexual violence, while highlighting the importance of police and prosecutors using standards and procedures to ensure the physical safety and privacy of the victims.

As of October 2021, Costa Rica is a champion country of the GCM. As such, it is dedicated to partnering closely with the UN to achieve its objectives. Moreover, Costa Rica has consistently demonstrated its commitment to addressing migration issues in line with UN standards and guidelines. Given this, and the close alignment of project activities with the regional objectives which Costa Rica leads (as described in 1c), and its complementarity with existing initiatives (as described in 1b), this project will most likely be met with significant national buy-in, ensuring its sustainability.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

2a) Results Framework:

Escalating global organized criminal activity and the increase of migrants transiting Central America with heightened vulnerability profiles, have created a context in which human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes have thrived. The smuggling of migrants and human trafficking pose a challenge to safe and orderly migration management. Given the increase of these crimes throughout the Central American region, national efforts to manage migration have been insufficient. There is a lack of capacity and tools to support multilateral coordination and legal collaboration to identify, investigate and prosecute transnational crimes.

In the absence of a systemized approach to managing data, it is difficult to recognize the different manifestations and the interrelated nature of organized crime, hindering law enforcements' ability to effectively investigate and interrupt it. Furthermore, given the vulnerabilities of migrants, especially migrant women and girls, there is a need to incorporate a gender and protection perspective in all counter-trafficking efforts.

The overall objectives of the proposed joint program are that the Costa Rican Government effectively coordinates the identification, investigation, and prosecution of organized crime and reduces the vulnerability of migrants to human trafficking and smuggling through a gender and human rights perspective. Thereby becoming a model that could be replicated throughout the region.

The proposed outcomes are:

1. By the end of project implementation, criminal Justice Institutions in target communities exchange information, coordinate investigations, and prosecute organized crimes, with a gender and human rights perspective, using the capacities, mechanisms and tools installed through this project.
2. By the end of project implementation, migrants have access to health and financial services that are sensitive to and work to address their unique needs, thereby reducing the risk of migrants becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling.

Outcome 1 incorporates both the first and second pillars of the theory of change. A gender and human rights perspective is essential to effectively identifying, investigating, and prosecuting trafficking and smuggling cases that

disproportionately impact women and girls and marginalized communities, including irregular migrants. As such, the pillar dedicated to increasing technical capacities to consider gender, and to increase the capacity of criminal justice institutions, were combined into one outcome to reflect that a gender perspective will be integrated in the collection analysing of information, as well as the coordination and management of cases. This outcome will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of Costa Rica's police and prosecutors to collect, exchange, and analyse data on human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and other related transnational crimes with techniques that mainstream gender.

Through this program, PUNOs will reinforce police forces' Data Analysis and Processing Units, by providing permanent and support personnel training staff in database management for transnational crimes and on how to use data to understand the gendered implications of these crimes. Simultaneously, it will strengthen the capacity of prosecutors to manage and employ high-quality data, improving their investigative capacity in coordination with law enforcement. Trainings will be made to be sustainable through 'train the trainers' sessions.

To ensure that this improved data management system also strengthens prosecutorial proceedings, a coordination platform will be created to allow for smooth integrated operations, exchange of information, and data management between police and prosecutors' offices. New or improved protocols and coordination mechanisms will be developed to guide police and prosecutor's use of this platform, as will committees to triage trafficking and smuggling cases. Channels that facilitate dialogue and more interactive knowledge sharing will also be established to support this multi-laterally adopted platform which coordinates operations, facilitates the exchange of information and manages knowledge between border police and prosecutors' offices.

Gender mainstreaming and the protection of women and girls will be a primary concern throughout these activities, which include training on sex and gender disaggregation in data collection and analysis and hands on gender-sensitive trainings to police focused on mainstreaming protection in their operations. Moreover, with the guidance and oversight of UN Women, a commission or working group on gender and access to justice will be established, tasked with providing technical review and guidance for government institutions investigating and prosecuting human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes.

Simultaneously, in order to achieve Outcome 2, which aligns with the third pillar of the theory of change, this project will reduce the risk of migrants becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling by increasing their access to services that safeguard their financial independence and access to protection.

Proposed activities to achieve Outcome 2 include conducting a diagnostic assessment (including a stakeholder mapping) of existing financial service providers and products in migration-affected communities. This assessment will be conducted in direct consultation with migrants in transit, to better understand the services being used by migrants, their relative accessibility and any challenges they've encountered in doing so. Additionally, the assessment will approach service providers, the private sector, civil society organizations, and public institutions. This study will also examine any gendered barriers to access, and risks faced by women in transferring money, sending remittances or receiving or managing funds.

Based on the findings of this study, trainings will be developed for financial service providers to increase their understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the financial risks they experience, and how to promote gender-inclusive practices. A communication campaign will also be developed based on these results and will provide migrants in transit with information on how to navigate financial services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention for migrants. Messages will be tailored to consider the challenges encountered by migrant women.

Simultaneously, this program will strengthen the capacity of money transfer providers (such as Western Union, MoneyGram, Teledolar and other services accessible to migrants) to disrupt criminal activities taking advantage of financial services and products by giving them the tools and knowledge to identify transactions related to trafficking in persons.

Together, these activities will ensure that the services being access by migrants in-transit are safe and inclusive.

Furthermore, to determine best practices in the region, through this program, PUNOs will support a review of the financial services and products accessible to and sensitive to the needs of migrants in Central America which could also be implemented in Costa Rica.

This joint program will also engage the health system as channel through which to decrease migrants' vulnerability. Given the harrowing conditions migrants often face during their journeys, and their high levels of mobility, the healthcare strategies required to serve a migrant community may be distinct from other populations. This program will work with health providers at the local level, including paediatricians, to improve their service delivery, ensuring that it is sensitive to the needs of migrants and refugees, especially to women and girls.

Studies have found that between 50-88 percent of human trafficking victims have accessed health care services during their exploitation.¹⁷ As such, this program will also empower health professionals in communities with high populations of migrants or migrants in transit, with the necessary tools and training to identify victims of trafficking and provide the appropriate care to their needs. To ensure that victims have access to support services once identified, and that their cases can be investigated and tried, this project will also establish reporting and referral mechanisms between health and other social services providers and law enforcement. As a result, this will allow police and prosecutors to better detect trends, identify victims, and launch investigations of trafficking and smuggling.

2b) Theory of change

Please see Annex 7.

¹⁷ "A Roadmap for Systems and Industries to Prevent and Disrupt Human Trafficking in Health Care." *Polaris Project*, pg. 17. <https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/A-Roadmap-for-Systems-and-Industries-to-Prevent-and-Disrupt-Human-Trafficking-Health-Care.pdf>

Project Implementation Strategy

3a) Joint Programme Implementation Strategy:

While this program was developed and will be implemented jointly by IOM, UNODC, and UN Women, each PUNO will take the lead on specific outputs, according to their respective mandates, areas of expertise and working relationship with relevant partners. Though, whenever necessary, relevant PUNOs will work together, consult with one another in the planning and implementation of activities or provide technical assistance to other PUNOs according to their areas of expertise. Coordination will take place either bilaterally between PUNOs or at regular joint monitoring meetings. This strategy ensures that the program results are achieved with the greatest efficiency and integrity connecting expertise, results and bringing innovative solutions from different UN agencies to the same situation.

IOM will be the main party implementing activities related to data collection, management and analytical techniques.¹⁸ These activities will employ IOM's skills and institutional knowledge related to the management of the Displacement Tracking Matrix. IOM will also employ its organizational experience with protection protocols, and longstanding partnerships with Costa Rican social service agencies to train health and other social service providers in migrant-sensitive health care, to identify victims of trafficking, and establish appropriate referral mechanisms. Additionally, IOM Costa Rica will build off its ongoing work promoting the socioeconomic development of migrants in the country to support activities which promote the economic independence of migrants in transit.

UNODC will work with relevant national authorities to promote the instalment of mechanisms to enhance the status of data exchange to coordinate law enforcement and prosecution operations including the use of a criminal analysis software. Based on UNODC's mandate, the agency will deliver associated training on the use of international cooperation tools and specialized criminal justice response for targeted law enforcement and judicial bodies. Furthermore, it will mobilize its global best practices to support national investigative bodies in building their capacity to identify transnational crimes through their financial records.

UN Women will provide guidance and oversight to strengthen gender mainstreaming across all activities and will work jointly with IOM and UNODC in providing training on sex-and-gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis, as well as gender-sensitive service delivery to police officers and healthcare providers. Additionally, UN Women will lead the establishment and implementation of the aforementioned commission on gender and access to justice. Moreover, UN Women will ensure that a gendered perspective is at the forefront of addressing migrants both financial and health needs.

Certain outputs and activities will demand higher levels of collaboration between PUNOs, as they require that the thematic expertise of each agency be inextricably and equally present. This includes the following activities: protocols on data collection and the exchange of information with gender-disaggregated data will be developed together by IOM and UN Women (Activity 1.1.2). As will, Activity 1.1.5: Train police personnel in the use of databases and systems to collect, analyze and process data on transnational crimes and the importance of mainstreaming gender considerations in data. Meanwhile, Activity 1.1.6 will be implemented between IOM, UNODC, and UN Women, to ensure that the simulation-style training for police officers to better identify victims of training, reflects

¹⁸ UN Women will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout data collection, management and analytical techniques.

the knowledge of the three agencies and upholds their combined standards for gender-sensitive and trauma-informed assistance.

Under Outcome 2, IOM and UN Women will also co-lead a diagnostic assessment of vice providers and products in migration-affected communities (Activity 2.1.1) and a review of financial services and products available to migrants in the region (Activity 2.1.6). Based on the findings of these assessments, IOM and UN Women will co-develop and co-deliver resources and training for financial service providers to improve their sensitivity to migrants' needs, especially women (Activity 2.1.2), and to develop gender-sensitive messaging that supports migrants in navigating financial services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention (Activity 2.1.3). Additionally, IOM and UN Women will partner to develop and deliver resources and training for health providers to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs (Activities 2.3.2 and 2.3.3).

Once activated, the existing staff of each agency will draft the TORs and recruit program staff. Project managers and administrative support have been budgeted for 15 months for each agency. They will work in tandem to lay the foundation for future project activities, including promoting agreements with government counterparts for increased coordination and information exchange, forming the technical working group as well as the interagency committee, and contracting consultants who will develop key trainings and materials. After the organizational and administrative groundwork has been established, other project staff, such as Program Assistants, an M&E officer, and technical specialists, will be brought onto the project team (budgeted for 12 months).

Activities will first be carried out at the locations of target beneficiaries along Costa Rica's northern and southern border regions. This will include Police posts in border regions, as well as migration police offices in Paso Canoas, Rio Sereno and Sixaola in the South and San Carlos, La Cruz, Upala and Los Chiles in the North. Trainings for health and other social service providers will also be focused on border regions, assuming that in these locations the greatest number of migrants will be benefited. The selection of personnel to receive trainings and participate in this program will be based on the following criteria: 1) high level of interaction with migrants; 2) sensitivity to gender and human rights issues; 3) confirmation by supervisors to guarantee the necessary time dedication.

Once established in these regions, the tools, mechanisms and trainings implemented through this project can be expanded to other locations that also have large populations of migrants, such as the Greater Metropolitan Area of San José. This will most likely take place beginning in the second quarter of the project. Meanwhile, the training provided by UNODC and the establishment of data and information sharing mechanisms and for improving investigation into suspicious financial activity will be mostly concentrated in San Jose, given that this is where most counterparts and criminal justice authorities are located, and implemented throughout the course of the year.

The diagnostic assessments of financial service providers (Activity 2.1.1) will incorporate some questions about migrants' experiences with money transfer and other financial services, and economic stability into IOM's ongoing DTM activities beginning in the first quarter of project implementation. To gain a more in-depth understanding of migrants' experiences, interviews and focus groups with migrants may be organized, either in the GAM or in border regions. Meanwhile, the regional review of best practices will be a desk-review that can be conducted throughout the course of the 12 months of joint project implementation. Trainings for financial service providers based on finding of this assessment can be conducted in San Jose, while the communication campaign for migrants in-transit will be directed at strategic locations such as border communities, border crossings and shelters, bus stops, and bus terminals. In general, activities which support the outcomes of strengthening prosecutor and police capacity and that extended and improved services to migrants can occur simultaneously.

3b) Cross-Cutting Principles:

The nature of human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes make the principles of human rights, gender responsiveness, and child sensitivity integral to the successful realization of this program's

objective. These principles crosscut the proposed activities, and their promotion is considered as a main end of this work.

By combatting transnational crimes, which often affect irregular migrants, this program prioritizes human rights, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being, and dignity.¹⁹ In supporting stronger interventions to remove persons from exploitation, invest in the quality of services available to vulnerable populations, and/or provide them a pathway for justice, this program demonstrates a commitment to the principles of human rights.

As cited in the rationale, the crimes that this program seeks to tackle are profoundly gendered. Women, girls, men, and boys are affected in a differentiated manner: gender roles affect a person's vulnerability to become a victim and may determine the types of violence faced by victims (for example, men are more likely to be subjected to physical violence while women are disproportionately victims of sexual violence). Gender can also play a role in the specific barriers to reporting, investigating, and prosecuting, and women, girls, men, and boys will likely have different assistance needs. Therefore, as this program aims, it is crucial to thoroughly incorporate a gender lens in the investigation and prosecution of these crimes to identify gender patterns and inform adequate responses accordingly

For migrant women and girls, the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination they may face exacerbate the risk of trafficking. Studies have found that globally, women make up nearly half of trafficking victims, while 19 percent are girls.²⁰ Most will experience physical, sexual and/or emotional violence and abuse by traffickers or smugglers. The LGBTQ community, especially children and young adults are especially vulnerable to trafficking in persons for forced labour and sexual exploitation, as oftentimes their marginalized status in society gives cuts off their access to supportive social networks or resources.²¹ Overall, adolescents and children, are more vulnerable to becoming victims of exploitation and abuse through trafficking or smuggling. UNODC's Global Trafficking Report for 2020 cites that one in every three victims detected is a child, but in low-income countries, children account for half of the victims detected. In Central America and the Caribbean, more than 40% of all victims of sex trafficking identified were girls.²² Given the profile of victims, any efforts to reduce migrants' risk of becoming victims, will support the wellbeing of women, girls, LGBTQ individuals, adolescents and children.

Moreover, this program was developed with a focus to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the established tools and systems. Ensuring that all data collected during the investigation of trafficking is disaggregated by sex will allow for police, prosecutors, and other relevant actors to understand the unequal burden of this crime, as well as recognize and anticipate patterns. In turn, this will inform future interventions and state investments in countering trafficking and smuggling. A gender focus will also be actively advocated for through the Commission on Gender and Access to Justice, established by this program.

Trainings and materials delivered to money transfer service providers will consider the gendered barriers to accessing financial services, and trainings provided to health and other social service providers will include a component on gender-based violence (GBV) which is often also inflicted on victims of trafficking and smuggling. Giving doctors, including paediatricians, the tools to assess these warning signs as indications of trafficking, and empowering them with the proper referral and reporting tools to support investigations and prosecutions, will reduce the number of migrants, especially women and children, suffering in silence.

19 In line with, *IOM's Principle 1: Adhering to International Standards and Fulfilling Migrants' Rights*, https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mi_2020_principle_1.pdf

20 <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/women-make-nearly-half-trafficking-victims-secretary-general-warns-video-message>

21 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020) pg. 38.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GLOTIP_2020_15jan_web_0.pdf

22 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GLOTIP_2020_15jan_web_0.pdf pg. 85

3. Partnerships

4a) Stakeholder Mapping:

Costa Rica's Institute on Drugs (ICD): The ICD is the entity in charge of coordinating, designing and implementing policies, plans and strategies for the prevention of drug use, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts, as well as policies, plans and strategies against illicit drug trafficking and related activities, money laundering and financing of terrorism. They have spearheaded the development and implementation of a Consultation and Registration System (SICORE). This project was developed at the request of ICD for support in strengthening coordination between the law enforcement and judicial agencies investigating and prosecuting transnational crimes. This project will also work with ICD's Financial Intelligence Unit (Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera del ICD) to support the development of a guide to help money transfer service providers to identify transactions with a suspected link to trafficking.

Costa Rica's Directorate General of Migration and Immigrants (DGME): This government agency has the mandate of overseeing all migration issues in the country, ranging from entry and exit requirements to promoting the integration of foreigners and combatting trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. They operate as close partners of IOM, the PUNO coordinating this joint project. The proposed activities align with their stated priorities for migration management in the country and will be closely monitored, reviewed, and followed up with their support and collaboration.

Costa Rica's Police Force (including Border and Migration Police): La Fuerza Publica, or Costa Rica's national police are often on the frontlines when it comes to investigating suspected cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. They have expressed their interest in tools, including for data collection and processing, which will facilitate these tasks. Additionally, when transnational criminal activity is suspected and interrupted, they similarly are often one of the first points of contact for victims, it is important that they receive guidance on how to proceed in a trauma-informed manner, supported by the Coalition for Gender and Access to Justice, established by this program.

The Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social- CCSS): CCSS is the national entity that oversees the national public health system. While its headquarters are located in San Jose, they have local offices in districts throughout the country, overseeing both primary health care centers and hospitals. Through this program, PONUs will work with CCSS to identify health providers in locations strategic to supporting migrants in transit, and to promote the participation of relevant healthcare staff in trainings, and other project activities.

The National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking (CONATT): the main objectives of CONATT are to promote public policies for the comprehensive fight against human trafficking and related activities and to define a specific and complementary framework for protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking and their dependents. Since their founding in 2002, they have been the principal partner of PUNOs in implementing programming related to the protection and prevention of victims of trafficking and smuggling. They will be involved in this project as co-developers and trainers on issues related to victim protection.

National Institute for Women (INAMU): INAMU is the leading Costa Rican institution that promotes the effective exercise of women's human rights in their diversity, as well as their autonomy, inclusion, empowerment and prevention of gender-based violence, in coordination with the government and civil society. They will be involved in this project as a source of technical guidance, and as a recipient for referrals of women and girls who have been victims of trafficking.

National Foundation for Children (PANI): is the leading institution in the area of children's and adolescents' rights in Costa Rica. Their five strategic axes, include: Attention, Prevention, Protection, Promotion and Defence. They will be involved in this project as a source of technical guidance, and as a recipient for children and adolescents who have been victims of trafficking.

Money-transfer and other financial service providers: Through this program, PONUs will map, and work directly with these service providers to improve the safety and inclusiveness of the services and products they provide. These may include businesses such as Western Union, MoneyGram, Teledolar and other services available to migrants in transit.

Coalition for Immediate Humanitarian Assistance (CAHI): CAHI is a coalition of different institutions in the government of Costa Rica which coordinate to offer direct services to migrants in situations of extreme vulnerability. Given their population of focus, it is likely that they encounter individuals who are victims of or are at risk of becoming victims of smuggling or trafficking. They will be involved in the joint oversight of this project; they will perform an advisory role on the real-time situation facing migrants in border communities and they will also be involved in referral networks for identified victims of trafficking.

Costa Rica's Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ) and prosecutors' offices: This body is an auxiliary, advisory and consulting organization of the corresponding Judicial Authorities. Its main objective is to collaborate with the discovery and scientific verification of crimes (including trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants) and their alleged perpetrators. This work is carried out by adhering to the institutional values that guide the actions of the Judicial Police. This program was developed as a result of consultations that were carried out with OIJ, and the activities outlined throughout this project will directly support their efficacy and mission, as it will with prosecutor's offices.

Municipal Governments in border regions and of communities with large populations of migrants or migrants in transit (including Paso Canoas, Rio Sereno and Sixaola in the South and San Carlos, La Cruz, Upala, and Los Chiles in the North): The proliferation of transnational crimes negatively impacts the security of communities, especially those in border regions. As such, municipal governments, and the communities they represent have a vested interest in any initiatives which combat these crimes and prevent people at risk from becoming victims. Through operational working groups, and meetings, representatives of local communities are frequently consulted This project addresses their priorities and upholds the commitments of PUNOs in supporting them to address the security and humanitarian challenges of migration.

Migrants in transit: IOM conducts regular surveys and interviews of migrants in transit through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Results of these studies provide both a quantitative understanding of the presence and flows of migrants, and a qualitative analysis of the needs they are experiencing. While this tool is not used to measure incidence of trafficking, it indicates the current vulnerabilities experienced by migrant populations, which increase their risks of becoming victims of this crime. The proposed program aims to address these reported needs.²³

23 IOM DTM Costa Rica Round 1: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-1> ; IOM DTM Costa Rica Round 2: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-2> ; IOM DTM Costa Rica Round 3: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-3>; IOM DTM Round 4: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-4>

4b) Partnerships:

PUNOs have worked closely with the government of Costa Rica, including ICD, DGME, OIJ, CONATT, Fuerza Publica, Border Police, Migration Police and prosecutors' offices in the design of this project. As a result, it reflects their priorities and addresses specific self-identified obstacles in their current capacity to address trafficking, smuggling, and other transnational crimes and protect its victims. These institutions have in-depth subject matter expertise and extensive field operations which will allow them to maximize the impact of the trainings provided through this training.

Local governments will also play a critical role in the successful implementation of this project, by providing indispensable insight into migration challenges on the ground. Moreover, they have a deep understanding of the various community stakeholders and interests that must be continually considered throughout the course of the project. In La Cruz, Los Chiles and San Carlos, PUNOs will participate in local roundtables on migration, established by the municipal governments to discuss the progress and activities of the joint programme. Regular meetings will be held with the leaders of other border municipalities.

Other partners will include money transfer service providers that have services used by, or with the potential to be used by migrants in transit. Consulting with and mapping these partners through a diagnostic assessment (Activity 2.1.1) and the exact nature of the services they provide will be an input of information that informs the communication campaign for migrants a range of personal finance skills, including navigating financial services and products and financial risk prevention (Activity 2.1.3).

A person-centered approach was employed in the development of the proposed program. Through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM regularly conducts surveys and interviews with migrants in transit at both northern and southern border crossings, and within migrant host communities throughout the country. This process allows UN agencies to have an up-to-date understanding of the profiles and self-reported needs of migrants and migration-affected communities in Costa Rica. The findings of this process, which indicated migrants' experiences of high vulnerability, abuse and exploitation, informed program development, established goals and will be addressed throughout project delivery and activities.²⁴ An important consideration on this topic was that in addition to strengthening the capacity of government institutions to investigate and prosecute trafficking and smuggling, those activities will directly reduce the vulnerability of migrants to these crimes (through improved access to financial and health services). Additionally, representatives of migrant civil society organization and migrant communities will be incorporated in the implementation, as part of the design and delivery of trainings, and the assessments that will be carried out to establish the Commission on Gender and Access to Justice.

5. Innovation and Sustainability

5a) Innovation:

24 IOM DTM Costa Rica Ronda 1: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-1>;

IOM DTM Costa Rica Ronda 2: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-2>;

IOM DTM Costa Rica Ronda 3: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-3>;

IOM DTM Ronda 4 : <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-linea-base-para-la-evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-flujos-migratorios-y-presencia-de-migrantes-4>;

IOM Costa Rica y Panamá Monitoreo de Flujos de Personas en situación de Movilidad en las Américas <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/costa-rica-panam%C3%A1-monitoreo-de-flujos-de-personas-en-situaci%C3%B3n-de-movilidad-por-las>

The proposed joint program pilots a mechanism for coordination and knowledge sharing between the various law enforcement and judicial bodies working to bring stronger cases of smuggling and trafficking to justice. The scale and scope of this mechanism has not been previously attempted with Costa Rican law enforcement. Currently, the investigations of each agency are conducted independently and with a little level of interagency data processing which could reduce the efforts and maximize the impact. De-siloing this process will be mutually beneficial for participants, given the interdependence of their work. On the national scale, it will significantly improve the efficacy of the Costa Rican government in combatting these crimes.

The unique level of coordination pioneered through this program will be both highly replicable and scalable. The approach, results and any tangible deliverables produced by the joint programme will be presented to other Central American countries at the Regional Conference for Migration. Costa Rica will be able to act as a leader for its neighbouring countries, advocating for the swift adoption of these tools. In turn, neighbouring countries will be able to strengthen their own efforts to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes which will enhance regional security.

In the long term, this program can be scaled to create mechanisms and processes to coordinate information and data sharing at the regional level. In their nature, the challenges associated with transnational crimes transcend national borders. As such, any solution working to sustainably interrupt them and support their victims must do the same.

Furthermore, the program is innovative in its expansive engagement with a diversity of non-judicial public actors to support the prosecution, protection of victims and prevention of the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, and other transnational crimes. Even though healthcare providers and post offices are not currently engaged in these efforts, they are well positioned to assist migrants in positions of vulnerability. Their participation broadens the network of actors combatting these crimes, increasing its points of contact with those most at risk.

To support prosecution, health and other social service providers will be empowered to identify, report and refer potential cases of trafficking to relevant law enforcement officials. This will greatly expand their efficacy of identifying victims of trafficking, support their investigations, and provide better data to measure and track patterns in this often-invisible crime. Creating formal mechanisms, solidifies a whole of society approach and is a meaningful advancement to existing efforts to address these crimes. Moreover, it is a readily scalable intervention. Once reporting tools and trainings are developed, they can be delivered to future relevant civil society partners.

Additionally, this program is also innovative in the way it considers and seeks to address the specific mechanisms which make migrants vulnerable to exploitation. The financial insecurity experienced by migrants, which increases their risk of becoming victims of trafficking, is a multi-faceted factor that is difficult to address in the short periods of contact that migrants in transit have with state and/or humanitarian actors. Instead of benefitting from long-term development initiatives, this transitory population is more often supported through direct emergency assistance as a short-term solution.

However, improving the services and products which migrants rely on during their journey is also a lasting solution for serving transit communities. Supporting existing institutions is a highly replicable solution. Once created, the trainings, tools, resources and systems to support money transfer service providers improve their sensitivity to migrants, and migrant-sensitive health care, can be implemented with other interested partners.

5b) Sustainability:

The core strategy of this program is to strengthen and improve the quality of the coordination, amongst Costa Rican government agencies. This intervention will promote mechanisms for further integrating the separate systems that

each agency already has in place for data and information management.²⁵ It does not introduce a new tool or parallel system which would require new buy-in and extensive training to implement. By building off the foundation already in place, this program ensures the sustainability of operations beyond the implementation period. When project implementation closes, the coordination platform will be wholly owned by beneficiaries, who will have the training and tools they need to incorporate it into their regular operations. Beneficiaries will also assume full responsibility for the maintenance of the system.

Targeted beneficiaries have an inherent interest in continuing the activities put in place by this program, given their respective mandates. As the proposed activities align with the national priorities of Costa Rica, beneficiaries will have State support moving forward. Additionally, gender will continue to be mainstreamed in data processing, as systems require that data continue to be disaggregated.

Beyond gender disaggregation of data, the program will provide criminal justice institutions with the appropriate technical capabilities and tools to incorporate gender and human rights perspectives in the identification, investigation, and prosecution of trafficking cases. The establishment of gender and access to justice commission or working group will be fundamental in guaranteeing that gender and a human rights perspective are adequately incorporating and in increasing coordination between public institutions to provide a more effective response to the challenges faced by women and girls.

A guide for money-transfer service providers to identify transactions which could be linked to trafficking or other transnational crimes will be developed in consultation with the ICD's Financial Intelligence Unit (Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera del ICD). As a result, this joint program will also facilitate a closer relationship between governmental investigative money-transfer service providers, strengthening future efforts to disrupt transnational crimes.

All trainings for health and social service providers to identify victims of trafficking and provide migrant-sensitive services will be co-delivered in partnership with The National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT). As a result, a 'train the trainers' is engrained in this intervention. Future health service providers interested in supporting this effort will be able to engage directly with CONATT for training. Upon request, PUNOs will provide expert guidance and support.

Beyond the close of this project, PUNOs will maintain close working relationships with government counterparts as they continue to implement other programs related to smuggling, trafficking and other migration issues. These relationships will be maintained bilaterally by each PUNO, and through the coordination platforms in place at both the operational and policy level (see 6b, below).

In terms of financial support, the Government of Costa Rica has demonstrated its commitment to investing in its national programs to combat smuggling and trafficking. In March 2022, Costa Rica signed an arrangement establishing reciprocal commitments to work collaboratively on migration and protection issues with the USA. This arrangement seeks to generate options to strengthen Costa Rica's Migration Police and Border Police in all their capacities, strengthen the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and explore options to strengthen existing programs for the integration of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. Costa Rica is also seeking additional funding for prosecuting these crimes through the US International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office (INL). Meanwhile, PUNOs are actively working to mobilize resources, both independently and jointly to support activities complementary to those proposed in this program. Potential future donors include the United States Government's

²⁵ Such as SICORE, the Consultation and Registration system used by ICD.

Department of State's Program to Annual fund for Programs to End Modern Slavery, as well as IOM's Internal Development Fund to expand innovative initiatives.

4. Project Management and Coordination

6a) PUNOs (PUNOs) and Implementing Partners:

IOM is convening this joint program in partnership with UNODC, and UN Women. The unique experiences and perspectives of these agencies provide complementary approaches to combating transnational crime.

- IOM, as the United Nations agency responsible for comprehensive migration management, has extensive experience in providing direct assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations (particularly victims of human trafficking) and in supporting States in enhancing their capacities on migration issues. IOM was selected to lead this program given its longstanding working relationships with the key government counterparts targeted by this program, including the Directorate General for Migration and Immigrants, National and Border Police, and local leaders in border communities.
- UNODC is the agency-mandated as the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking in Persons and migrant smuggling Protocols. UNODC has successfully implemented a range of TIP and SOM related initiatives in the region, strengthening national capacity between diverse actors including civil society and government. In Costa Rica UNODC is currently implementing STARSOM a project focused to enhance the capabilities of participating countries in five continents to counter migrant smuggling. It aims to ensure that smuggled migrants are treated fairly and humanely by authorities during operations and investigations into people smuggling activities. In the Caribbean and South America UNODC has been successfully carrying out the TRACK4TIP regional initiative to enhance the criminal justice response to human trafficking among Venezuelan migration flows. UNODC is recognized as a strategic partner at the regional level by law enforcement authorities; this work includes the strengthening of regional networks such as the Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling (REDTRAM).
- UN Women, as the UN agency dedicated to women's empowerment and gender equality, will bring its extensive experience incorporating the priorities and voices of migrant and women to improve coordination and assistance. UN Women (UNW) has experience working in Costa Rica in strengthening public institutions' capacities to incorporate an intersectional gender perspective in public programs and services. The experience co-leading R4V's Human Trafficking and Smuggling subsector will be valuable to this project, as UN Women has led inter-agency processes (with OHCHR, IOM and UNODC) to promote mechanisms for the exchange and referral of cases between public defenders' offices and prosecutors' offices specializing in cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean with a gender perspective that facilitates the exchange of information, analysis and specialized training, including with civil society. Additionally, UN Women has experience implementing specialized training to border management authorities and police personnel to strengthen gender-focused responses in the context of the continent's migratory crisis.

6b) Joint Programme Management and Coordination:

With the support of the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), IOM, UNODC and UN Women will work together to implement the activities described above.

The JP will operate under the guidance of two governance structures: A technical working group, and an interagency committee. The technical working group will be comprised by the Project Managers of each agency, as well as key

government counterparts, (including DGME, CONNATT, ICD, OIJ, INAMU, PANI, among others) and beneficiaries. This will be a space to discuss the logistics of implementing program activities. This space will create opportunities for local partners to provide real-time feedback to PUNOs about the successes and challenges of the activities to date, so that they may be adapted, if necessary.

An interagency committee will also be formed between the three agencies and will meet more frequently to review the plan of activities and their progress based on the work plan, and continually look for synergies and opportunities for collaboration. As the agency convening this joint program, IOM will take on the most significant coordinating role, organizing representatives, establishing the agenda and guiding the progress for both the technical working group and the inter-agency committee.

The interagency committee will report to a Steering Committee composed of the high-level representatives of participating PUNOs and key government counterparts. This group will be led by the Resident Coordinator of the UN in Costa Rica and co-chaired by ICD. The steering committee will meet at the project onset, midpoint, and close to discuss project outcomes in relation to the current political climate and priorities of the Office of the Resident Coordinator for the UN in Costa Rica.

The management of this program will be realized in the context of broader and complementary coordination between UN agencies and the government of Costa Rica on migration issues. On the operational level, the Inter-Agency Coordinated Response for Flows of People in Transit in Costa Rica, brings relevant partners together on a bi-weekly basis to find synergies in efforts to support the Government of Costa Rica's Action Plan for Migrants in Transit (2021). The PUNOs involved in this Joint Program will attend these meetings to stay updated on the evolving situation of migrants in-transit through Costa Rica, and to share program activities. This will create greater visibility, facilitating potential coordination with additional partners.

Additionally, all PUNOs are active members of the UN's Network for Migration in Costa Rica. This forum is a space for UN Agencies to put forward strategic plans and partner to mobilize resources to address migration issues in the country. As of 2022, it will also be used as a platform to engage the government of Costa Rica on migration issues with a more cohesive approach. The progress of this project will be integrated as a regular agenda item at Network meetings.

6c) Risk Management:

Several risks will be present throughout the course of this project. In terms of risks with the specific implementation of project activities, it is possible that, due to their long-term experiences working in silos, police jurisdictions and prosecutors targeted through this intervention are unwilling to participate in platforms or processes to exchange data. Similarly, health and other social service providers may be unwilling to adopt or implement law enforcement referral and reporting mechanisms for cases of trafficking or smuggling of migrants. Public servants and targeted money-transfer service providers could also have a resistance to including a migrant-sensitive, gender and human rights perspective in relevant process and analysis. If this occurs, it will have a high impact on the outcome of the project.

To mitigate these risks, IOM and UNODC will continue providing police and prosecutors with accurate and timely information on the security and humanitarian challenges posed by transnational crimes, and about global best practices to address this issue. PUNOs will make sure to have a full support and engagement from the top leadership of those respective institutions so that the initiative is not seen from an external perspective, but rather accompanying an internal change of mindset and processes within each institution. Simultaneously, IOM, UNODC and UN Women will continue providing relevant officials and civil society partners with accurate information about the interrelated nature of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention (The 3Ps), in combatting trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes.

Contextual risks, which could dramatically change the environment in which the program is being implemented, also exist. Namely, Costa Rica will elect a new president in April 2022; this will lead to changes in government officials and potentially their priorities related to migration issues. Specifically, there may be a decrease in political will for initiatives to combat trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and other transnational crimes, and protect its victims.

To ensure this change does not disrupt project activities in a major way, PUNOs will take advantage of the current, close relationship with government officials, especially those who are political appointees, to ensure the continuity of actions over time. PUNOs will also continue providing relevant government officials with accurate and timely information on migration dynamics and the security and humanitarian challenges posed by transnational crimes, to increase their awareness of the need for the proposed intervention.

Another risk is that the rise in COVID-19 cases in Costa Rica pose an obstacle to implementing project activities as planned. While it is likely that cases of COVID-19 will fluctuate over the course of project implementation, its impact on project activities will be minimal, as over the course of the pandemic, PUNOs have worked with local authorities to establish workflows and systems to continue delivering trainings, supplies and other support services to partners with minimal interruptions. PUNOs will maintain the staff and equipment required to deliver programming virtually, if necessary.

There also exists the unlikely risk that diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua deteriorate, leading to the closure of Costa Rica's northern border. This would create a backlog of migrants planning to travel North in Costa Rica and would require more in-depth and prolonged humanitarian assistance from IOM. If diplomatic relations deteriorate between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the border closes, IOM will support the local government in opening transit centers where they can provide basic services to migrants in need. These will include the Bicentennial Migrant Stations located in the North and South, and temporary shelter solutions in the frequently transited city, Los Chiles. Project activities would continue at these shelters and at other border crossings.

6d) Joint programme Monitoring:

Project activities will be monitored for quality, and timely implementation through regular status reports, from consultants and program staff. These reports, as well as any deliverables, will be shared at the above-mentioned Joint Oversight Unit (6b), to compare progress with the developed work plan.

With regard to budget execution monitoring, the resource management unit of each PUNO will oversee the burn rates of all allocated funds and comply with any other internal finance and accounting procedures. Budget status reports will also be shared with fellow implementing partners at meetings of the Joint Oversight Unit and considered alongside the workplan to track project progress.

The risks described above (6c) will also be reviewed at joint oversight meetings, as well as the actions of the designated responsible PUNOs to mitigate them from affecting the project. Moreover, the risk management plan developed in this proposal will be considered a 'living document' where any other risks identified during implementation can be added, along with a plan to mitigate said risk.

6e) Evaluation:

A final external evaluation will be contracted to evaluate project execution using the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the project design, considering the extent to which the objectives/goals of the program remained valid and pertinent to the challenge and national context, as well as the effectiveness and performance of the project in achieving its intended results, its impact, and especially, its sustainability. The external evaluator will also provide suggestions for follow-up interventions based on findings, to ensure that achievements can be built off of. Three percent of the overall budget has been allocated to conduct this evaluation and is reflected under IOM's Monitoring and evaluation costs.

5. Project Budget and Workplan

7a) Budget:

As the agency coordinating the proposed joint programme, IOM's budget accounts for a Joint Program Coordinator, to support the communication and collaboration between participating agencies and oversee that project activities are being implemented according to the developed work plan. A Project Manager will be hired to directly implement IOM designated activities, with the support of a project assistant, and administrative and financial support staff. As coordinating PUNO, IOM will also be financially responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the joint program, including a final evaluation (representing 3% of the joint programme budget); an M&E officer will be hired to oversee and systematize the advances of the joint program, offering support to all PONUs and in the final evaluation. Regarding IOM-led activities, this budget prioritizes consultive services, which will represent a range of professional backgrounds and expertise to conduct the proposed diagnostic assessments, develop, and deliver various training for local authorities and health professionals. Funds have also been allocated for the supplies and equipment needed to deliver training, and leave capacities installed with target beneficiaries. Travel costs will cover the expenses of staff and consultant field visits.

UN Women's proposed budget considers the need for a national project implementation unit, including a National Project Manager and an Administrative Assistant, as well as Project Gender Specialist that will provide technical assistance to the implementation of UN Women's activities and other PUNOs activities if necessary. The budget prioritizes the hiring of consultancies and services to provide technical assistance to institutions; develop training materials, modules, methodologies and conduct trainings; and develop tools, guides and protocols to incorporate a gender and human rights perspective and increase interinstitutional coordination. Travel costs are included to support field visits.

UNODC's proposed budget will be used to ensure a project team at the national level in Costa Rica for 12 months leading the implementation and dialogue with national authorities and other UN agencies. Also, cost-shared salaries will be directed to support strategic, thematic, and financial backstopping from regional office and UNODC headquarters to ensure project activities are under UNODC's technical cooperation mandate and aligned with recent developments within the region and globally. Budget under contractual services and travels will ensure the organization is prepared to set procurement processes to ensure deliverables through purchase orders, consultants, and other admin requisitions for the development of trainings. The travel budget will ensure activities are not only located at the capital level and will facilitate regional exchange with other field offices and good practices to include them in the implementation of activities.

54% of the total budget will be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure the development of trainings, tools and protocols to improve capacities of public institutions and personnel to address issues and provide services with a gender perspective. This includes 100% of UN Women's programmatic budget and a percentage of IOM's and UNODC's budget to implement activities that will incorporate a gender perspective.

b) Workplan:

Please see Annex 4.

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: The Costa Rican Government effectively coordinates the identification, investigation, and prosecution of organized crime, and reduces the vulnerability of migrants to human trafficking and smuggling through a gender and human rights perspective. Thereby, becoming a model that could be replicated throughout the region.					
Outcome 1: By the end of project implementation, criminal Justice Institutions in target communities exchange information, coordinate investigations, and prosecute organized crimes, with a gender and human rights perspective, using the capacities, mechanisms and tools installed through this project.	<i>Outcome Indicator 1a:</i> The number of police and prosecutor's offices that report regularly exchanging information to coordinate investigations of organized crime.	Final evaluation, Survey of Police officers and prosecutors offices benefitted by the project.	0	6 (disaggregated by police jurisdictions and prosecutor's offices)	Police jurisdictions are interested in adopting and have the capacity to absorb and employ new or improved tools, protocols and trainings to strengthen their capacity to combat human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes through gender sensitive approaches.
	<i>Outcome Indicator 1b:</i> The percent of police officers and prosecutors reporting that they incorporate a gender and human rights perspective in the investigation of organized	Final Evaluation, Survey of Police officers and prosecutors benefitted by the project.	0	80% (Disaggregated by police jurisdictions and prosecutor's offices)	Prosecutors are interested in adopting and have the capacity to absorb and employ new or improved tools, protocols and trainings to strengthen their

	crime.				capacity to combat human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes through gender sensitive approaches.
Output 1.1: The capacity of Costa Rica's police and prosecutors to collect, manage, exchange, and analyse data related to human trafficking has been strengthened, and techniques to mainstream gender have been incorporated in the investigation of these crimes. ²⁶	<i>Output Indicator 1.1a:</i> Number of police jurisdictions and prosecutors that have adopted new or improved protocols regarding the collection, management, exchange and analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques, and with particular attention to women and girls.	Minutes and documents shared at technical working group sessions, Endorsed protocols	0	6 (Disaggregated by police jurisdictions and prosecutors offices)	Police and prosecutors are interested in adopting and have the capacity to absorb and employ new or improved protocols regarding the collection, management, exchange and analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques.
	<i>Output Indicator 1.1b:</i> Number of personnel working for the police or prosecutor's office that are trained in the collection, management, exchange and	Trainer Plan and Report, training attendance lists.	0	80 personnel	Police and prosecutors' offices are interested in and

²⁶ IOM is already curbing transnational organized crime and preventing irregular migration through capacity building to support law enforcement agencies in travel document examination and verification <http://cb4ibm.iom.int/desc/>

	analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques.				see the personnel being trained to collect, manage, exchange and analyse data with gender-sensitive techniques.
	<i>Output Indicator 1.1c:</i> Percent of police and prosecutors receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of collection, management, exchange and analysis of data techniques with a gender-sensitive approach.	Training Plan and Report, pre- and post-training tests	N/A	80%	

List activities under Output 1.1

1.1.1 Conduct a needs-based assessment of police and prosecutors' current data management knowledge, protocols, and tools.

1.1.2 Draft data collection and information exchange protocols. Data collected will be disaggregated by sex to consider the gendered effects of trafficking and smuggling.

1.1.3 Create or reinforce police forces' Data Analysis and Processing Units that incorporate a gender focus.

1.1.4 Appoint permanent and support police personnel dedicated exclusively to the Data Analysis and Processing Units.

1.1.5 Train police personnel ("Train the Trainers") in databases and systems to collect, analyse and process data on transnational crimes and the importance of mainstreaming gender considerations in data.

1.1.6 IOM, UNODC and UN Women provide simulation-style, 'train the trainers', training for police officers to better identify victims of trafficking and migrants who have been smuggled. This will involve a) An assessment of police training needs; b) Development of capacity development curricula to be delivered both in-person and online; c) Workshops with police personnel; d) Developing and disseminating informational materials to be placed in border points.

<p>Output 1.2: Forums are established to exchange best practices on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 1.2:</i> Number of police and prosecutors' offices that have adopted mechanisms to facilitate data management, exchange information with a gender-sensitive approach.</p>	<p>Police and prosecutor's' offices, Roadmap to adopt information exchange mechanisms</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>National authorities agreed to facilitate access and use of the platform for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors</p>
<p>List activities under Output 1.2</p> <p>1.2.1 Install mechanisms to strengthen information exchange and networks between police and prosecutors' offices.</p> <p>1.2.2 Raise awareness and advocate for the use of the platform among relevant stakeholders and users.</p>					
<p>Output 1.3: Working Groups of police, prosecutors and judges are created to review and analyze cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 1.3:</i> Number of police and prosecutors regularly participating in case prioritisation working sessions and analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques.</p>	<p>Secretariat of Working Groups, Working Groups Attendance lists</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least 25 active participants during the sessions</p>	<p>Prosecutors are interested in adopting and have the capacity to absorb and employ new or improved tools, protocols and trainings to strengthen their capacity to combat human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes through gender sensitive approaches.</p>

List activities under Output 1.3

1.3.1 Conduct consultations with national institutions to inform guidelines related to joint investigations of transnational crimes.

1.3.2 Create guidelines for the use of international cooperation mechanisms and national tools to implement parallel or joint investigations taskforces or teams.

1.3.3 Case prioritization working sessions with law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to identify cases to be coordinated through the use of the platform and Guidelines.

<p>Output 1.4:</p> <p>A commission or working group on gender and access to justice has been established to provide technical review and guidance for Costa Rican institutions that investigate and prosecute human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 1.4:</i></p> <p>The function and membership of the commission or working group has been defined and adopted by police and prosecutors.</p>	<p>Secretariate of Commission or working group, Signed governance document</p>	<p>no</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>There is political will of the involved stakeholders to create the commission and it is given the adequate functions and responsibilities to influence decisions and policies.</p>
--	---	--	-----------	------------	---

List activities under Output 1.4

1.4.1 Conduct assessment of gender gaps in relevant institutions (police, public prosecutor's office) to identify the main functions of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice.

1.4.2 Based on the result of the assessment, conduct participatory workshops with relevant stakeholders and international experts to agree upon the structure, governance, functions and members of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice.

1.4.3 Provide adequate training to members of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice to exercise their functions.

1.4.4 Define collaboration mechanisms to strengthen interinstitutional strategies to identify, address and provide protection to women and girls victims of human trafficking.

Outcome 2 By the end of project implementation, migrants have access to health and financial services (specifically money transfers) that are sensitive to and work to address their unique needs, thereby reducing the risk of them becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling.	Outcome Indicator 2a: The number of money transfer service providers that offer access to services that are sensitive to the unique needs of migrants in transit (especially migrant women).	Provided by financial service providers, user survey of migrants accessing financial services or products.	0	2	Migrants need to use financial services to send or receive money, and are aware of the availability, trust the quality.
	Outcome Indicator 2b: Number of health care providers that offer services sensitive to migrant's needs.	Final Evaluation, Survey of health care providers benefitted by the project.	0	60 health care providers (10 professionals per health center)	Migrants are aware of the availability and their right to access health services in Costa Rica.
Output 2.1 Existing money transfer and other financial service providers have the knowledge and tools to provide safe	Output Indicator 2.1a: A diagnostic assessment and stakeholder mapping of existing money transfer service providers and products in migration-affected communities is	Finalized diagnostic assessment, provided by consultant.	no	yes	Financial service providers, relevant government institutions and migrants in transit have the time, bandwidth and will

and inclusive financial services to migrants; and migrants in transit (especially women) are equipped with knowledge to access financial services which safe and reliable.	available.				to participate in consultations for the diagnostic assessment and capacity building.
	<i>Output Indicator 2.1b:</i> Percent of money-transfer service provider staff receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the risks they experience, and how to promote gender inclusive practices.	Training Plan and Report, pre- and post-training tests	N/A	80%	
	<i>Output Indicator 2.1c:</i> Number of migrants reached during the project implementation period with information on navigating financial (specifically money transfer) services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention for migrants (disaggregated by gender).	Informational materials distributed to migrants in transit, IOM staff at Municipal Migrant Centers or at other locations with high flows of migrants.	0	5,000	
	<i>Output Indicator 2.1d:</i> A guide with indicators for identifying financial transactions (specifically money transfers) related to	Endorsed guidelines, provided by consultant.	no	yes	

	trafficking in persons are available.				
	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.1e:</i></p> <p>Percent of money-transfer service provider personnel receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of how to identify financial transactions related to trafficking in persons.</p>	Training Plan and Report, pre- and post-training tests	N/A	80%	
	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.1f:</i></p> <p>A review of money-transfer services and products available to migrants in the region and which identifies best practices that could be adapted to the Costa Rican context (with a focus on access for migrant women) is available.</p>	Finalized review, provided by consultant.	no	yes	
<p>List activities under Output 2.1</p> <p>2.1.1 Carry out a diagnostic assessment, stakeholder mapping of existing money transfer and financial service providers and products in migration-affected communities. The assessment will be carried out in consultation with migrant women, service providers, private sector, civil society organizations, and public institutions, and will consider gendered barriers to access and risks faced by women in transferring, receiving and making use of remittances and make recommendations based on its findings.</p>					

2.1.2 Deliver trainings to financial service provider staff (specifically those providing money transfers) to increase their understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the risks they experience, and how to promote gender inclusive practices.

2.1.3 Based on the findings of the diagnostic assessment, design and implement a communication campaign on navigating money-transfer and financial services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention for migrants, with a focus on migrant women.

2.1.4 Support financial service providers (specifically those providing money transfers) in developing indicators to identify possible situations of human trafficking or smuggling in migrants.

2.1.5 Deliver training to financial service providers (specifically those providing money transfers) in identifying transactions related to trafficking in persons.

2.1.6 Conduct a review of money transfer and other financial services and products available to migrants in the region to identify best practices that could be adapted to the Costa Rican context (with a focus on access for migrant women).

<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Strategies established collaboratively with health providers at the local level to improve the sensitivity of health services to the needs of migrants.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.2:</i></p> <p>Number of health centers that have participated in the development of, and adopted, strategies to improve the sensitivity of their services to the needs of migrants.</p>	<p>Consultant's strategy plan and report, attendance lists</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>6 health centers (3 in the north, 3 in the southern)</p>	<p>Healthcare providers engaged are interested in adopting and have the capacity to implement new or improved strategies to improve the sensitivity of their care to the needs of migrants.</p>
---	--	--	----------	---	---

List activities under Output 2.2

2.2.1 Develop trainings on migrant-sensitive health care for health professional in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, with the guidance of IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD).

2.2.2 Provide individualized consulting and training for health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, to implement strategies to provide care that is sensitive to the needs of migrants.

<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, are equipped with the tools and training to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.3a:</i></p> <p>Number of healthcare providers that report having the tools necessary to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>	<p>Monitoring report of healthcare providers, survey of participating healthcare providers</p>	0	80% of healthcare professionals surveyed	<p>Healthcare providers currently lack and would benefit from access to tools to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>
	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.3b:</i></p> <p>Number of healthcare providers that received training to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>	<p>Training Plan and Report, training attendance lists</p>	0	60 health care providers (10 professionals per health center)	<p>Healthcare providers think it is important and have the capacity to absorb and implement lessons learned from trainings on how to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>
	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.3c:</i></p> <p>Percent of healthcare providers receiving training that demonstrate an increased ability to identify victims of trafficking and increased understanding of how to provide care appropriate to their needs.</p>	<p>Training Plan and Report, pre- and post-training tests</p>	N/A	80%	

List activities under Output 2.3

2.3.1 Perform a diagnostic assessment of the current capacity of health providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.

2.3.2 Based on the findings of the diagnostic assessment, IOM (with guidance from its Migration Health Division) and UN Women will develop resources and trainings for health providers to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.

2.3.3 Provide training for health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.

Output 2.4

Reporting and referral mechanisms for cases of human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants are established amongst health and other social service providers and law enforcement to support investigations, criminal prosecutions, and to detect trends in transnational crimes.

Output Indicator 2.4:

Number of health and other social service providers that report using established reporting and referral mechanisms to support the investigation and criminal prosecution and detection of trends in transnational crimes.

Monitoring Report of health providers, survey of participating health and other social service providers

0

80% of healthcare professionals surveyed

Health and other social service providers see the value in reporting identified cases of human trafficking or smuggling to law enforcement.

List activities under Output 2.4

2.4.1 Develop mechanisms through which health and other social service providers can report or refer identified cases of human trafficking or smuggling to relevant law enforcement agencies.

2.4.2 Provide training for health and other social service providers to adopt and correctly implement reporting and referral mechanisms.

REFERENCE: Definition of Key Terms (Reference: UNDG Results Based Management Handbook 2012 ²⁷)

Results based management (RBM): A management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the desired results (outputs, outcomes, overall objective) and use information and evidence on actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programmes and activities as well as for accountability and reporting.

Results: Changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes - outputs, outcomes and impact - that can be set in motion by a development intervention. The changes can be intended or unintended, positive and/ or negative.

Results chain

The causal sequence for a development intervention that stipulates the necessary sequence to achieve desired results – beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in individual outcomes and those that influence outcomes for the community, goal/impacts and feedback. It is based on a theory of change, including underlying assumptions.

Impact

Impact implies changes in people’s lives. This might include changes in knowledge, skill, behaviour, health or living conditions for children, adults, families or communities. Such changes are positive or negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types. Positive impacts should have some relationship to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)²⁸, internationally agreed development goals, national development goals (as well as human rights as enshrined in constitutions), and national commitments to international conventions and treaties.

Goal (same as Overall Objective)

A specific end result desired or expected to occur as a consequence, at least in part, of an intervention or activity. It is the higher order objective that will assure national capacity building to which a development intervention is intended to contribute.

Outcome

²⁷ See: <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UNDG-RBM-Handbook-2012.pdf>

²⁸ Please note that the MDGs should be replaced with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Outcomes represent changes in the institutional and behavioral capacities for development conditions that occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of goals.

Outputs

Outputs are changes in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions, or the availability of new products and services that result from the completion of activities within a development intervention within the control of the organization. They are achieved with the resources provided and within the time period specified.

Annex 2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO(s)
<p>i) Police jurisdictions and prosecutors targeted through this intervention are unwilling to participate in platforms or processes to exchange data.</p>	10	Unlikely (2)	Essential (5)	<p>IOM and UNODC will continue providing relevant government officials with accurate and timely information on the security and humanitarian challenges posed by transnational crimes, and about global best practices to address this issue.</p> <p>PUNOs will make sure to have a full support and engagement from the top leadership of those respective institutions so that the initiative is not seen from an external perspective, but rather accompanying an internal change of mindset and processes within each institution.</p>	IOM and UNODC
<p>ii) Money transfer and other financial service providers targeted through this intervention are unwilling to participate in diagnostic assessment or trainings to improve the sensitivity of their services to migrants.</p>	10	Unlikely (2)	Essential (5)	<p>IOM, UNODC and UN Women will provide targeted money transfer and other financial service providers with accurate information on the challenges experienced by migrants in using their services and the risks posed by transnational crimes taking advantage of their services to support their criminal activities. This information will highlight the mutual benefit of improving the safety and inclusivity of</p>	IOM, UNODC, and UN Women

				<p>their money-transfer and other financial services.</p> <p>PUNOs will work to engage with and gain support from the leadership of targeted money transfer and other financial service providers so that the initiative is not seen as an external project, but rather in-line with internal priorities.</p>	
<p>ii) Health and other social service providers targeted through this intervention are unwilling to adopt or implement law enforcement referral and reporting mechanisms for cases of trafficking or smuggling of migrants.</p>	10	Unlikely (2)	Essential (5)	<p>IOM, UNODC and UN Women will continue providing relevant officials and civil society partners with accurate information about the interrelated nature of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention (The 3Ps), in combatting trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes.</p>	IOM, UNODC and UN Women
<p>iii) Public officials and personnel are unwilling to include a gender and human rights perspective and develop new coordination mechanisms to improve services for girls and women.</p>	12	Possible (3)	Major (4)	<p>UN Women and other PUNOs will mobilize political support and conduct trainings and awareness raising on the importance of including a gender and human rights perspective.</p>	UN Women, IOM, UNODC
<p>iv) Costa Rica will elect a new president in April 2022; this could lead to changes in government officials and their priorities related to migration issues.</p>	15	Certain (5)	Moderate (3)	<p>Take advantage of the current, close relationship with government officials, especially those who are not political appointees, to ensure the continuity of actions over time.</p>	IOM, UNODC and UN Women
<p>v) National or local government no longer perceive the need for, or there is a decrease</p>	5	Rare (1)	High (5)	<p>PUNOs will continue providing relevant government officials with accurate and timely</p>	IOM, UNODC and UN Women

<p>in political will, for initiatives to combat trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and other transnational crimes, and protect its victims.</p>				<p>information on migration dynamics and the security and humanitarian challenges posed by transnational crimes, to increase their awareness of the need for the proposed intervention.</p>	
<p>vi) Rise in Covid-19 cases in Costa Rica pose and obstacle to implementing project activities as planned.</p>	6	Possible (3)	Minor (2)	<p>Over the course of the pandemic, PUNOs have worked with local authorities to establish workflows and systems to continue delivering trainings, supplies and other support services to partners with minimal interruptions due to COVID-19 health and safety considerations. PUNOs will maintain the staff and equipment required to deliver programming virtually, if necessary.</p>	IOM, UNODC, and UN Women
<p>vii) Diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua deteriorate, leading to the closure of Costa Rica's northern border. This would create a backlog of migrants planning to travel North in Costa Rica and would require more in-depth and prolonged humanitarian assistance from IOM.</p>	4	Rare (1)	Major (4)	<p>If diplomatic relations deteriorate between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the border closes, IOM will support the local government in opening transit centers where they can provide basic services to migrants in need. These will include the Bicentennial Migrant Stations located in the North and South, and temporary shelter solutions in the frequently transited city, Los Chiles. Project activities would continue at these shelters and at other border crossings.</p>	IOM
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: Possibly	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 (19)	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 (3)	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)	Budget amount reserved for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) (indicative)
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET							
OUTCOME 1:							
Output 1.1:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 1.1.1:						\$	\$
Activity 1.1.2:						\$	\$
Activity 1.1.3:						\$	\$
Output 1.2:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 1.2.1:						\$	\$
Activity 1.2.2:						\$	\$
Activity 1.2.3:						\$	\$
Output 1.3:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 1.3.1:						\$	\$
Activity 1.3.2:						\$	\$
Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3...etc.)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
OUTCOME 2:							

Output 2.1:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 2.1.1:						\$	\$
Activity 2.1.2:						\$	\$
Activity 2.1.3:						\$	\$
Output 2.2:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 2.2.1:						\$	\$
Activity 2.2.2:						\$	\$
Activity 2.2.3:						\$	\$
Output 2.3:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 2.3.1:						\$	\$
Activity 2.3.2:						\$	\$
Activity 2.3.3:						\$	\$
Total for Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3...etc.)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
OUTCOME 3:							
Output 3.1:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 3.1.1:						\$	\$
Activity 3.1.2:						\$	\$
Activity 3.1.3:						\$	\$
Output 3.2:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 3.2.1:						\$	\$
Activity 3.2.2:						\$	\$
Activity 3.2.3:						\$	\$
Output 3.3:		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activity 3.3.1:						\$	\$
Activity 3.3.2:						\$	\$
Activity 3.3.3:						\$	\$

<i>Total for Outcome 3 (Outputs 3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3...etc.)</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET: (Outcomes 1 + 2 + 3...)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET						
Personnel costs if not included in activities above <i>Note: The FMU may require further information on the breakdown of this budget line</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operational costs if not included in activities above	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&E)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

GENDER BUDGET: % of total budget reserved for GEWE (indicative) in the programmatic budget. <i>Please calculate total budget reserved for GEWE, divided by <u>Total programmatic budget (%)</u></i>	%
---	---

Annex 3b: Budget – UNDG Budget Categories

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

CATEGORIES	PUNO 1	PUNO 2	PUNO 3	PUNO 4	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)					
4. Contractual services					
5. Travel					
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs					
Sub-Total Project Costs					
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)					
TOTAL					
First Tranche (70%)					
Second Tranche (30%)					

Annex 4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe					
		Year 1				Year 2	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
(Activity 1.1.1): Conduct a needs-based assessment of police and prosecutors' current data management knowledge, protocols, and tools.	IOM and UN Women		X	X			
(Activity 1.1.2): Draft data collection and information exchange protocols. Data collected will be disaggregated by sex to consider the gendered effects of trafficking and smuggling.	IOM and UN Women		X	X	X	X	
(Activity 1.1.3): Create or reinforce police forces' Data Analysis and Processing Units that incorporate a gender focus.	IOM	X	X	X	X	X	X
(Activity 1.1.4): Appoint permanent and support police personnel dedicated exclusively to the Data Analysis and Processing Units.	IOM		X	X	X	X	X

<p>(Activity 1.1.5): Train police personnel (“Train the Trainers”) in databases and systems to collect, analyse and process data on transnational crimes and the importance of mainstreaming gender considerations in data.</p>	<p>IOM and UN Women</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>(Activity 1.1.6): IOM, UNODC and UN Women provide simulation-style, ‘train the trainers’, training for police officers to better identify victims of trafficking and migrants who have been smuggled. This will involve a) An assessment of police training needs; b) Development of capacity development curricula to be delivered both in-person and online; c) Workshops with police personnel; d) Developing and disseminating informational materials to be placed at border points.</p>	<p>IOM, UNODC and UN Women</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>(Activity 1.2.1): Install mechanisms to strengthen information exchange and networks between police and prosecutors’ offices.</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>				

(Activity 1.2.2): Raise awareness and advocate for the use of the platform among relevant stakeholders and users.	UNODC			X	X	X	X
(Activity 1.3.1): Conduct consultations with national institutions to inform guidelines related to joint investigations of transnational crimes.	UNODC		X	X			
(Activity 1.3.2): Create guidelines for the use of international cooperation mechanisms and national tools to implement parallel or joint investigations taskforces or teams.	UNODC		X	X	X		
(Activity 1.3.3): Case prioritization working sessions with law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to identify cases to be coordinated	UNODC		X	X	X		

through the use of the platform and Guidelines.							
(Activity 1.4.1): Conduct assessment of gender gaps in relevant institutions (police, public prosecutor's office) to identify the main functions of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice.	UN Women	X	X				
(Activity 1.4.2): Based on the result of the assessment, conduct participatory workshops with relevant stakeholders and international experts to agree upon the structure, governance, functions, and members of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice.	UN Women		X	X			
(Activity 1.4.3): Provide adequate training to members of the commission or working group on gender and access to justice to exercise their functions.	UN Women			X	X	X	

<p>(Activity 1.4.4): Define collaboration mechanisms to strengthen interinstitutional strategies to identify, address and provide protection to women and girls victims of human trafficking.</p>	<p>UN Women</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>(Activity 2.1.1): Carry out a diagnostic assessment, stakeholder mapping of existing money transfer and financial service providers and products in migration-affected communities. The assessment will be carried out in consultation with migrant women, service providers, private sector, civil society organizations, and public institutions, and will consider gendered barriers to access and risks faced by women in transferring, receiving and making use of remittances and make recommendations based on its findings.</p>	<p>IOM and UN Women</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>				
<p>(Activity 2.1.2): <i>Deliver trainings to financial service provider staff (specifically</i></p>	<p>IOM and UN Women</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<i>those providing money transfers) to increase their understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the risks they experience, and how to promote gender inclusive practices.</i>							
<i>(Activity 2.1.3): Based on the findings of the diagnostic assessment, design and implement a communication campaign on navigating money-transfer and financial services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention for migrants, with a focus on migrant women.</i>	IOM and UN Women			X	X	X	X
<i>(Activity 2.1.4): Support financial service providers (specifically those providing money transfers) in developing indicators to identify possible situations of human trafficking or smuggling in migrants.</i>	UNODC	X	X				
<i>(Activity 2.1.5): Deliver training to financial service providers (specifically those providing money transfers)</i>	UNODC			X	X	X	

<i>in identifying transactions related to trafficking in persons.</i>							
<i>(Activity 2.1.6): Conduct a review of money transfer and other financial services and products available to migrants in the region to identify best practices that could be adapted to the Costa Rican context (with a focus on access for migrant women).</i>	IOM, UNODC, and UN Women		X	X	X	X	X
(Activity 2.2.1): Develop trainings on migrant-sensitive health care for health professional in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, with the guidance of IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD).	IOM	X	X				
(Activity 2.2.2): Provide individualized consulting and training for health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, to implement strategies to provide care	IOM		X	X	X	X	X

that is sensitive to the needs of migrants.							
(Activity 2.3.1): Perform a diagnostic assessment of the current capacity of health providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.	IOM	X	X				
(Activity 2.3.2): Based on the findings of the diagnostic assessment, IOM (with guidance from its Migration Health Division) and UN Women will develop resources and trainings for health providers to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.	IOM and UN Women		X	X	X	X	X
(Activity 2.3.3): Provide training for health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, to identify victims of	IOM and UN Women			X	X	X	X

trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.							
(Activity 2.4.1): Develop mechanisms through which health and other social service providers can report or refer identified cases of human trafficking or smuggling to relevant law enforcement agencies.	IOM	X	X	X	X		
(Activity 2.4.2): Provide training for health and other social service providers to adopt and correctly implement reporting and referral mechanisms.	IOM		X	X	X	X	X

Annex 5: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment 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. 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>a.) This project aligns with the priorities of the Costa Rican government to combat human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants and demonstrated by their regional leadership on the issue,²⁹ adoption of strong national policies,³⁰ and creation of institutions for the protection of victims (CONATT- the National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Persons).</p> <p>b.) This project responds to the present need of migrants in Costa Rica to have accesses to services which reduce their risk of becoming victims of trafficking, smuggling or other crimes. This need has been identified by IOM and DGME and is continually re-evaluated through</p>

²⁹ Costa Rica was the first country in the region to organize the International Congress on Migrant Smuggling Prevention, Protection and Good Practices.

³⁰ <https://www.iom.int/news/new-legislation-defines-human-trafficking-costa-rica>

		the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which surveys and interviews migrants in Costa Rica. Moreover, it is responsive to the current migration context in which a growing number of migrants are transiting through Central America (many of whom do not speak Spanish, increasing their vulnerabilities).
2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.	Yes	PUNO staff have longstanding relationships with the government of Costa Rica and have worked to support their human rights priorities and obligations through range of programming over the years.
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.	Yes	Throughout the implementation of this project, all partners will adhere to the highest standards of data protection and privacy. Best practices related to the ethical collection, management and analysis of data will also be instilled in government agencies participating in the data sharing platform and involved in the referral and reporting of suspected cases of trafficking and smuggling.
4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.	Yes	Program monitoring will consider how human rights, and gender

		<p>sensitivity standards are being upheld. A final evaluation will also review how well these metrics were incorporated throughout program development and implementation.</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>In recognition that transnational crimes are often interrelated, Costa Rica's Institute on Drugs (ICD) Made a direct appeal for the activities outlined in the proposed project. They were careful consulted in its development of activities and will be close partners in its implementation.</p> <p>The strong protection and risk reduction components of this project also align with the mission, and ongoing joint work of PUNOs with Costa Rica's social protection agencies, including The Institute for Women (INAMU), the National Children's Foundation (PANI) and the National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking.</p> <p>As stated above, this program also directly responds the needs reported by migrants through regular surveys and interviews conducted as a part of the DTM.</p>





<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Each project activity will be implemented based on a continuous consultation process with government and civil society stakeholders. The evaluation of the project will be based on the feedback of these partners.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Each partner engaged will undergo review according to the due diligence process and standards of the relevant implementing PUNO.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>PUNOs will ensure that their staff reflect a gender balance and are up to date on institutional trainings related to human-rights, mainstreaming gender, and data protection.</p>
<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>Program documents, PUNO guidance documents, anonymized survey results, as well as monitoring and evaluation results will be made available to partners and target beneficiaries in a timely manner.</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>Yes</p>	<p>Each PUNO will stand ready to provide adequate responses in case</p>








		of complaints from the beneficiaries they engaged.
--	--	--

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.

A	8-10	The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.
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>	 <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>  <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>
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> <p>Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration</p> <p>Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration</p>	 <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>  <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>
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> <p>Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p>	 <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> <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>

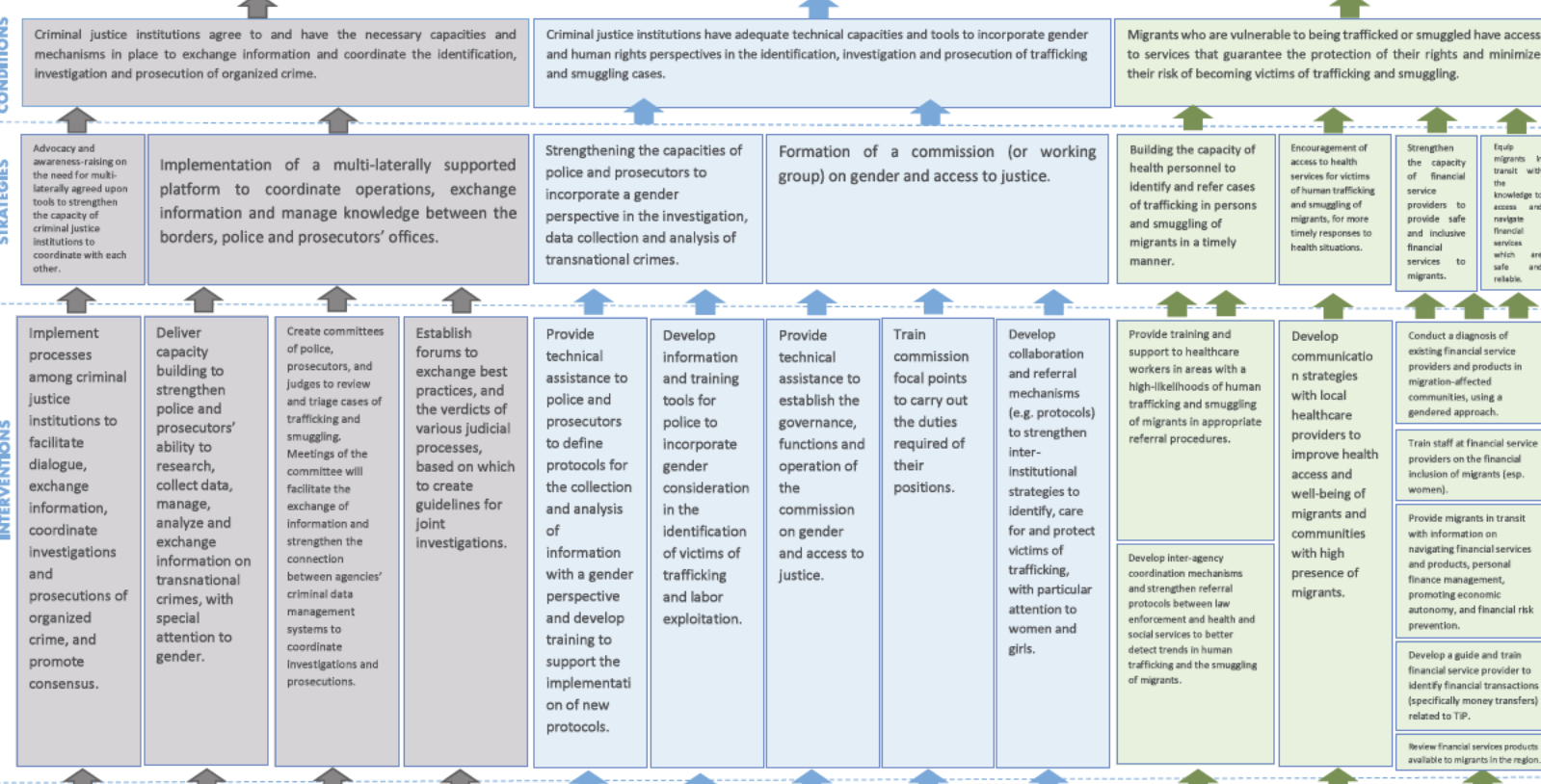
<p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards 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>
<p>Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility</p>		
<p>Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p>		<p>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</p>
<p>Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work</p>		<p>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</p>
<p>Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences</p>		<p>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</p>
<p>Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries</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>Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants</p>		<p>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</p>
		<p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</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>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</p>

		<p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>
<p>Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants</p>		
<p>Obj 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation</p> <p>Obj 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants</p> <p>Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion</p> <p>Obj 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits</p>	    	<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>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</p> <p>3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>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</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>

	 	<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>
--	--	--

DESIRED CHANGE: Within a year, Costa Rica will have strengthened its capacity to coordinate the identification, investigation, and prosecution of organized crime, as well as the protection of migrants, from a gender and human rights perspective, reducing vulnerability to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the country and becoming a model with the potential to be replicated throughout Central America.



Current Situation: The smuggling of migrants and human trafficking challenge safe and orderly migration management. Given the increase of these crimes throughout the Central American region, national efforts to manage migration have been insufficient. There is a lack of capacity and tools to support multilateral coordination and legal collaboration to identify, investigate and prosecute transnational crimes. Furthermore, given the vulnerabilities of migrants, especially migrant women and girls, there is a need to incorporate a gender and protection perspective in all counter-trafficking efforts.