

# United Nations - Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons

## Project Document 2014-2018



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## **ACRONYMS**

**AAPTIP** - Australia–Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons

**ADB** - Asian Development Bank

**ARTIP** - Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project

**ASEAN** - Association of Southeast Asian Nations

**AVRR** - Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme

**COMMIT** - Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking

**CoP** - Community of Practice

**ECOSOC** - United Nations Economic and Social Council

**GAF** - Global Assistance Fund (IOM)

**GMS** - Greater Mekong Sub-region

**ICAT** - Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons

**ILO** - International Labour Organisation

**IOM** - International Organisation for Migration

**MoU** - Memorandum of Understanding

**RCF** - Regional Cooperation Framework

**RCG** - Research Communications Group

**RSO** - Regional Support Office

**SPA** - Sub-regional Plan of Action

**UN-ACT** – United Nations – Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in persons

**UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme

**UN.GIFT** - United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking

**UNHCR** - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNIAP** - United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking

**UNODC** - United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Human Trafficking is defined in the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”.<sup>1</sup> In the case of child trafficking, the means are irrelevant<sup>2</sup>. Human Trafficking is a transnational organised crime of global reach, generating an estimated USD 32 billion in annual revenues<sup>3</sup>. As such, it ranks as the world’s second largest criminal industry after the trade in illicit drugs, and it is the fastest growing at the same time. First and foremost though, trafficking in persons constitutes one of the gravest forms of human rights abuses.

The Asia-Pacific region records by far the highest rates of human trafficking in the world. The ILO 2012 Global Estimate of Forced Labour<sup>4</sup> estimates that some 11.7 million people from the region are in conditions of forced labour at any given point in time, a prevalence 3 times greater than the second most affected region, the African continent. Still, variations of prevalence exist within the regions as well. UNODC’s 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons<sup>5</sup> demonstrated that, while human trafficking is truly a global phenomenon, it most commonly occurs intra-regionally, with each region and sub-region experiencing unique and geographically-characterized patterns for origins and destinations. Within the Asia-Pacific region, the Greater-Mekong Sub-region (GMS: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) features some of the most extensive and specific flows of migration and human trafficking. These flows are characterized by strong cross-border patterns due to such factors as cultural linkages, traditional migration trends, long and porous borders, as well as significant imbalances in the socio-economic development levels of the countries therein.

In an effort to support the governments and other stakeholders in Southeast Asia to fight trafficking in person, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed this Project Document that outlines a 5-year strategy for a regional project with the title “United Nations - Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons” (UN-ACT). As such, UN-ACT aims to ensure a coordinated approach to more strategically and effectively combat trafficking in persons in the region.

Activities under UN-ACT build upon the work undertaken by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) between 2000 and 2013. In particular, UNIAP functioned as the secretariat to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), a formal alliance created in 2004 by the six GMS governments through a comprehensive agreement to fight human trafficking on a sub-regional level. It is envisaged that this function will be taken over by the new project, albeit with an increased focus on institution building to strengthen national capacities.

The development of UN-ACT’s strategy and outputs has been informed through a multi-pronged consultation and evaluation process, which included:

- an independent evaluation of UNIAP (March 2012) which provided a number of valuable recommendations on needed changes in the project
- an extensive consultation process (March-May 2013) during which over 200 key anti-trafficking stakeholders, at both the national and (sub-)regional level, discussed current issues and future priorities in the anti-trafficking sector

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<sup>1</sup> Human Trafficking Protocol, under the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits, ILO 2005.

<sup>4</sup> ILO 2012 Global Estimate of Forced Labour.

<sup>5</sup> See UNODC’s 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons for more information.

- an independent evaluation of the COMMIT Process (2013) which included visits to all six COMMIT countries and consultations with a wide range of stakeholders
- an UNIAP internal review exercise (2013) to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the project and determine lessons learned from its performance to date.

These comprehensive assessment efforts revealed that, while UNIAP has been an important and successful regional counter-trafficking coordinating actor, sufficient gaps remain in current GMS counter-trafficking structures to warrant a continued regional project to act as an overarching mechanism for the co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives. With that in mind, this project document was developed for a new regional project on anti-trafficking, managed by UNDP.

## **Programme Strategy and Outputs**

UN-ACT's main approach is to build the capacity of key anti-trafficking stakeholders, and to facilitate coordination and cooperation among all relevant actors in order to achieve the following long-term project outcome:

***Key anti-trafficking stakeholders in the region are working in a more cooperative and mutually supportive manner to effectively combat trafficking in persons***

To work towards this outcome, the project has identified the following four interlinked outputs:

### **Output 1: The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant**

UNIAP has functioned as the secretariat for COMMIT since its inception and it is envisaged that the new project will continue to provide support to this Process. However UN-ACT will put additional focus on ensuring that governments take increasing responsibility for the COMMIT Process, with a view to promoting sustainability and self-reliance. Parallel to the process of handing over responsibility to national and (sub-)regional entities, support will be provided to the implementation of regional and national anti-trafficking work plans.

### **Output 2: COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking**

The project will engage with a broader geographical area in the next phase in order to strengthen anti-trafficking work in COMMIT countries, in recognition of the human trafficking flows and linkages that exist between COMMIT countries and many other countries in the broader region. Greater engagement is also envisaged with regional institutional bodies such as ASEAN to bolster cooperation with other countries and promote cross-learning and stronger linkages.

### **Output 3: Policy makers, academia, non-governmental actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking**

Capacity building activities will be implemented with research institutions from both within and outside the region, to enable key actors including governments to take the lead in effectively monitoring the trafficking situation in their countries; and to develop and use harmonized research tools with common indicators to monitor the effectiveness of anti-trafficking work and ensure high quality.

### **Output 4: Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts**

In addition to the support for government-led processes, UN-ACT will seek to engage with non-governmental actors such as civil society, academic institutions, media and the private sector. These activities will be aligned with (sub-)regional priorities with a focus on transfer of knowledge and skills through a combination of funding and mentoring. A special civil society small grants fund will be established to build the capacity of civil society. The small grants facility will also serve as a means for UN-ACT to gather information and real evidence to feed into the project's policy support activities.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project Document outlines a strategy for a coordinated approach to effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Southeast Asian region and beyond. The activities under this project, with the proposed title “Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons” (UN-ACT), are planned for implementation over a five-year period, from 2014 to 2018.

The proposed project will build upon the work undertaken by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), which was established in 2000 to facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Over the past 13 years, UNIAP has provided a wide range of interlinking services to the six governments of the GMS (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam), UN agencies and programmes, and the anti-trafficking sector in general, including civil society and donors. The project was implemented in three consecutive phases:

- UNIAP Phase I (2000 - 2003) - The first phase of UNIAP concentrated on creating linkages between the different organisations involved in combating trafficking in the GMS, addressing emerging issues, and supporting new small-scale pilot initiatives.
- UNIAP Phase II (2004 - 2006) - The second phase of UNIAP was dominated by the project’s work in facilitating the development of a sub-regional Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the six governments of the GMS, accompanied by a Plan of Action to help governments fulfil the commitments made under the MoU - a process now known as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).
- UNIAP Phase III (2007 - 2013) - The third and final phase of UNIAP built on the achievements of the first two phases and combined support for further consolidation and institutionalisation of previous approaches.

An independent evaluation of UNIAP conducted in March 2012 provided a number of valuable recommendations on needed changes in the project, which have informed the development of UN-ACT.

In addition, in early 2013, UNDP launched an extensive consultation process in order to determine whether there is a continued need for a regional inter-agency project on human trafficking and if so, what such a project should entail. A participatory, inclusive and transparent consultation process was undertaken with a wide range of anti-trafficking stakeholders. The main activity of this consultation process was a series of strategic visioning workshops where over 200 key anti-trafficking stakeholders, at both the national and (sub-)regional level, discussed about current issues and future priorities in the sector. These workshops were complemented with bilateral meetings with relevant actors and stakeholders, such as interested donors, ASEAN and other countries in the region.

Simultaneously with the visioning workshops, two other processes were launched to look at past achievements and lessons learned. The first was an independent evaluation of the COMMIT process conducted by a team of two consultants who visited all six COMMIT countries and consulted with a wide range of stakeholders. The second was a UNIAP internal review exercise intended to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the project, in order to determine what important lessons could be garnered from its performance to date. These two initiatives provided a comprehensive picture of past achievements and areas for improvement in order to maximize the potential of a new project to follow UNIAP post-2013.

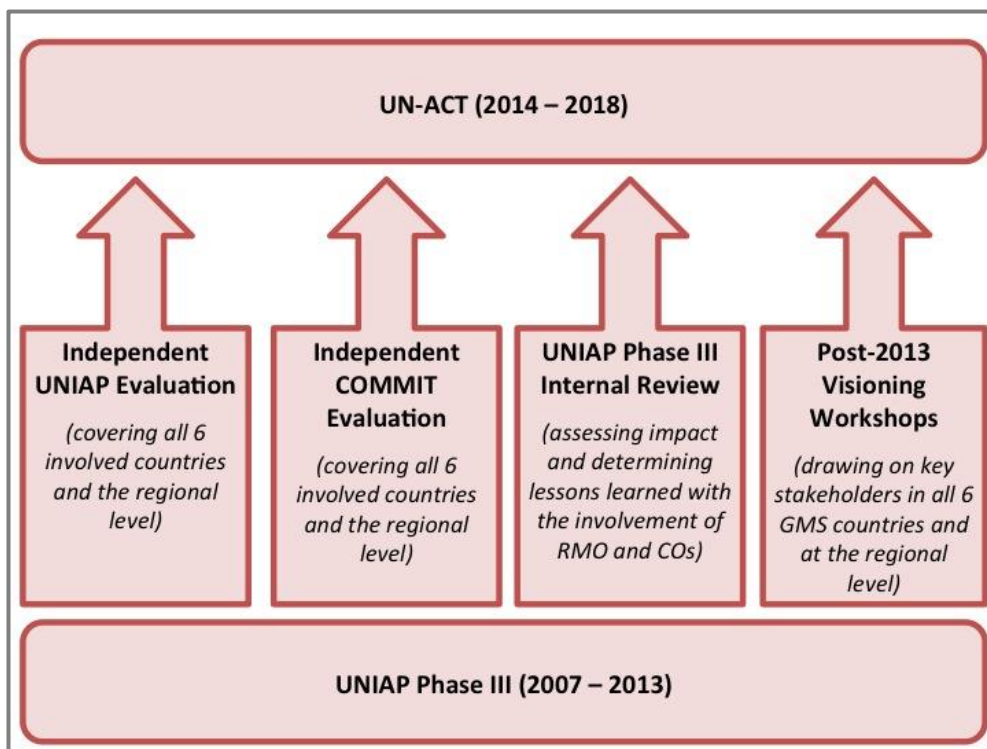


Figure 1: Inputs for the development of UN-ACT

The picture that emerged from these comprehensive assessment efforts was, firstly, that overall UNIAP has been an important and successful regional counter-trafficking coordinating actor; and secondly, that sufficient gaps remain in current GMS counter-trafficking structures to warrant a continued regional project to act as an overarching mechanism for the co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives. With that in mind, a project document was developed for a new regional project on anti-trafficking, managed by UNDP.

### Programme Strategy and Outputs

The main approach for the proposed project is to build the capacity of key stakeholders, and to facilitate coordination and cooperation among all relevant actors in order to achieve the following long-term project outcome:

- **Key anti-trafficking stakeholders in the region are working in a more cooperative and mutually supportive manner to effectively combat trafficking in persons.**

To work towards this outcome, the project has identified the following five interlinked outputs:

#### **Output 1: The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant**

UNIAP has functioned as the secretariat for COMMIT since its inception and it is envisaged that the new project will continue to provide support to this process. However, UN-ACT will put additional focus on institution building for the purpose of ensuring the sustainability and self-reliance of the COMMIT Process. Parallel to these institution-building activities, support will be provided to the implementation of national anti-trafficking work plans in line with identified (sub-)regional priorities.

#### **Output 2: COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking**

The project will engage with a broader geographical area in the next phase in order to strengthen anti-trafficking work in COMMIT countries, in recognition of the human trafficking flows and linkages that exist between COMMIT countries and many other countries in the broader region. Greater engagement is also envisaged with regional institutional bodies such as ASEAN to bolster cooperation with other countries and promote cross-learning and stronger linkages.

**Output 3: Policy makers, academia, non-governmental actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking**

Capacity building activities will be implemented with research institutions from both within and outside the region, to enable key actors including governments to take the lead in effectively monitoring the trafficking situation in their countries; and to develop and use harmonized research tools with common indicators to monitor the effectiveness of anti-trafficking work and ensure high quality.

**Output 4: Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts**

In addition to the support for government-led processes, UN-ACT will seek to engage with non-governmental actors such as civil society, academic institutions, media and the private sector. These activities will be aligned with (sub-)regional priorities with a focus on transfer of knowledge and skills through a combination of funding and mentoring. A special civil society small grants fund will be established to build the capacity of civil society. The small grants facility will also serve as a means for UN-ACT to gather information and real evidence to feed into the project’s policy support activities.

The project will be implemented within an inter-agency framework that ensures that available resources are maximized through building on the strengths of the mandates of the respective agencies and providing gap-filling and bridging activities when gaps have been jointly identified. The details of the interagency cooperation framework will be developed during the inception phase of this project to be undertaken from September to December 2013, in preparation of the planned start of the project in January 2014.

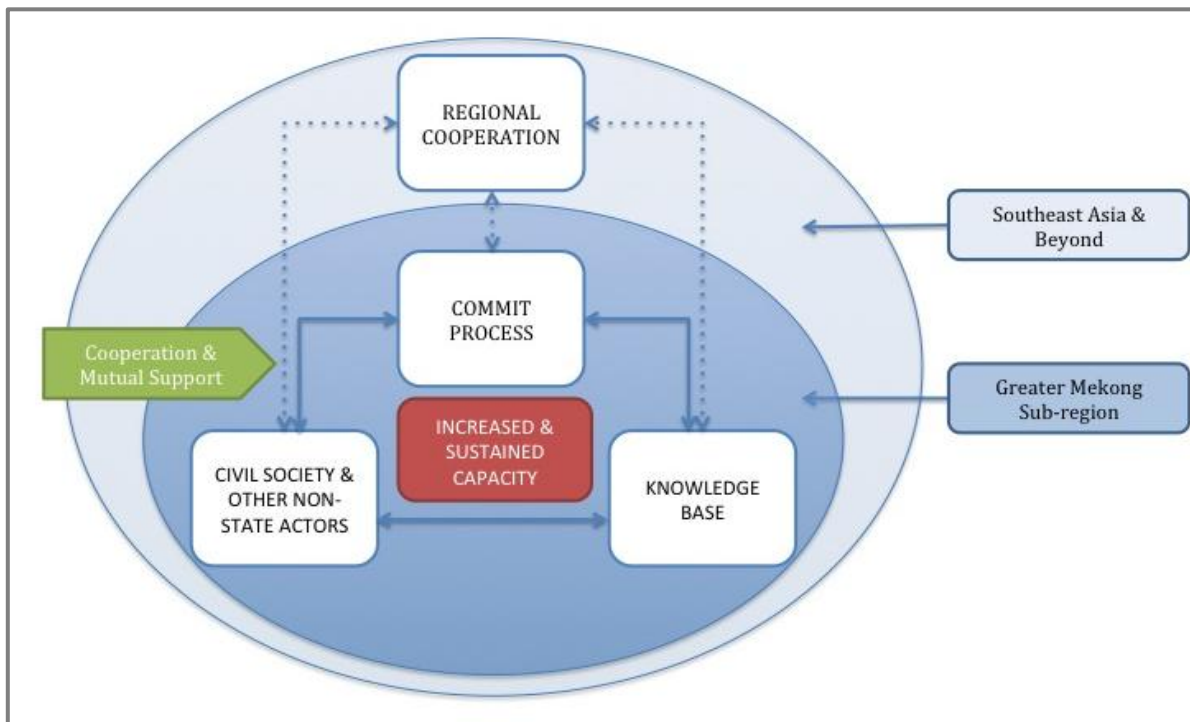


Figure 2: Overview of UN-ACT

## II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1. An Overview of Human Trafficking Patterns and Prevalence

Human Trafficking is defined in the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”.<sup>6</sup> In the case of child trafficking, the means are irrelevant<sup>7</sup>. It is a transnational organised crime of global reach, generating an estimated USD 32 billion in annual revenues<sup>8</sup>. As such, it ranks as the world’s second largest criminal industry after the trade in illicit drugs, and it is the fastest growing at the same time. First and foremost though, trafficking in persons constitutes one of the gravest forms of human rights abuses. From the trade in infants and organs, to marriage trafficking, or severe forms of labour and/or sexual exploitation, the crime of human trafficking often results in terrible and lasting physical and mental scars. While estimates of the number of persons trafficked vary, ILO research from 2012<sup>9</sup> indicates that an estimated 20.9 million persons, around 3 out of every 1,000 people globally, are subjected to forced labour. Even this staggering figure is largely considered a conservative estimate given the clandestine nature of the crime, and the strict methodology applied.

The Asia-Pacific region records by far the highest rates of human trafficking in the world. The same ILO report mentioned above estimates that some 11.7 million people from the region are in conditions of forced labour at any given point in time, a prevalence 3 times greater than the second most affected region, the African continent. Still, variations of prevalence exist within the regions as well. UNODC’s 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons<sup>10</sup> demonstrated that, while human trafficking is truly a global phenomenon, it most commonly occurs intra-regionally, with each region and sub-region experiencing unique and geographically-characterized patterns for origins and destinations. Within the Asia-Pacific region, the Greater-Mekong Sub-region (GMS) features some of the most extensive and specific flows of migration and human trafficking. These flows are characterized by strong cross-border patterns due to such factors as cultural linkages, traditional migration trends, long and porous borders, as well as significant imbalances in the socio-economic development levels of the countries therein.

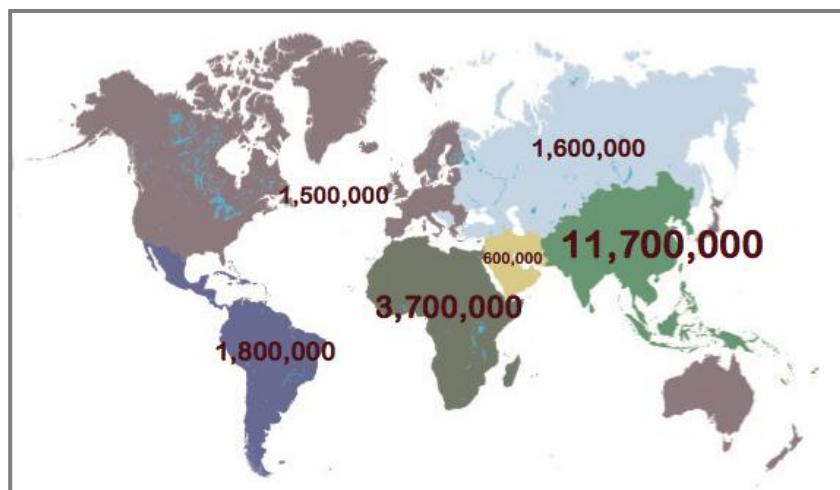


Figure 3: ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour Report, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Human Trafficking Protocol, under the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits, ILO 2005.

<sup>9</sup> ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour, ILO 2012.

<sup>10</sup> See UNODC’s 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons for more information.



The table below presents the numbers of officially identified trafficking victims from the six countries in the GMS, while also highlighting each country's most common destination states. Although the latter is not disaggregated further, the vast majority of trafficking victims for most listed countries are found within the sub-region. However, patterns are notably different for Thailand, which functions largely as a destination country for victims from other GMS countries, and which largely records Thai trafficking victims elsewhere in East Asia. Patterns are also different for China, which has strong domestic trafficking patterns as well as transnational flows primarily outside of the GMS. At the same time, more limited trafficking flows from the other four GMS countries are seen to reach beyond the sub-region as well, most notably to Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea or Japan. It is however important to note that these numbers remain incomplete, partly due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking, and partly due to reported numbers being biased towards countries with enhanced co-operation mechanisms and stronger efforts to deal with human trafficking.

<b>Numbers of officially identified trafficking victims per country and year in the GMS, including key destination countries in wider East Asia</b>							
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Key Destinations (alphabetical)</b>
Cambodia	709	701	686	581	466	<b>3,143</b>	Indonesia, Malaysia Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam
China	N/A	10,820	16,568	24,118	29,853	<b>81,359</b>	Hong Kong, Japan
Lao PDR	235	155	145	195	195	<b>925</b>	China, Malaysia, Thailand
Myanmar	303	302	381	265	261	<b>1,512</b>	China, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand
Thailand	520	530	509	279	N/A	<b>1,838</b>	Indonesia, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Viet Nam
Viet Nam	981	869	671	821	782	<b>4,124</b>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>13,377</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>26,259</b>	<b>31,533</b>	<b>92,877</b>	

*Table 1: The above data originates from governmental statistics, collected for UNIAP's SIREN 2012 Country Datasheets.*

## 2. The Trafficking-Migration Nexus

It is well established that irregular forms of migration are important vulnerability factors to being trafficked. Due to economic and social dynamics in the region there is significant labour migration, both internal and across borders. Migrants without legal status and corresponding documents find it more difficult to demand that their rights be upheld or to access legal protections, even in situations of exploitation. UNIAP research<sup>11</sup> has indicated that in many cases, deportees being returned to their countries of origin as irregular migrants may be unidentified victims of trafficking with a right to protection rather than criminalisation.

In the GMS and wider East Asia region, similar patterns emerge for both migration and trafficking, with trafficking patterns demonstrating a particularly strong cross-border dimension. While much of the region's labour migration occurs through documented legal channels, it is also estimated that some 30-40% of all migration in Southeast Asia occurs through undocumented, irregular

<sup>11</sup> See UNIAP's [Cambodia - Thailand](#) and [Viet Nam - China](#) sentinel surveillance research reports.

migration. Much of this irregular migration flows into Malaysia and Thailand, two of the main destination countries, accounting for an estimated 3 million irregular migrants<sup>12</sup>. Refugees, displaced and stateless people equally continue to be pressing issues in wider East Asia. The trafficking-related vulnerabilities brought about by these statuses have most recently been related to the movement of the Rohingya people of Myanmar<sup>13</sup>. Thus, the linkages between trafficking in persons and different forms of migration need to be considered when working in either of these two areas.

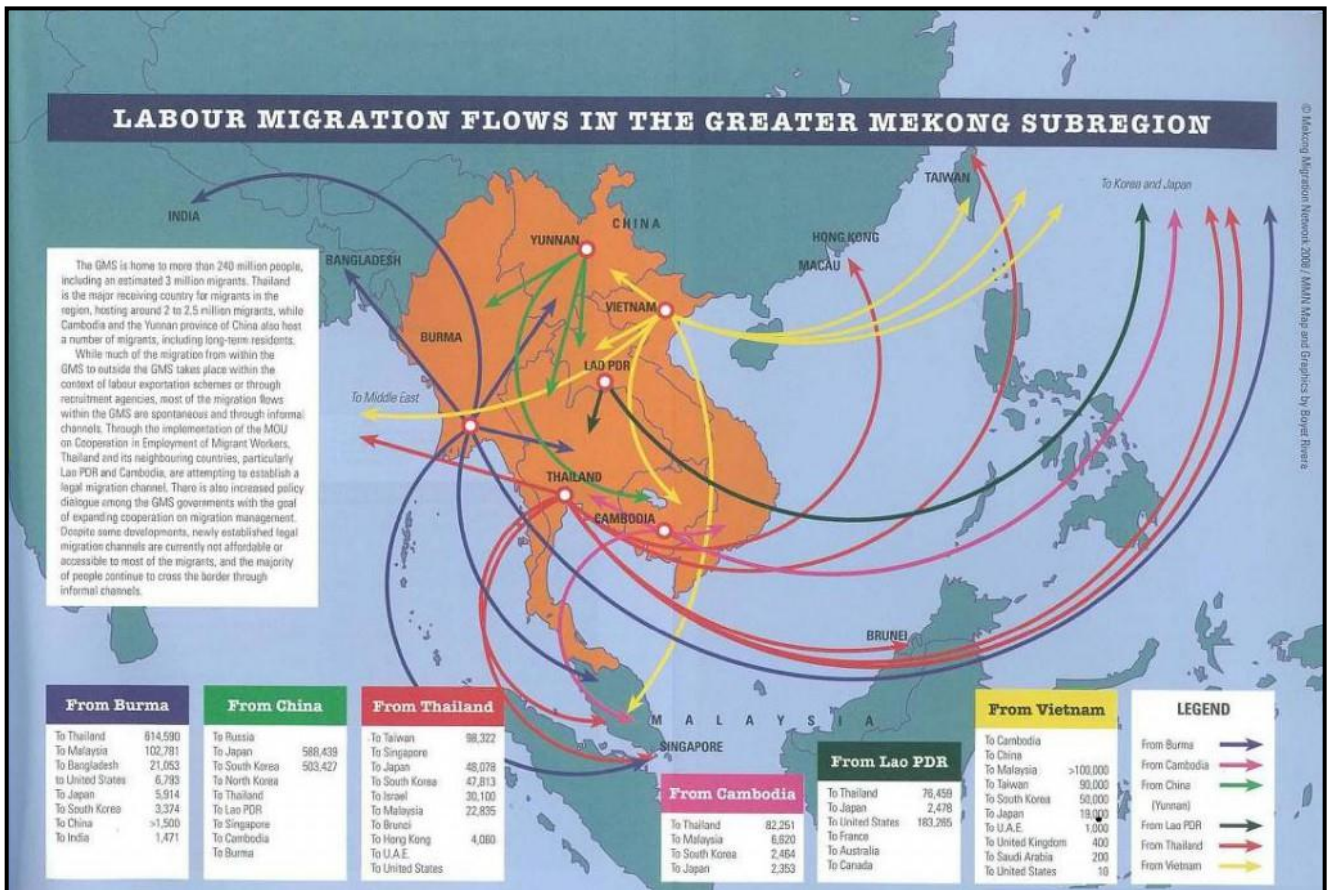


Figure 4: Mekong Migration Network<sup>14</sup>, 2008

### 3. Current Challenges in the Regional Anti-Trafficking Response

Current challenges in the (sub-)regional anti-trafficking sector are both numerous and far-reaching in scope. This document will provide a brief outline of some of those issues, helping to further justify and explain the project's approach.

#### a) Prevention

The strategic visioning exercise revealed that current prevention efforts are not sufficiently tailored to high-risk communities. This is partly the result of a lack of understanding of what factors cause people to be vulnerable to human trafficking. Some previous research projects sought to build a stronger knowledge base in this context, illustrating how increased broker involvement or accepted debt in people's migratory processes were key indicators of vulnerability to trafficking. The intention was to support preventive work that goes beyond targeting superficial, and sometimes misled, notions of poverty or awareness. It demonstrated how knowledge does not always translate into safer behaviour, and hence proposed a different approach to trafficking deterrence

<sup>12</sup> See the 2010 Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice issue on migration and people trafficking in Southeast Asia of the Austrian Institute of Criminology.

<sup>13</sup> As demonstrated for example by the work of The Arakan Project.

<sup>14</sup> See the 2008 publication titled Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region for more information.

based on behaviour change theory.<sup>15</sup> Despite this finding, gaps continue to persist in our understanding of vulnerability factors, including factors affecting gender, age, ethnicity, and marginalised groups, hence limiting our ability to effectively tailor and implement prevention programmes. A factor contributing to vulnerability for labour purposes has been the weaknesses in formal labour migration management systems, with efforts having been partially introduced through bilateral agreements on migrant labour recruitment requiring further strengthening. The visioning exercise further concluded that the private sector is insufficiently involved in current anti-trafficking efforts, which may be seen as a proposal to re-focus some preventive efforts towards the destination side of the crime.

## **b) Protection**

Protection starts with the proper identification of the victims and understanding their gender, age, ethnicity, and other specific vulnerabilities, including in their country of origin. A number of research projects have revealed shortcomings in this area. For example, two studies were conducted along the Viet Nam-China border and the Cambodia-Thailand border, targeting deportee populations being returned to their countries of origin as irregular migrants. These studies found that some 20% of respondents were in fact potential trafficking victims.<sup>16</sup> Another study that focused on the employment processes and conditions of Cambodian maids working in Malaysia exposed significant exploitative elements in such channels.<sup>17</sup> In the case of Malaysia, there also remain gaps in bi- and multi-lateral cooperation for the repatriation of trafficking victims to their home countries in the GMS. Aside from Cambodia, whose government is currently developing a MoU for the repatriation of trafficking victims from Malaysia, no other GMS country has an agreement of this type in place with Malaysia or with any other key destination countries beyond the sub-region. This issue was emphasised as a priority for action by participants of the visioning workshops. Further, research on the (re)integration of trafficking victims<sup>18</sup> has revealed additional issues with protective services in the GMS which include challenges in the (re)integration process such as the lack of victim identification or referral mechanisms, issues in the provision of individualised and targeted (re)integration services, weakness in the philosophies, capacities and behaviours of practitioners and authorities working on (re)integration, as well as problems with recognition of the particular needs of trafficked children, and children of trafficked victims.

## **c) Prosecution<sup>19</sup>**

The gaps between the numbers of revealed trafficking cases as compared to the numbers of prosecutions and convictions of traffickers continue to be striking, as suggested by the table below. The strategic visioning workshops pointed to weaknesses in the institutional and personal capacities amongst relevant stakeholders to apply and uphold the corresponding laws and provisions. Gaps also remain in these laws themselves, with legislation in some countries in Southeast Asia failing to fully recognize labour exploitation as potentially constituting human trafficking. In other cases, anti-trafficking laws discriminate against a particular gender, where some gender-specific issues remain unrecognized and discrimination against men and women take on different legal forms. At the same time, newly recognised forms of human trafficking have emerged, such as for the removal and trade in organs, trafficking in infants or for marriage purposes, which is not fully reflected in the national legislation. On a (sub-)regional level, bilateral cooperation is complicated by the differences between national legislation. Trials in source

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<sup>15</sup> See Phil Marshall's [Re-Thinking Trafficking Prevention](#) report, published in collaboration with ADB and UNIAP.

<sup>16</sup> See UNIAP's [2010 Cambodia Human Trafficking Sentinel Surveillance](#) and the [2011 Vietnam Human Trafficking Sentinel Surveillance](#) for more information. Please note that, whilst the Cambodia research relied on a representative sample of 400 respondents revealing 23% of potential trafficking victims, the Vietnam report pointing to 25.8% of cases of concern worked with a non-representative sample of 93 deportees.

<sup>17</sup> See UNIAP's [2011 Recruitment Agencies and the Employment of Cambodian Domestic Workers in Malaysia](#) report for more information.

<sup>18</sup> See [After Trafficking: Experiences and Challenges in the \(Re\)Integration of Trafficked Persons in the GMS](#), written for the COMMIT Process by Rebecca Surtees of Nexus Institute.

<sup>19</sup> For a detailed comparison of legal definitions and frameworks within the COMMIT countries, see UNIAP's [Human Trafficking Laws, Legal Provisions for Victims](#).

countries sometimes prosecute and convict recruiters, whose connection to the exploitative elements in the trafficking process remain unclear, whereas the serious perpetrators in the destination side often go untouched. It is therefore important to focus on the quality of the convictions, upholding of and respect for fair trial standards, and assessment of the focus of criminal justice. The lack of prosecutions in destination countries can to a certain degree be linked to victims' unwillingness to participate in lengthy court cases far away from their families and without the opportunity to earn money, which is often the original reason for migration. Moreover, it cannot be ignored that corruption and high-level involvement in trafficking cases undoubtedly also play a role in this context.

The criminal justice response to human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, 2008 – 2011												
	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	A	P	C	A	P	C	A	P	C	A	P	C
Cambodia	172	117	N/A	231	165	N/A	242	249	215	255	247	182
China <sup>20</sup>	N/A	1,353	2,161	N/A	1,636	2,413	N/A	1,919	3,680	N/A	1,773	3,045
Laos	23	8	N/A	74	26	N/A	32	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myanmar	127	127	127	145	145	145	170	170	170	135	135	135
Thailand	42	N/A	N/A	95	22	17	70	79	18	83	67	13
Viet Nam	718	N/A	N/A	748	N/A	N/A	683	N/A	N/A	670	N/A	N/A

Table 2: The numbers refer to Arrests (A), Prosecutions (P) and Convictions (C) in human trafficking cases by countries and year as reported by the respective governments.

#### d) Policy

Policy is largely a crosscutting issue, relating to both internal and transnational mechanisms and procedures. Gaps in a common understanding of the issues at hand and in existing systems through which trafficking cases can effectively and safely be dealt with continue to be a problem. Anti-trafficking responsibilities tend to be divided amongst numerous different stakeholders at national levels with occasionally over-lapping mandates. Even within key institutions, there are significant shortcomings in effective intra-institutional cooperation, often from central to local level and vice versa. The many problems around the establishment and management of national anti-trafficking databases experienced in multiple COMMIT countries may serve to illustrate this problem.

#### e) Monitoring & Evaluation

Equally crosscutting but at a different level are concerns about insufficient reliable sex, age, ethnicity, and other disaggregated data on human trafficking, and its analysis and use. This was identified as one of the key issues in the visioning exercise where almost all participants indicated a lack of research and M&E as a major hindrance to the development of a more effective regional

<sup>20</sup> China did not report annual numbers for arrests, but estimated to have arrested 56,108 suspects between 2009 and 2012.

trafficking response. This gap was also confirmed by the COMMIT evaluation that identified M&E as a key shortcoming in the COMMIT Process.

Deficiencies in M&E range from gaps in our understanding of overall prevalence rates of human trafficking and its different forms, to the question of concrete vulnerability factors at the community level. These gaps also relate to concerns about M&E being needed to measure the effectiveness of interventions in order to decide whether to continue and expand effective ones, or alter and possibly discontinue those that have not succeeded. This ability to assess effectiveness in programming is crucial for the optimal allocation of resources in an environment of scarcity of funding.

#### **4. Legal and Institutional Frameworks to Combat Trafficking in Persons**

##### ***a) Global and regional frameworks to combat trafficking in persons***

The UN-ACT project is embedded into broader international anti-trafficking frameworks which it draws on, furthers and complements. In addition to the general international human rights standards, the most prominent document related to trafficking in person is the ‘Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children’ (also known as the ‘Palermo Protocol’). The protocol provides a definition for human trafficking and entered into force in 2003, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

In 2007, UNODC inceptioned the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) to further the global combat against human trafficking on the basis of international agreements, most notably the aforementioned Palermo Protocol. It has since been managed in cooperation with ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, IOM and the OSCE. UN.GIFT brings together a variety of different stakeholders – governments, business, academia, civil society and the media – for mutual support and joint partnerships to fight trafficking in persons. Equally at the global level, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) commissioned the establishment of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT). Since 2007, ICAT functions as a policy forum to further coordination and cooperation amongst UN agencies and other international organisations. UNODC functions as the secretariat to the coordination group, with the chairmanship rotating amongst the 16 members.

Other global human rights instruments that are relevant to the advancement of protection against trafficking include: the UN Convention on the Elimination All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), under which General Recommendation 26 promotes gender-sensitive migration governance and coherence between labour, migration and trafficking laws and policies<sup>21</sup>; and, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that ‘In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration’<sup>22</sup>.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the ‘Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime’, was created in 2002 and is co-chaired by Australia and Indonesia. It constitutes a voluntary forum bringing together some 40 countries mostly from the Asia-Pacific region, as well as international organisations and UN agencies to boost bilateral and regional cooperative efforts especially against people smuggling and trafficking. The process endorsed a Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) in 2011 in order to intensify efforts amongst interested parties. A Regional Support Office was subsequently opened in Bangkok in 2012 to facilitate the RCF’s practical implementation.

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<sup>21</sup> UN Convention on the Elimination All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979

<sup>22</sup> UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has addressed the issue of trafficking in persons in policy documents as of the early 1990s<sup>23</sup>. Since the 2000s, ASEAN has stepped up its efforts, most notably in the form of its 2004 Declaration against Trafficking Persons, Particularly Women and Children, as well as an accompanying work plan endorsed in 2007. In recent years, there has also been work towards a joint ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, as well as a regional plan of action operationalizing related efforts.

The six GMS countries, five of which also retain ASEAN membership, are brought together in the aforementioned Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT). Established in 2004 by a MoU between all six countries, COMMIT has since operated on the basis of Sub-regional Plans of Action (SPAs), which are further translated into a national context by National Plans of Actions (NPAs) as well as annual COMMIT work plans. On the basis of this foundation, numerous bilateral MoUs between the involved countries have also since been developed.

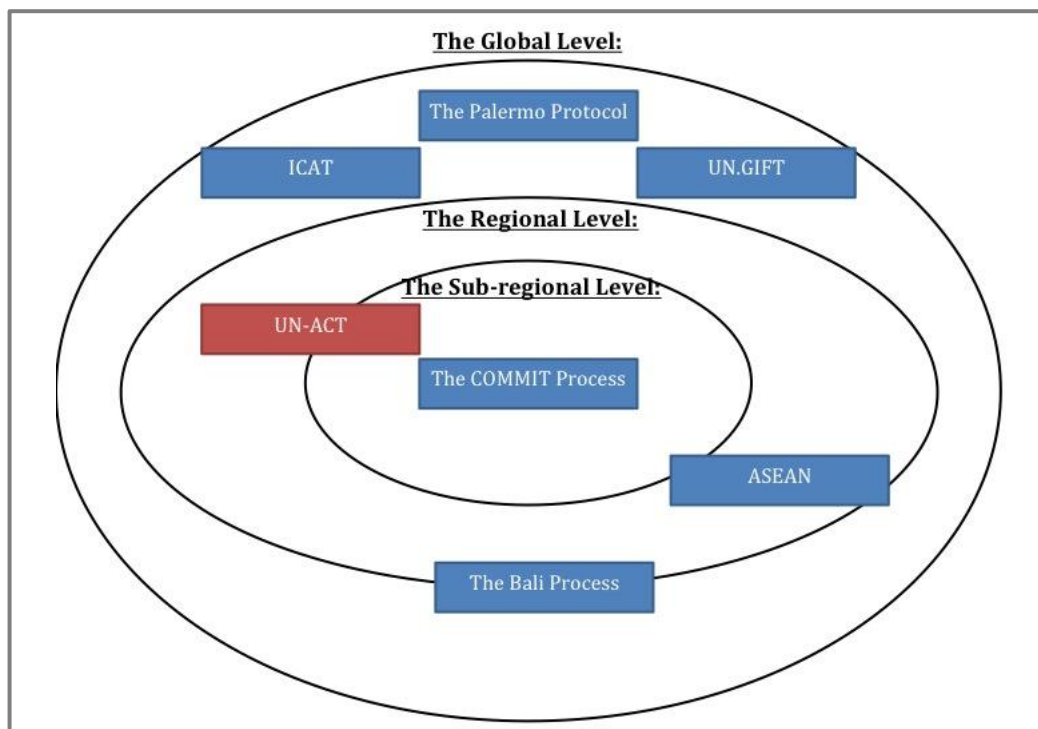


Figure 5: UN-ACT fits into the wider international legal and institutional anti-trafficking framework, by serving as the crucial missing link between the sub-regional (COMMIT) and the regional level (ASEAN and wider East Asia) anti-trafficking actors.

### **b) Regional anti-trafficking programmes and projects**

Beyond such legal and institutional frameworks with bearings on anti-trafficking efforts in the region, there are a number of key, more operationalized programmes and projects in the wider East Asian region, with a particular focus on Southeast Asia. UN-ACT will work in cooperation with these initiatives to ensure that they complement and support each other, while also extending beyond their reach due to its wider regional focus. Examples of other such regional programmes include:

- The **Australia-Asia Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)** is the successor project to the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) Project, which ran from 2006 to 2011. AAPTIP is a 5-year project (2013-2018) that will build on the work of ARTIP by further strengthening national and regional criminal justice capacities to respond

<sup>23</sup> See the former [ARTIP's website](#) for further information.

to human trafficking in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

- **World Vision's End Trafficking in Persons (ETIP)** is a 5-year (2011-2015) regional anti-trafficking project focusing on three of the four main areas of the anti-trafficking response: Prevention, Protection and Policy. The project aims to contribute to the mitigation of the human trafficking problem in the GMS. It also provides trafficking survivors with appropriate protection services leading to integration back into society, and attempts to influence government policies to provide greater protections to vulnerable populations and victims.
- The **Tripartite Action to Protect Migrants Workers in the Greater Mekong Sub-region from Labour Exploitation (the GMS TRIANGLE project)** is a five-year project (2010-2015) that aims to strengthen the formulation and implementation of recruitment and labour protection policies and practices, to ensure safer migration resulting in decent work. The project is operational in six countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. In each country, tripartite constituents (government, workers' and employers' organizations) are engaged in each of the GMS TRIANGLE project objectives - strengthening policy and legislation, building capacity of stakeholders and providing services to migrant workers. These goals are interdependent, with policy advocacy and capacity building activities driven by the voices, needs and experiences of workers, employers and service providers.
- The **ASEAN TRIANGLE project** aims to significantly reduce the exploitation of labour migrants in the region through increased legal and safe migration and improved labour protection. The project will be implemented in Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project will promote both bilateral and regional approaches to deal with shared concerns, make regionalism more effective, and enhance the capacity of institutions in ASEAN. The project objectives are in line with the strategic priorities of the ASEAN Labour Ministers Work Programme (2010-2015) and aim to create a stronger regional legal and policy framework to more effectively govern labour migration and protect the rights of women and men migrant workers, in a gender responsive manner, enhance capacity of governments to oversee the enforcement of labour and migration laws and regulations, in a gender responsive manner and increase the ability of social partners to influence labour migration policy and protect the rights of women and men migrant workers.
- **IOM's Voluntary Return Support and Reintegration Assistance for Bali Process Member States (AVRR) Project** is a Foundation Project of the Regional Support Office (RSO) of the Bali Process Member States. The objective of the project is to provide a regional support mechanism to assist the voluntary, safe and dignified return of irregular migrants, including victims of human trafficking. This one-year pilot Project (July 2012 – June 2013) is being implemented by IOM under the auspices of the RSO based in Bangkok. The implementation is taking place in close collaboration with Bali Process Member States, and in partnership with UNHCR.
- **IOM's Global Assistance Fund (GAF)** provides emergency humanitarian assistance to victims of trafficking through an emergency support mechanism that offers case-specific assistance to men, women and children who have been trafficked across international borders, and who are not eligible for assistance through comparable regional or national-level projects.
- **MTV EXIT** raises awareness and educates young people and other vulnerable populations in East Asia about the dangers of human trafficking. MTV's campaigns reach out to youth through on-air community service announcements, advertising and documentaries, online information and social media engagement, concerts, youth forums and road shows.

### III. STRATEGY

The long-term goal of this project is to end human trafficking in Southeast Asia by enhancing national and (sub-)regional capacities to prevent and respond to human trafficking.

The intended outcome within the timeframe of the proposed project is an increased and sustained capacity of (sub-)regional and national stakeholders to effectively combat trafficking in persons with an emphasis on coordination and cooperation. The project will build on the previous experiences and achievements of UNIAP and other anti-trafficking stakeholders in the region, with a view to bolstering strategic efforts to combat trafficking in persons over the next five years.

The main strategy underpinning all activities in the project document is one of facilitating and enhancing cooperation and coordination on different levels. The project will be managed by UNDP but will apply an inter-agency approach. While the details of the comprehensive inter-agency framework are still to be developed for the project during its inception phase, there is at this stage an agreement among the main relevant UN agencies that UNDP will be in lead in coordinating the involvement of all UN/UN partner agencies. The main tool for the cooperation and coordination will be the process through which interested agencies, both UN and civil society, come together to jointly develop an annual work plan which will guide the implementation of the envisaged activities under the framework of this project (N.B. the COMMIT annual work plans will be developed separately under the lead of the respective COMMIT countries). It is envisaged that the joint annual work plan will identify responsible parties for the different activities, and in cases where there is no already existing capacity, the project will step in to fill that gap. The responsible party will have access to the funds and other resources that have been mobilised for that purpose.

Another underlying principle for the project is capacity building and strengthening of relevant stakeholders, both duty bearers and rights holders. For UNDP capacity has been defined as “the ability of individuals, institutions and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner”. Capacity development is the “how” of making development work better and is, in essence, about making existing institutions better able to deliver and promote human development.

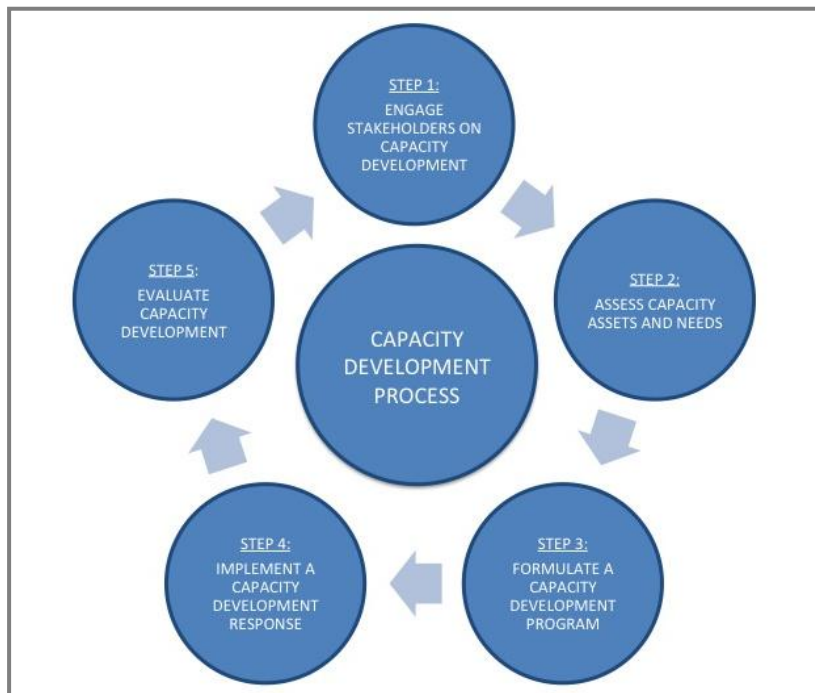


Figure 6: The capacity development process<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> See UNDP's 2009 Capacity Development: A UNDP Primer report.



Capacity development must be seen in the context of change management. UNDP has identified the following four areas as key to any effective and sustainable change:

- a) Institutional arrangements → Institutional reform and incentive mechanisms
- b) Leadership → leadership development
- c) Knowledge → education, training and learning
- d) Accountability → accountability and voice mechanisms.<sup>25</sup>

Change in all four of these areas will be promoted by the proposed project. It will support increased cooperation between key institutions in anti-trafficking including strengthening the institutions themselves; promote leadership by identifying agents of change on different levels and working intensively with these; promote knowledge through training and learning, in particular by increasing the research capacity in the region; and finally, promote accountability by working with a peer review system (COMMIT) as well as strengthening the role of civil society.

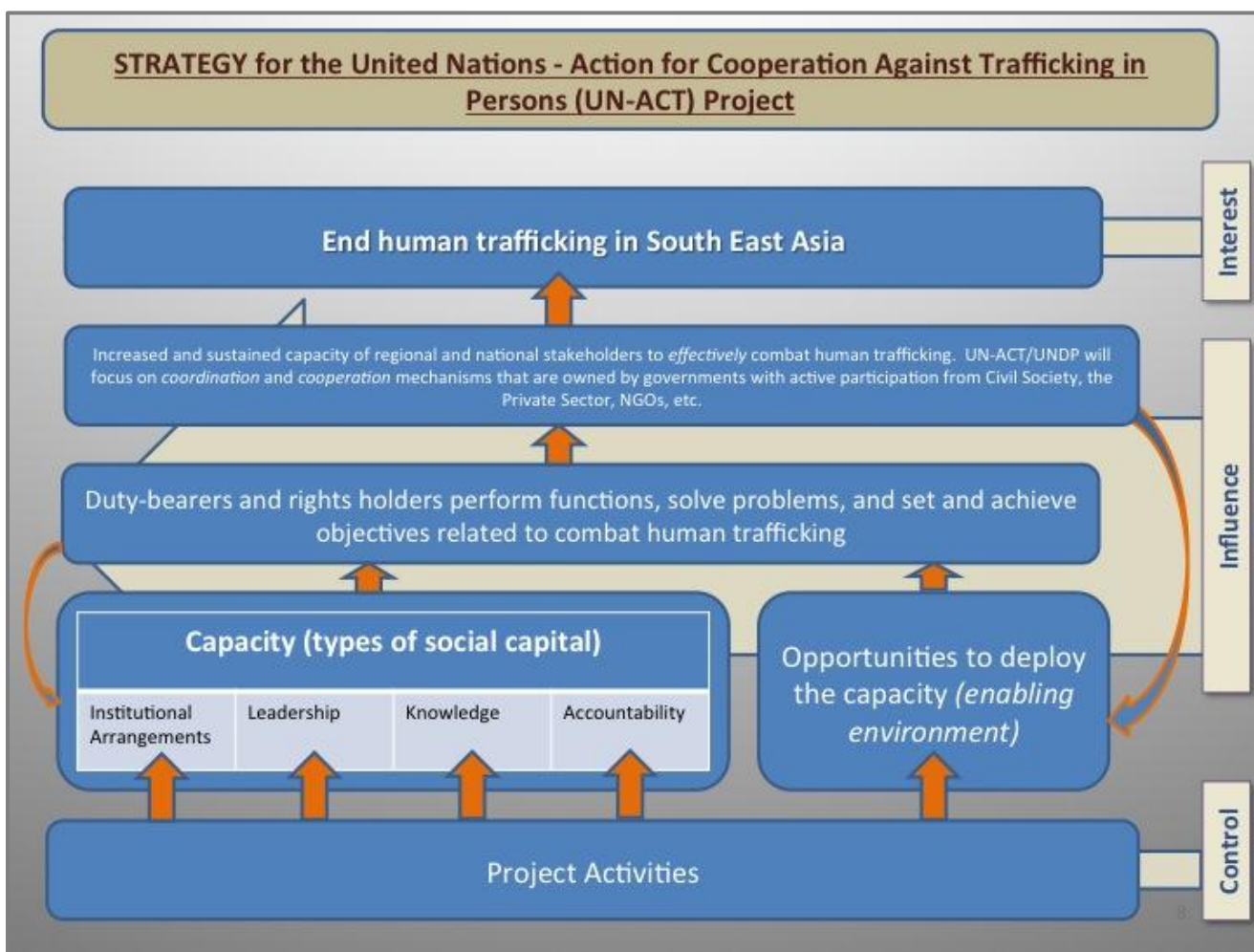


Figure 7: The strategic framework of UN-ACT

<sup>25</sup> See UNDP's 2010 Capacity Development: Measuring Capacity report.

## 1. Theory of Change

Based on the situation analysis, the results from the strategic visioning exercise, the independent COMMIT evaluation and the UNIAP internal review, the following theory of change was formulated:

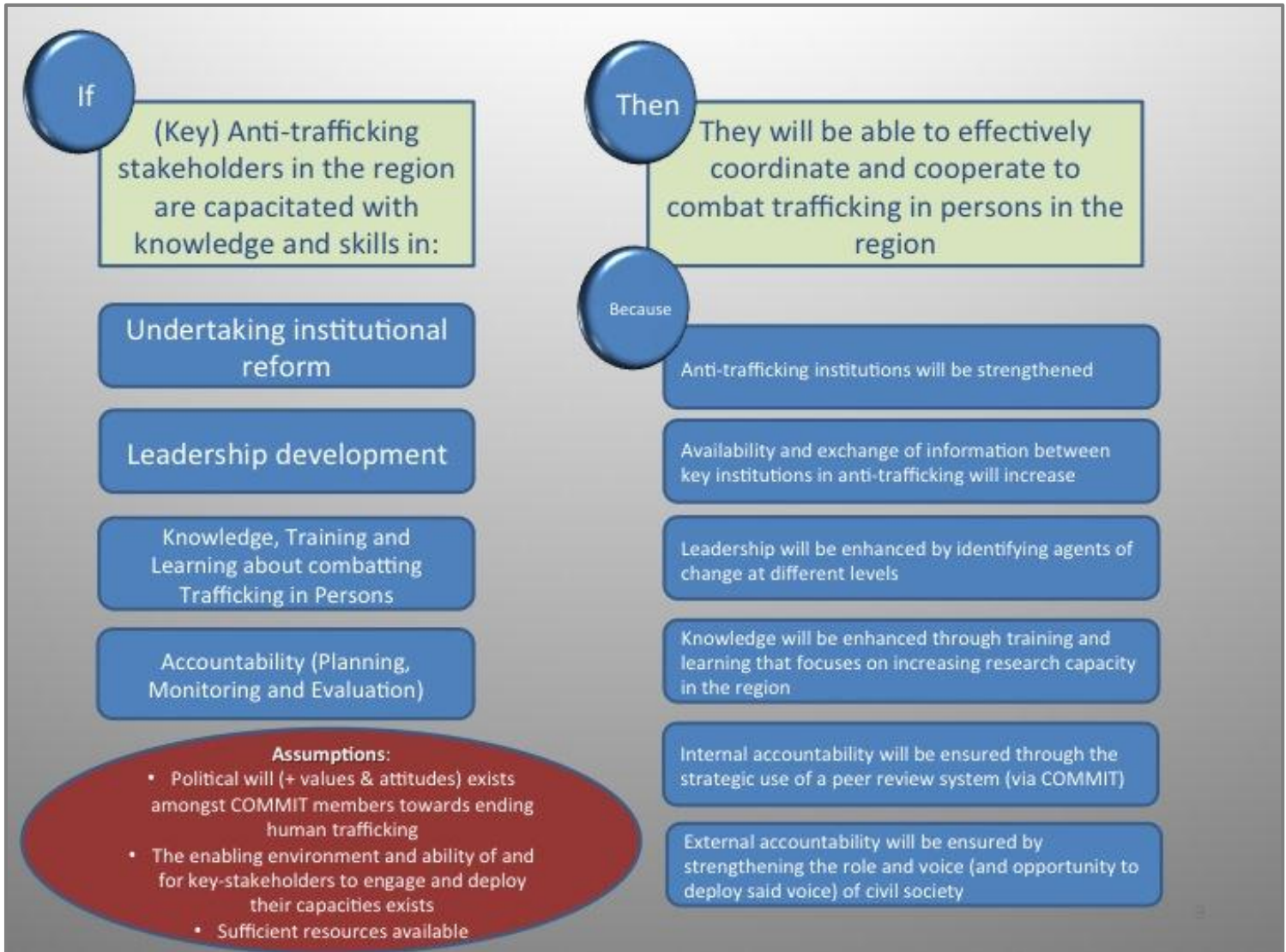


Figure 8: The theory of change behind UN-ACT

## 2. Outcome Statement

**KEY ANTI-TRAFFICKING STAKEHOLDERS IN THE REGION ARE WORKING IN A MORE COOPERATIVE AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE MANNER TO EFFECTIVELY COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

## 3. Outputs

In order to reach this outcome the following five outputs have been identified:

**OUTPUT 1: THE COMMIT PROCESS IS STRENGTHENED TO BECOME SUSTAINABLE AND SELF-RELIANT**

### *Vision Statements:*

*“Governments strengthen efforts to effectively institutionalize and implement counter-trafficking.” (Regional)*

*“New relevant positions created, focal points designated to ensure sustainability, effective reward and punishment mechanism established. Smooth inter sector coordination achieved” (China)*

*“After [five] years, the Government has systems and structures in place, which have sufficient number of staff and a workforce who have sufficient capacity and are supported by necessary technology” (Myanmar)*

*Multilateral and bilateral cooperation is more effective with strong partnerships and increased sustainability.” (Regional)*

In 2004, GMS countries came together in a formal alliance created through the COMMIT Process that originated through a comprehensive agreement to fight human trafficking.<sup>26</sup> Since then, the COMMIT Process has provided a forum for developing trust and confidence between the countries on this issue, as well as providing an effective cooperative system for the development and implementation of joint activities. At the (sub-)regional level, the Senior Officials Meeting provides a forum for peer review where the governments report to each other and are brought to account by each other. At the national level, the members of the COMMIT Task Forces report to each other on their efforts, and governments may be brought to account by the broader counter-trafficking sector through inter-agency meetings convened by UNIAP. The National COMMIT Taskforces pull together representatives from all relevant ministries, for example Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc. As such, they provide a crucial forum to promote a multi-disciplinary response to trafficking in persons.

Through the implementation of Sub-regional Plans of Action (SPAs), combined with national plans and supporting bilateral cooperation, the COMMIT Process has proven to be an effective counter-trafficking mechanism, and has been hailed as a global best practice for (sub-)regional cooperation to combat human trafficking.<sup>27</sup> The independent COMMIT evaluation conducted in 2013 found that it has increased understanding of trafficking in the six member countries, encouraged sharing of lessons learned and made

<sup>26</sup> See the 2004 Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (the COMMIT MoU).

<sup>27</sup> SRSG's report.

the countries more pro-active through positive peer pressure<sup>28</sup>. Further, the independent evaluation of the COMMIT Process found that it has provided better access to governments for civil society stakeholders and donors on the issue of human trafficking.

Despite COMMIT's considerable achievements, it was found in the COMMIT evaluation and during the visioning exercises that gaps remain in the harmonisation of concepts and processes at the (sub-)regional level creating obstacles for effective anti-trafficking work at both the (sub-)regional and national levels. Examples of problems that were identified include the lack of a common definition of trafficking in persons among countries in the (sub-)region, and the absence of a common definition of who can be categorised as a victim of trafficking. This points to the importance of emphasising further harmonisation at the (sub-)regional level, and the need for greater strategic use of the confidence and trust that has been built among the countries involved in the COMMIT Process. Activities at the national level under the proposed project will therefore be designed to align with, and feed into, the larger identified (sub-)regional priorities.

Moreover, despite some advances in national and (sub-)regional efforts to provide assistance to victims under the COMMIT Process, a recent study on the (re)integration of trafficking victims showed that significant gaps persist in the area of victim services. The report found that further support is needed to establish functioning systems at the national and transnational levels for the referral of victims, which would ensure continued support for their (re)integration.<sup>29</sup> It was underlined that this is particularly important in the case of children, where efforts must link in with national child protection systems and be mindful not to create parallel or conflicting systems.

By the end of 2013, UNIAP will have functioned as the secretariat for the COMMIT Process for nearly a decade. Both the 2011 evaluation of UNIAP and the 2013 COMMIT evaluation have pointed to the need to reduce COMMIT's reliance on the project with regards to a number of secretariat functions. While it is recognized that the COMMIT governments should ultimately decide over the future of the COMMIT secretariat, the COMMIT evaluation recommended that a strategy be developed to hand over secretariat responsibilities, in particular at the country level. The evaluation also recommended that this be achieved through a further strengthening of the COMMIT governments' capacity for COMMIT sustainability.

It is recognised that secretariat support will continue to be required through the project at the regional level, particularly with regards to coordination functions. However plans should be developed for further strengthening COMMIT sustainability at the country level. The project envisages that different approaches will be required in each country due to the recognized different capacities of government partners within COMMIT, and the different stages of their respective counter-trafficking initiatives. For this purpose, an inventory will be made in each of the six COMMIT countries of existing resources that could be drawn upon to strengthen COMMIT sustainability and institution building. Individual plans will be developed for this purpose, including identified roles and responsibilities.

Parallel to these capacity building activities for national institutions, technical and other support will continue to be provided by the project for the implementation of national work plans and the Sub-regional Plan of Action III. As the current SPA III is ending in 2014, it is envisaged that support will also be provided to the development of SPA IV, if such a request is made by the governments of COMMIT countries. It is further expected that many of the activities listed under the other project outputs will take place in the six COMMIT countries, benefitting from already existing structures and relations.

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<sup>28</sup> See the forthcoming 2013 independent COMMIT evaluation.

<sup>29</sup> See the forthcoming report *After Trafficking: Experiences and Challenges in the (Re)Integration of Trafficked Persons in the GMS*, written for the COMMIT Process by Rebecca Surtees of Nexus Institute.

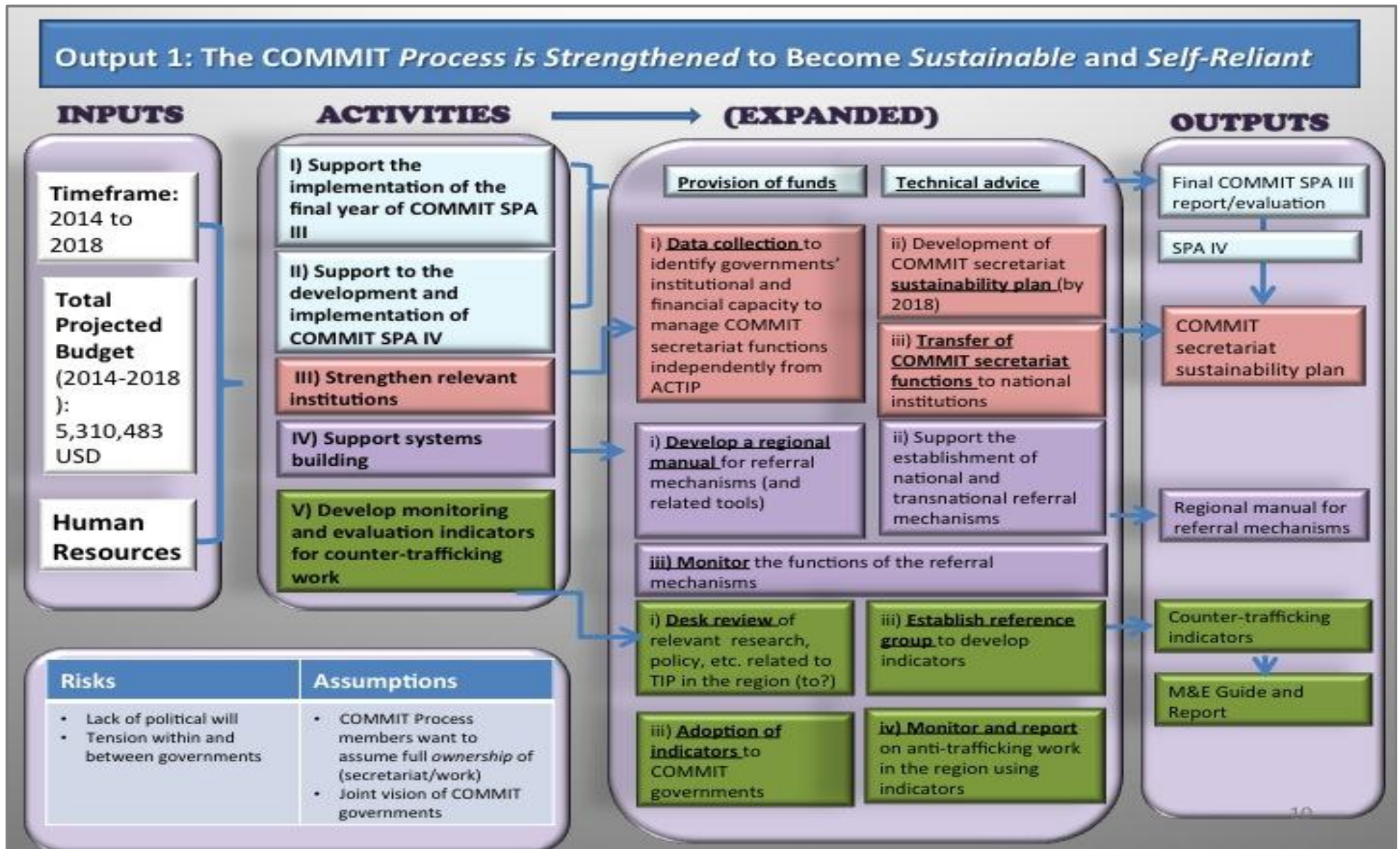


Figure 9: Output 1 results framework

## OUTPUT 2: COMMIT COUNTRIES INCREASE THEIR COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AND REGIONAL ACTORS TO EFFECTIVELY COUNTER HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### *Vision Statements<sup>30</sup>:*

*“National implementation/cooperation mechanisms function better. Regional and international cooperation on anti-human trafficking is strengthened” (Lao PDR)*

*“Eradication of trafficking in persons through cooperation based on the principles of mutual responsibility and burden sharing” (Thailand)*

*“Strengthen international cooperation to establish, consolidate and improve bilateral and multilateral coordination mechanisms on anti-human trafficking” (Viet Nam)*

*“Myanmar’s business sector plays a leading role in anti-trafficking by being a results-based responsible business entity that addresses social, economic and environmental concerns. No exploitation exists” (Myanmar)*

The initial launch of UNIAP and the COMMIT Process occurred in the early 2000s, when the GMS was understood to have strategic significance in human trafficking in the region. While this arguably still holds true, it has become increasingly clear over the past decade that there are broader trafficking patterns and that trafficking in persons is a crime that affects most countries in Southeast Asia in different ways. For example:

- Malaysia is recognized as a destination for trafficked persons from across the GMS, with trafficking for sexual exploitation, domestic work and labour all apparent in different patterns<sup>31</sup>. The GMS governments have raised this concern through the COMMIT Process, however despite several attempts to engage with Malaysia, there has been little progress so far.
- The lack of established coordination mechanisms with Indonesia became apparent through the situation of stranded Cambodian and Myanmar males who had escaped fishing boats in which they were in situations of forced labour. UNIAP with IOM, ILO and other civil society groups have provided ad hoc support in response to victims requesting assistance, often through their family members or NGOs in Cambodia.
- Trafficking from Viet Nam and Cambodia to South Korea and Taiwan for forced marriage has been an issue of concern to the respective governments, to the extent that the government of Cambodia instated a ban on the marriage between Cambodian women and South Korean men and the activities of brokers making such arrangements<sup>32</sup>.
- Trafficking from Thailand and the Philippines to other destinations in Southeast Asia for sexual exploitation has been a concern for a number of years, with the International Labour Organisation conducting a project for the reintegration of victims to these countries over 2007-09.<sup>33</sup>

Furthermore, UNODC data on global trends over 2007-2010 demonstrate that trafficking patterns originating in East Asia are the most prominent transnational flow at the global level, with victims

<sup>30</sup> These and the following examples of vision statements are taken from what was developed during the strategic visioning workshops on the national and (sub-)regional level.

<sup>31</sup> For example, see UNIAP’s 2011 [Recruitment Agencies and the Employment of Cambodian Domestic Workers in Malaysia](#) report.

<sup>32</sup> <http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2010/03/31/to-prevent-human-trafficking-cambodia-bans-international-marriages-to-koreans/>; <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2011354,00.html>; UNIAP’s 2010 SIREN Human Trafficking Datasheets.

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/local/348196/two-held-for-luring-thai-girls-into-korean-sex-trade>  
<http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Japan.pdf>  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jun/28/philippines-boosts-fight-human-traffickers>

from the region detected in or repatriated from at least 64 countries worldwide, including 46 countries outside the Asia-Pacific region<sup>34</sup>.

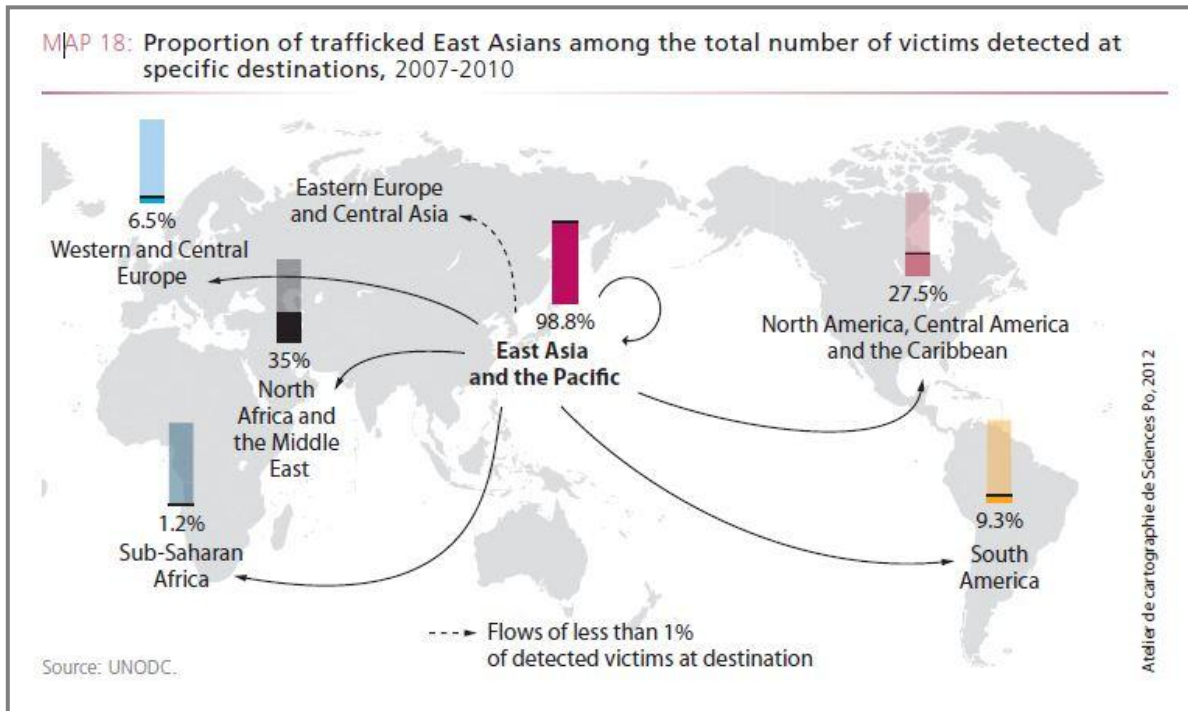


Figure 10: Proportion and flows of East Asian trafficking victims to other world regions<sup>35</sup>

Given the abovementioned trafficking patterns throughout the region, broadened regional partnerships will be promoted through a wide range of different activities. A loosely knit network of regional anti-trafficking actors will be pulled together through the creation of a regional network against trafficking in persons. National authorities, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, private sector and other actors will be invited to participate and provide their specialised knowledge to the development of effective legal, social and economic anti-trafficking strategies at the political and implementation levels. This regional network will promote closer partnerships with relevant regional actors in order to combine the efforts of all interlocutors to encourage the development of effective joint strategies and a common agenda, and to provide all stakeholders with harmonised approaches and decision-making aids. It will also provide an opportunity to engage more developed countries in the region to share learning and capacities.

Linked to this output are also a number of activities listed under Output 3 on knowledge management (see below). Activities such as the establishment of an interactive website, a community of practice and support to regional research will all contribute to effective cooperation among regional stakeholders.

Activities will also seek to engage with other regional institutional bodies, most notably ASEAN, to promote cross-learning and stronger linkages and bolster cooperation with other countries and international organisations. With particular reference to ASEAN, the approach will be to progressively work with countries and partners interested in a range of informal mechanisms. The initial focus will be on initiatives that are already under way such as the development of an ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons and a related Plan of Action. Activities will be influenced by the Plan of Action for UN – ASEAN partnership which is currently being developed.

<sup>34</sup> See [UNODC's 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#) for more information

<sup>35</sup> See [UNODC's 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#) for more information.

**Output 2: COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking**

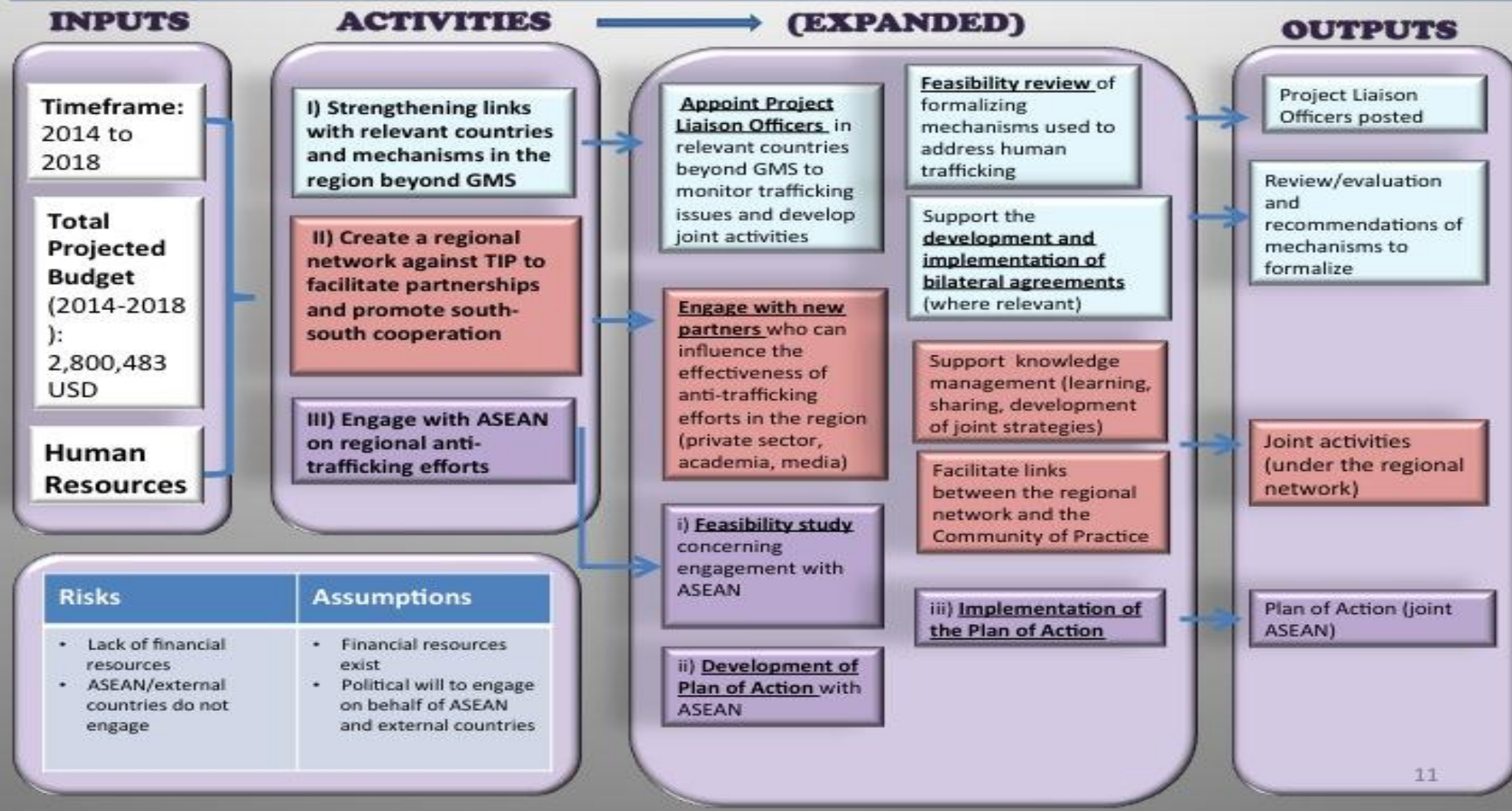


Figure 11: Output 2 results framework



**OUTPUT 3: POLICY MAKERS, ACADEMIA, NON-STATE ACTORS AND THE PUBLIC HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO EVIDENCE-BASED RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

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*Vision Statements:*

*“Citizens have the knowledge, capacity and accurate and specific information to safely migrate so that they can get a better livelihood” (Cambodia)*

*“Communication for education on anti-human trafficking issues is strengthened to increase awareness and stimulate changes in behaviour across society, which reduces on trafficking” (Viet Nam)*

*“All anti-trafficking efforts utilise an evidence-based approach for design, implementation and M&E.” (RMO)*

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The knowledge base on human trafficking has long been considered a fundamental weakness in the anti-trafficking sector, with negative implications for the development of effective programming. Over the course of UNIAP’s work, several research initiatives supported through the project contributed to bridging these information and evidence gaps, including highlighting gender, age, and other specific vulnerabilities. One notable example of the impact of this research is the increasing attention to the plight of male trafficking victims, where research made significant contributions to the anti-trafficking sector’s understanding of the vulnerability of migrant fishermen to labour exploitation in the Thai fishing industry<sup>36</sup>.

The baseline of information that has been developed in the GMS needs to be developed further, both in terms of depth and breadth of information, to increase the evidence base to match the scale of the phenomenon. Even in the case data is available, this is most often not segregated according to sex or age, which seriously limits the use of the data. Research on the subject has often been described as lacking in standards and rigour, which continues to be a gap, whether conducted by civil society, activists or academics<sup>37</sup>. Hence, more comprehensive systems are required to monitor the dynamics and flows of trafficking patterns in the region.

The proposed project will support increased research capacities, mainly by developing harmonised indicators and tools for research, and through the targeted enhancing of (sub-)regional and national research capacities (considering sex, age, ethnicity, and other factors that may contribute to vulnerability). Research will be commissioned in consultation with other partners in the project. Such research will to the greatest degree possible involve institutions based in the region. In cases where capacity is lacking, targeted capacity building activities will be undertaken and/or twinning with established institutions from outside the region.

Given that societies in Southeast Asia are among the widest users of social media in the world, methods of engaging stakeholders with emerging information and communication technologies will be given greater consideration in the framework of the proposed project. An interactive website will be developed to facilitate and encourage information sharing and serve as a knowledge hub on the trafficking issue in the (sub-)region. A Community of Practice (CoP) will also be established to facilitate increased South-South learning and cooperation. Activities will explore and make use of emerging tools for research purposes as well as to raise awareness of and advocate against human trafficking. These new media tools will complement traditional advocacy tools upon which many still rely in the region (e.g. community outreach, coordination with village leaders, print media, TV and radio).

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<sup>36</sup> See ILO’s 2013 publication [Caught at Sea: Forced Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries](#).

<sup>37</sup> See the 2008 report [Data and Research on Human Trafficking: Bibliography of Research-based Literature](#) by the Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University.

**Output 3: Policy makers, academia, non-state actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking**

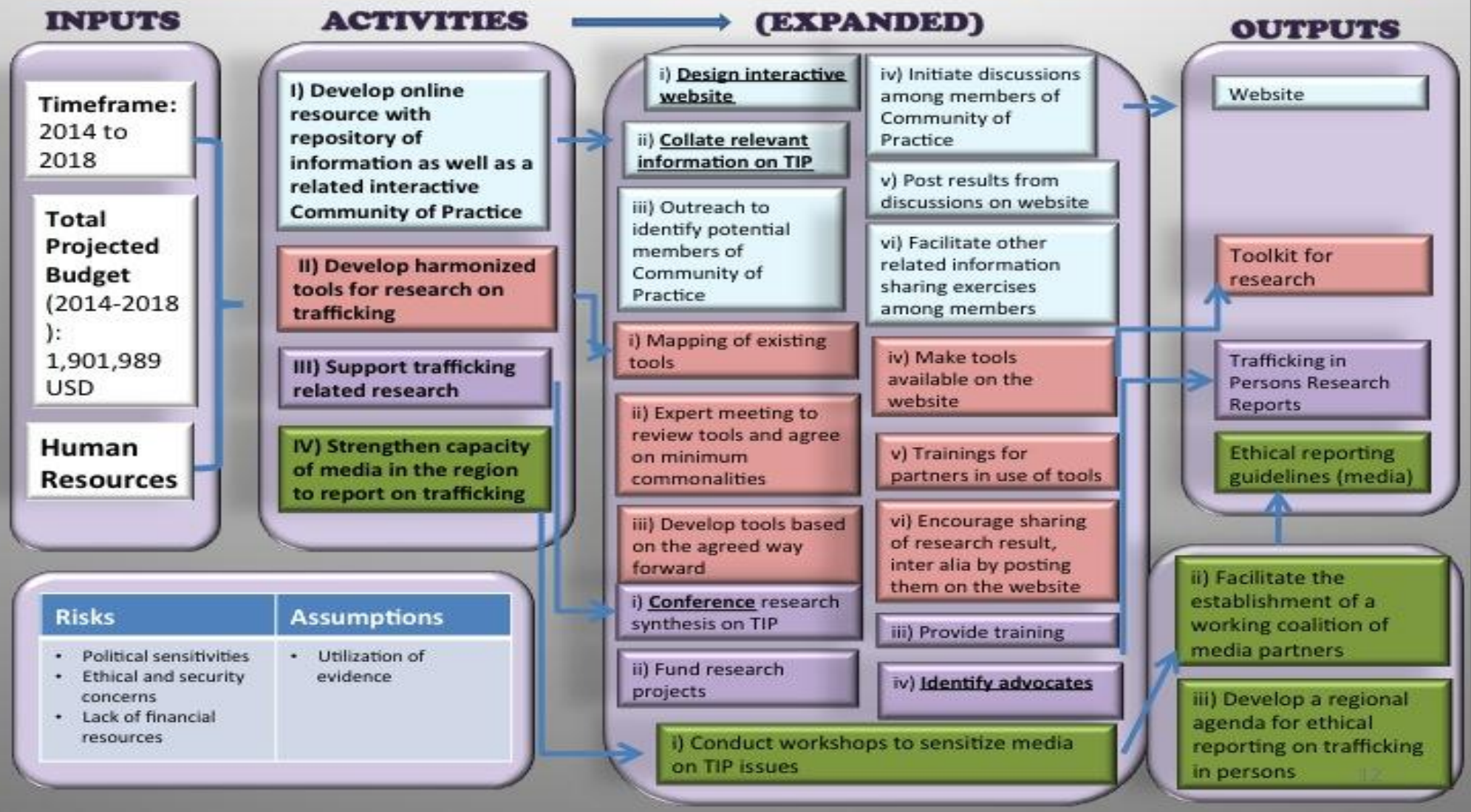


Figure 12: Output 3 results framework

## **OUTPUT 4: CIVIL SOCIETY AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS ARE ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE MORE EFFECTIVELY TO ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS**

### *Vision Statements:*

*“Accountable government and civil society actors coordinating transparently to protect the rights of victims of human trafficking and migrant workers and to combat human trafficking” (Cambodia)*

*“Victims are assisted and offenders are convicted, through capacity building of responsible actors (Government, UN, NGO, CSO) from multiple disciplines” (Lao PDR)*

*“All relevant agencies (Government, NGOs, CBOs, INGOs) working efficiently to provide a coordinated response to anti-trafficking, while fully understanding their roles and responsibilities and being respectful of each other’s areas of responsibilities, and working in a timely and consultative manner” (Myanmar)*

Although most countries in the region have legislation and policies against human trafficking in place, significant discrepancies remain between policy and implementation, in that progress made at the policy level does not always translate into action. Civil society plays a crucial role in monitoring and supporting the implementation of counter-trafficking policies at the operational level and information derived from civil society projects and operations is often critical in informing the policy level responses to human trafficking.

From the provision of services to victims and vulnerable populations, to awareness raising and advocacy at both the community and national level, civil society is a key partner in the fight against human trafficking. However, support to civil society has been limited in counter-trafficking in recent years, partly due to the limited resources available. More efforts are therefore needed to support civil society, not only financially, but also through the provision of technical support to implement projects through a rights-based and ethical approach, with a broader understanding of counter-trafficking frameworks. UNIAP’s internal review found that support to NGOs must also incorporate capacity building in the administrative and management areas, where those organisations are more proactively addressing human trafficking and have become key stakeholders in counter-trafficking.

Activities will therefore aim to build capacity of civil society to undertake appropriate actions to respond to the needs of victims of trafficking including service provision, raise awareness, advocacy and other similar activities. Attention will go towards ensuring the involvement and capacities of civil society organizations across the human trafficking spectrum are expanded. Actions to prevent and respond to gender and age specific vulnerabilities will be supported.

Support will also be provided to civil society to engage with policy makers and channel their knowledge from the grassroots level into high-level policy discussions at the national and (sub-)regional level. This model will not only serve the purpose of building capacity of civil society, but also ensure that the proposed project’s policy activities are informed by the realities of human trafficking and that feedback mechanisms support adjustments of any unintended negative consequences of counter-trafficking related policies. For this purpose, a special small grants fund will be established for civil society organisations to access funding that would be provided together with guidance and technical advice from other UN partners or UN-ACT project officers, depending on the subject matter.

In addition to the above, activities will strive to create a platform for civil society to come together to learn from each other and develop joint strategies. These activities will link with Output 1 on enhanced regional cooperation.

The media has an important role to play in mobilizing public support and involvement to help prevent and combat human trafficking. It can raise awareness and educate people about the risks of trafficking, has the potential to be a powerful tool for social change and can contribute to a

supportive environment around the victims. Yet media coverage of trafficking issues is weak in most parts of the (sub-)region and many are not yet aware of the trafficking phenomenon, or confuse it with other issues such as illegal migration and migrant smuggling. Project activities will support the capacities of local media in investigative journalism on the issue of human trafficking while respecting the rights of the victims and survivors, through encouraging ethical standards in reporting.

A more recent non-state actor that is increasingly engaged in the combat against trafficking is the private sector. The importance of public/private partnerships in the movement to end trafficking in persons has received increasing attention over the last few years as private businesses have become actively and effectively engaged in addressing and combating trafficking in persons. Proposed project activities in this area will facilitate dialogue between the private sector and public-sector organisations in order combine the knowledge, experience and skills of each in order to create effective and comprehensive strategies to combat trafficking.

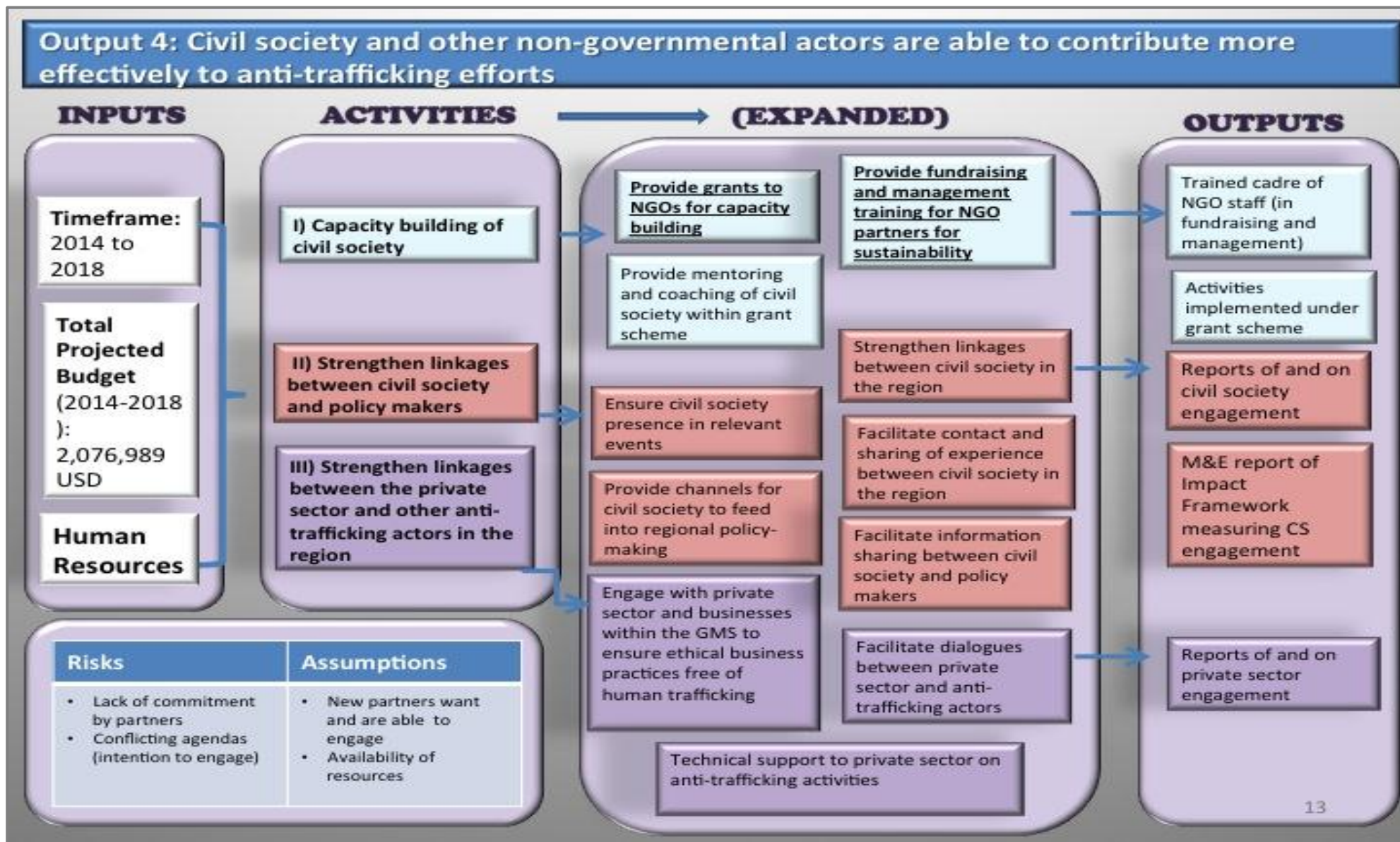


Figure 13: Output 4 results framework

## IV. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### 4 P's

All activities undertaken in the four outputs will be implemented within framework of the 4 P's which is the globally accepted framework for anti-trafficking work; policy, prevention, protection and prosecution.

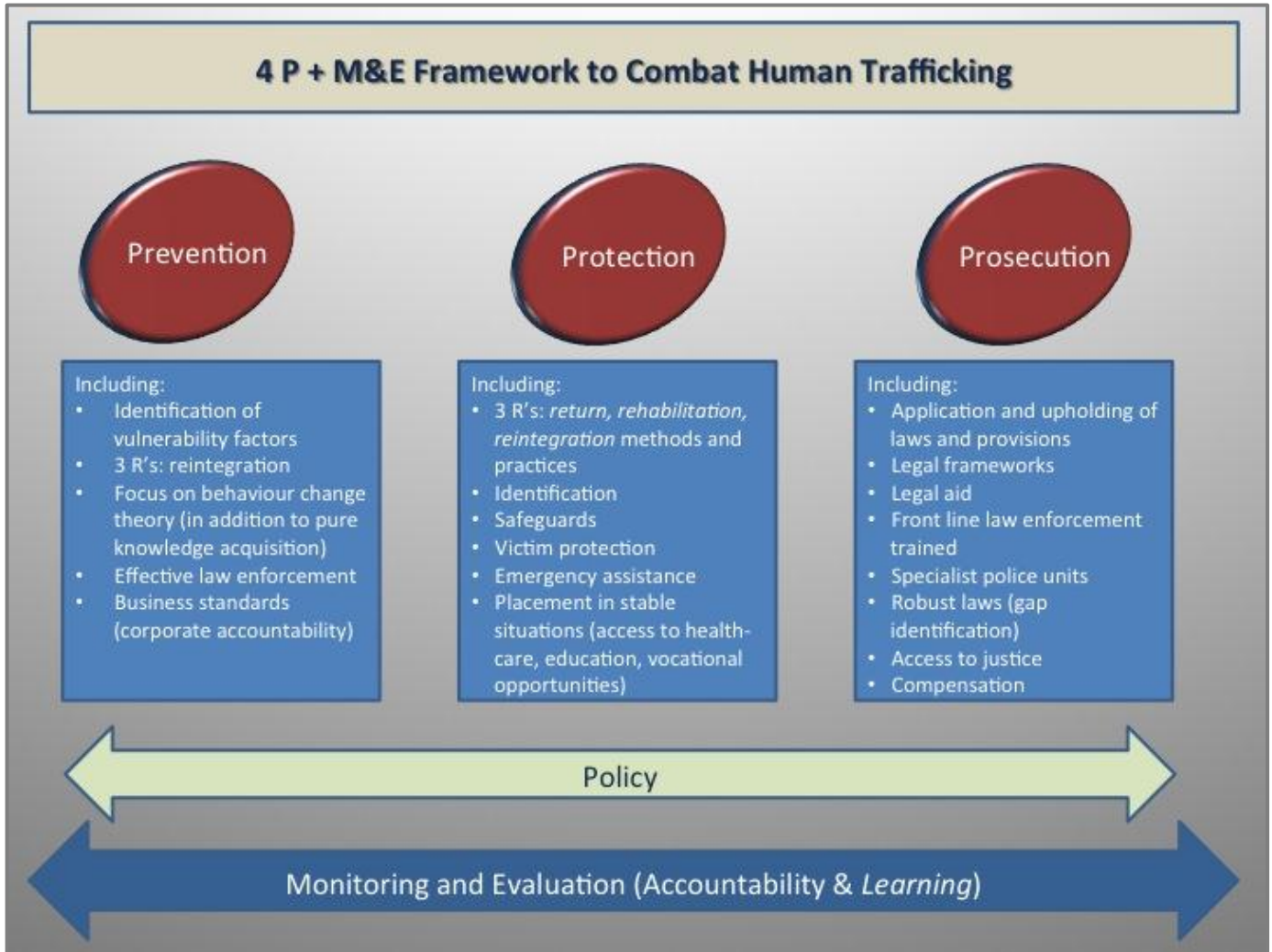


Figure 14: UN-ACT's 4 P's framework

### **Human Rights-Based Approach**

A human rights-based approach is one that is *normatively based* on international human rights standards and is *operationally directed* to promoting and protecting human rights. A human rights based approach to trafficking in persons therefore requires an analysis of the ways in which human rights violations arise throughout the trafficking cycle, as well as of States' obligations under international human rights law. It seeks to both identify and redress the discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that underlie trafficking, that maintain impunity for traffickers, and that deny justice to victims of trafficking.

All cases of human trafficking arguably contain elements of slavery, which is the worst form of depriving a human being of all rights, but it also affect a wider range of rights including right to life, right to liberty and security, freedom of movement, right not to be sold, traded or promised in marriage.

One of the key features and most damaging aspects of human trafficking is that it robs individuals of their freedom of will and action. Project activities will therefore be based on a human rights approach that ensures that victims are empowered to regain control over their lives at the same

time as the capacity of the duty bearers are strengthened so that they are better able to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of trafficking victims.

### ***Gender Equality***

Women, men, boys and girls are vulnerable to different forms of trafficking and exploitation, and are affected in different ways. They also experience distinct challenges based on existing legal and policy frameworks and encounter distinct barriers to accessing justice. Gender specific vulnerabilities are often not understood well enough to be able to adequately target capacity development, prevention, protection and response initiatives.

While, in general, in the East Asia region, women and girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic and other forms of labour (although there is also a significant number of boys trafficked for sexual exploitation), men and boys are trafficked into forced labour on fishing boats and other forms of forced labor. The focus of anti-trafficking work has in recent years seen advancement towards the protection and (re)integration of women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, which has helped thousands of female survivors of violence and should be sustained to ensure the continuation and expansion of support. However, (re)integration programmes have been slow in developing support for male victims of trafficking, and existing data and research, prevailing attitudes, and a lack of systematic analysis of the effects of trafficking on men, as well as their needs for support, has limited (re)integration programmes to be targeted or established on the scale that is required. Further, a generalized misconception that men 'migrate' while women are trafficked has in some instances led to restrictions to women's migration in order to protect women against trafficking. While this may be well-intentioned, evidence suggests that women who must migrate for work take recourse to dangerous alternatives when restricted from migrating legally and are driven to traffickers.

The above further highlights the need to enhance capacities for gender responsive evidence based research, tailored programming and a thorough understanding of the gender dimensions of human trafficking. Coordination with institutions working to ensure that the varied gender dimensions of trafficking are adequately tackled (CSO's, government bodies, including ASEAN, academia and UN) will be implemented throughout the project.

### ***Poverty alleviation***

Specific reference is made in the Millennium Declaration to the need to "intensify our efforts to fight trans-national crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering." Studies have shown that extreme inequality between countries and within countries is one of the main barriers to human development which hinders accelerated progress towards the MDGs. This has direct implications for human security and hence human trafficking.

Several studies have found that poverty is a one of the main vulnerability factors that makes persons susceptible to become victims of trafficking. Those trapped in poverty are keen to obtain a better life for themselves and their families, and they become an easy target for traffickers who, under false pretexts, offer jobs, training, opportunities, remuneration and better life prospects. However, caution should also be exercised in assuming poverty in itself leaves individuals and communities vulnerable to trafficking however, as there may be multiple factors influencing vulnerability, and more remote impoverished populations may be less vulnerable due to their lack of means to migrate and the lack of incentive for traffickers to go to those locations. Therefore targeting of circumstances where poverty is related to human trafficking is important in efficient and effective use of counter-trafficking resources. Many of UN-ACTs activities will hence focus on supporting to the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population by empowering them protect themselves against exploitation and abuse.

## V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

**Outcome:** Key anti-trafficking stakeholders in the region are working in a more cooperative and mutually supportive manner to effectively combat trafficking in persons

**Outcome indicators, including baseline and targets:**

Indicator 1: Number of victims referred and supported through national and transnational referral mechanisms

Baseline: 1,500

Target: 5,000

Indicator 2: Number of changes in trafficking policies after advocacy from civil society

Baseline: 0

Target: 50

**Partnership Strategy:** This project is a coordinated inter-agency effort administered by UNDP. Agencies involved in this coordinated effort include key anti-trafficking stakeholders in the region comprising relevant UN agencies and non-UN partners. All involved agencies will be invited to jointly develop annual work plans and identify main implementing partners for each activity.

**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** United Nations – Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)



## Output 1

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<p><i>Output 1:</i></p> <p><b>The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant</b></p> <p>2.1 Governments that have fully integrated COMMIT functions into their national framework Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>2.2 Allocation of national budgets directed towards anti-trafficking work Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>2.1 2014: Inventory of institutional capacities in all six countries 2015: TBD 2016: TBD 2017: TBD 2018: TBD</p> <p>2.2 2014: 30 % (of target) 2015: 40 % 2016: 50 % 2017: 60 % 2018: 80 %</p>	<p>Support to the implementation of the final year of COMMIT SPA III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of funds, technical advice and other related support</li> </ul> <p>Support to development and implementation of SPA IV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of funds, technical advice and other related support.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthen relevant institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection to identify governments' institutional and financial capacity to manage COMMIT secretariat functions independently from UN-ACT</li> <li>Development of plan for gradual UN-ACT disengagement from COMMIT secretariat function by end 2018</li> <li>Transfer of COMMIT secretariat function to national institutions</li> </ul> <p>Support systems building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a regional manual for referral mechanisms and related tools</li> <li>Support to the establishment of national</li> </ul>	<p>1,000,000 <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>20,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>228,000 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>900,000 <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>20,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>234,840 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>800,000 <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>20,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>241,885 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>700,000 <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>20,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>249,142 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>600,000 <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>20,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>256,616 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		<p>and transnational referral mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the functions of the referral mechanisms</li> </ul> <p>Developing monitoring and evaluation indicators for counter-trafficking work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct desk review of relevant research, policy and other documents related to TIP in the region</li> <li>Establish reference group to discuss indicators virtually and in face-to-face meetings</li> <li>Get indicators approved by COMMIT governments</li> <li>Use indicators to monitor and report on the progress of anti-trafficking work in the region</li> </ul>					

## Output 2

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<p><i>Output 2:</i>  <b>COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking</b></p> <p>1.1 Number of new countries covered by project activities            Baseline: 6            Target: 12</p> <p>1.2 Number of joint activities generated through the regional network            Baseline: 0            Target: 20/year</p>	<p>1.1            2014: 6 countries            2015: 7 countries            2016: 8 countries            2017: 9 countries</p> <p>1.2            2014: 5 activities            2015: 10 activities            2016: 15 activities            2017: 20 activities            2018: 25 activities</p>	<p>Strengthening links with relevant countries and mechanisms in the region beyond GMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint Project Liaison Officers in relevant countries beyond GMS to monitor trafficking issues and develop joint activities</li> <li>Analyse mechanisms in place to address human trafficking in relevant countries and how these mechanisms can work with the GMS more formally</li> <li>Support the development and implementation of bilateral agreements where relevant</li> </ul> <p>Creating a regional network against trafficking in persons to facilitate partnerships and promote cross-learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with new partners who can influence the effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts in the region, such as the private sector, academia and media</li> <li>Support joint learning, information sharing, development of joint strategies, etc.</li> <li>Facilitate links between the regional network and the Community of Practice</li> </ul>	<p>50,000 <i>Liaison officer</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>60,000 <i>Workshop and meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Communications and Translation</i></p> <p>228,000 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>50,000 <i>Liaison officer</i></p> <p>60,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>120,000 <i>Workshop and meeting</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Communications and Translation</i></p> <p>234,840 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>50,000 <i>Liaison officer</i></p> <p>60,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>120,000 <i>Workshop and meeting</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Communications and Translation</i></p> <p>241,885 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>50,000 <i>Liaison officer</i></p> <p>60,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>120,000 <i>Workshop and meeting</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Communications and Translation</i></p> <p>249,142 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>50,000 <i>Liaison officer</i></p> <p>60,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>120,000 <i>Workshop and meeting</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Communications and Translation</i></p> <p>256,616 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		Engage with ASEAN on regional anti-trafficking efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility study concerning engagement with ASEAN</li> <li>• Development of Plan of Action with ASEAN</li> <li>• Implementation of activities outlined in the Plan of Action</li> </ul>					

### Output 3

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<p><i>Output 3:</i>  <b>Policy makers, academia, non-state actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking</b></p> <p>3.1 The project website is contributing to knowledge generating on trafficking in the region.            Baseline: 0            Target: 200 regular contributors, 1000 new visitors</p> <p>3.2 Research generated through the project            Baseline: 0            Target: 20</p>	<p>3.1            2014: 25 regular and 100 new visitors            2015: 100 regular 500 new visitors            2016 - 18: 200 regular and 1000 visitors</p> <p>3.2            2014: 1 report            2015: 3 reports            2016: 7 reports            2017: 12 reports            2018: 20 reports</p>	<p>Develop online resource with repository of information as well as a related interactive Community of Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design interactive website</li> <li>• Collate relevant information on TIP</li> <li>• Outreach to identify potential members of Community of Practice</li> <li>• Initiate discussions among members of Community of Practice</li> <li>• Post results from discussions on website</li> <li>• Facilitate other related information sharing exercises among members</li> </ul> <p>Develop harmonized tools for research on trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of existing tools</li> <li>• Expert meeting to review tools and agree on minimum commonalities</li> <li>• Develop tools based on the agreed way forward</li> <li>• Make tools available on website</li> <li>• Trainings for partners in use of tools</li> <li>• Encourage sharing of research result, inter alia by posting them on the website</li> </ul>	<p>20,000  <i>Subcontract</i></p> <p>150,000  <i>Research grant</i></p> <p>30,000  <i>Workshop</i></p> <p>45,000  <i>Printing</i></p> <p>20,000  <i>Travel</i></p> <p>152,000  <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>150,000  <i>Research grant</i></p> <p>30,000  <i>Workshop</i></p> <p>45,000  <i>Printing</i></p> <p>20,000  <i>Travel</i></p> <p>156,560  <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>150,000  <i>Research grant</i></p> <p>30,000  <i>Workshop</i></p> <p>45,000  <i>Printing</i></p> <p>20,000  <i>Travel</i></p> <p>161,257  <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>100,000  <i>Research grant</i></p> <p>30,000  <i>Workshop</i></p> <p>45,000  <i>Printing</i></p> <p>20,000  <i>Travel</i></p> <p>166,095  <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>50,000  <i>Research grant</i></p> <p>30,000  <i>Workshop</i></p> <p>45,000  <i>Printing</i></p> <p>20,000  <i>Travel</i></p> <p>171,077  <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		<p>Support trafficking related research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conference pulling together research syntheses on TIP in the region, leading to identification of areas for new research and new research partners</li> <li>• Fund research projects on agreed priorities with technical support provided for capacity building for the researchers</li> <li>• Provide training for research institutes and universities in the region</li> <li>• Identify advocates in ASEAN Track II to institutionalize counter-trafficking in academia/civil society</li> </ul> <p>Strengthen capacity of media in the region to report on trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshop(s) to sensitize media on TIP issues</li> <li>• Facilitate the establishment of a working coalition of media partners</li> <li>• Develop a regional agenda for ethical reporting on trafficking in persons</li> </ul>					

## Output 4

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<p><i>Output 4:</i>  <b>Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts</b></p> <p>4.1 Number of victims and cases supported by NGO partners</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2,500</p> <p>4.2 Number of policy interventions made by civil societies</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p> <p>4.3 Number of contributions by private sector to anti-trafficking work</p>	<p>4.1</p> <p>2014: 0 victims 2015: 800 victims 2016: 1,400 victims 2017: 2,000 victims 2018: 2,500 victims</p> <p>4.2</p> <p>2014: 10 policy interventions 2015: 40 policy interventions 2016: 100 policy interventions 2017: 150 policy interventions 2018: 200 policy interventions</p> <p>4.3</p> <p>2014: 2 2015: 5 2016: 10</p>	<p>Capacity building of civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offer and provide grants to NGOs to provide services to trafficking victims</li> <li>Provide fundraising and management training for NGO partners for sustainability</li> <li>Provide mentoring and coaching of civil society within grant scheme and outside</li> </ul> <p>Strengthening linkages between civil society and policy makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure civil society presence in relevant events</li> <li>Provide channels for civil society to feed into regional policy-making</li> <li>Facilitate information sharing between civil society and policy makers</li> <li>Strengthening linkages between civil society in the region</li> <li>Facilitate contact and sharing of experience between civil society in the region</li> </ul> <p>Strengthening linkages between private sector and other anti-trafficking actors in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with private sector and businesses within the GMS to ensure ethical</li> </ul>	<p>30,000 <i>Capacity Building Workshop</i></p> <p>100,000 <i>Grant</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Information Sharing Meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>152,000 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>30,000 <i>Capacity Building Workshop</i></p> <p>250,000 <i>Grant</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Information Sharing Meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>156,560 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>30,000 <i>Capacity Building Workshop</i></p> <p>250,000 <i>Grant</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Information Sharing Meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>161,257 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>30,000 <i>Capacity Building Workshop</i></p> <p>150,000 <i>Grant</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Information Sharing Meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>166,095 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>	<p>30,000 <i>Capacity Building Workshop</i></p> <p>50,000 <i>Grant</i></p> <p>30,000 <i>Information Sharing Meeting</i></p> <p>10,000 <i>Travel</i></p> <p>171,077 <i>Technical Assistance</i></p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2014-2018	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	INPUTS				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	2017: 15 2018: 25	<p>business practices free of human trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate dialogues between private sector and anti-trafficking actors</li> <li>• Technical support to anti-trafficking activities by private sector</li> </ul>					



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## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### WITHIN THE ANNUAL CYCLE

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organisation, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

### ANNUALLY

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

A dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will have main responsibility to, together with staff involved in the various components, monitor and report on the progress made in accordance to the Resource and Result Matrix. Dedicated budget allocations have been made for independent mid-term and final evaluations.

Expected results	Indicators (with Baselines & Indicative Targets) and Other Key Areas to Monitor	M&E Event with Data Collection Methods	Time or Schedule and Frequency	Responsibilities	Means of Verification: Data Source and Type	Resources	Risks
<p><b>Output 1:</b> <i>The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant</i></p> <p><b>Output details:</b></p> <p>1.1 COMMIT SPA III final report</p> <p>1.2 COMMIT SPA III evaluation</p> <p>1.3 COMMIT secretariat sustainability (disengagement) plan</p> <p>1.4 Regional manual for referral mechanisms</p> <p>1.5 Counter-trafficking indicators</p> <p>1.6 Monitoring &amp; evaluation guide for counter-trafficking indicators</p> <p>1.7 Progress report on</p>	<p>Number of COMMIT Process member governments that have fully integrated COMMIT functions into their national frameworks (national plans of action) Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p> <p>Percentage of (national) budgets directed towards anti-trafficking work Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>A monitoring framework will be established during 2014 when project activities are fully established, but based upon the UNDP Capacity Building (institutional) standards focusing on institutional strengthening, leadership, knowledge and accountability (outcome level); output level will focus on listed activities</p>	<p>Progress reviews will be conducted every six months.</p>	<p>UN-ACT Secretariat with shadow M&amp;E capacities and functions being taken on by the COMMIT Process members.</p>	<p>Reports (activity, SPA, meeting minutes); verification via interview, survey.</p>	<p>Please refer to budget</p>	<p>n/a</p>

the utilization of counter-trafficking indicators							
<p><b>Output 2:</b> <i>Countries and regional actors have increased their cooperation to effectively counter human trafficking</i></p> <p><b>Output details:</b></p> <p>2.1 Project Liaison Officers posted</p> <p>2.2 Review of bilateral mechanisms</p> <p>2.3 Formalized mechanisms (for bilateral agreements)</p> <p>2.4 Joint activity plan (under the regional network)</p> <p>2.5 Engagement with ASEAN plan (including feasibility study)</p>	<p>Number of new countries covered by project activities: Baseline: 0 Target: tentatively 4 (bringing the total to 10)</p> <p>Number of joint activities generated through the regional contacts:  Baseline 0 Target: 10/year</p>	<p>Monitoring will be informed through action plans of engagement with new partner/target countries.</p> <p>Joint activities will each have separate M&amp;E plans to inform the overall reporting.</p>	<p>Progress reviews will be conducted every six months.</p>	<p>UN-ACT Secretariat with shadow M&amp;E capacities and functions being taken on by the COMMIT Process members.</p>	<p>Reports (activity, SPA, meeting minutes); verification via interview, survey, attendance at COMMIT Process events/meetings. Joint activity plans, M&amp;E plans for each respective activity.</p>	<p>Please refer to budget.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> <i>Policy makers, academia, non-state actors, and the public have increased access to evidence-based</i></p>	<p>The project website is contributing to knowledge generating on trafficking in the region. Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Internet diagnostics monitored on a monthly basis and/or during relevant uploads of new materials</p>	<p>Continuous (access and reach will be tracked)</p>	<p>UN-ACT secretariat</p>	<p>Website diagnostics; survey; commission research outputs.</p>	<p>Please refer to budget.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

<p><i>research and knowledge on trafficking.</i></p> <p><b>Output details:</b></p> <p>3.1 Interactive website</p> <p>3.2 Toolkit for research</p> <p>3.3 Trafficking in Persons research report(s)</p> <p>3.4 Ethical reporting guidelines (media)</p>	<p>Target: 200 regular contributors; 1000 new visitors (reach)</p> <p>Research generated through the project Baseline: 0 Target: 7</p>	<p>(continuous feedback loop) Research reviews (based upon when commissioned)</p>					
<p><b>Output 4:</b> <i>Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts</i></p> <p><b>Output details:</b></p> <p>4.1 Trained cadre of NGO staff (in areas including fundraising, management, M&amp;E)</p> <p>4.2 Service provision and other activities planned and implemented under grant scheme</p> <p>4.3 Reports of and on civil society</p>	<p>Number of victims and cases supported by NGO partners Baseline: 0 Target: 1400</p> <p>Number of contributions by private sector to anti-trafficking work Baseline: 0 Target: tbd</p>	<p>M&amp;E will follow capacity development and reviews of current trends and activities (and will be conducted jointly with key advocates from each sector)</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>UN-ACT, NGO and private sector partners (CSO partners as well)</p>	<p>TBD based on activities</p>	<p>Please refer to the budget</p>	<p>n/a</p>

engagement							
4.4 M&E report of impact framework measuring civil society engagement							
4.5 Reports on and of private sector engagement							
4.6 M&E report of impact framework measuring private sector engagement							

## VII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2014

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 1</b> <b>The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant</b>  <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Indicators: TBD</i> <i>Targets: TBD</i>	2.1 Support to the implantation of the final year of COMMIT SPA III - Provision of funds, technical advice and other related support	X	X	X	X				
	2.2 Support to the development of SPA IV - Consultations among COMMT taskforce - Technical advice - COMMIT taskforce and senior official regional meetings		X	X	X			Subcontract	1,000,000
	2.3 Strengthening institutional capacities - Data collection to identify institutional and financial capacity to manage COMMIT secretariat functions - Capacity building of identified relevant institutions				X	X		Travel	20,000
								Technical Assistance	228,000
	2.4 Support systems building - Development of a manual for national and transnational referral mechanisms			X		X			
	2.5 Develop monitor and evaluation indicators for anti-trafficking work - Conduct desk review - Establish reference group - Incorporate indicators in COMMIT SPA IV		X	X	X				

<p><i>Output 2</i></p> <p><b>COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking</b></p> <p>Baseline: Regional process (COMMIT) among six countries</p> <p>Indicators: Number of initiatives between COMMIT countries and other countries</p> <p>Targets: Engagement with four more countries</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthening links with relevant countries and mechanisms in the region beyond GMS</p> <p>- Placement of liaison officers</p>		X	X	X			Liaison officer	50,000
								Travel	30,000
									60,000
	<p>1.2 Creating a regional network against trafficking in persons to facilitate partnerships and promote cross-learning</p> <p>- Outreach to new partners</p> <p>- Development of a strategic plan for network</p>		X	X				Workshop and meeting	10,000
								Communication and Translation	228,000
	<p>1.3 Engagement with ASEAN</p> <p>- Feasibility study on engagement with ASEAN</p> <p>- Develop strategy with ASEAN based on feasibility study</p>		X	X				Technical Assistance	
<p><i>Output 3</i></p> <p><b>Policy makers, academia, non-state actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking</b></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicators: Number of reports</p> <p>Targets: 4</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p>	<p>3.1 Develop online resource</p> <p>- Design website</p> <p>- Post relevant regional information on TIP</p> <p>- Outreach to identify potential members of Community of Practice (CoP)</p> <p>- Launch first discussion among CoP</p>	X	X	X				Subcontract	20,000
								Research grant	150,000
								Workshop	30,000
	<p>3.4 Support trafficking related research</p> <p>- Commission and fund research</p>		X	X	X			Printing	45,000
								Travel	20,000
								Technical Assistance	152,000
<p><i>Output 4</i></p> <p><b>Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute</b></p>	<p>4.1 Capacity building of NGOs</p> <p>- Set up NGO grant fund</p> <p>- Launch call for proposals</p> <p>- Provision of technical support, mentoring and coaching</p>	X	X	X				Workshop	30,000
								Grant	100,000

<p><b>more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts</b></p> <p><i>Baseline: 0</i></p> <p><i>Indicators: Number of civil society initiatives produced by project activities</i></p> <p><i>Targets: 5</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p>	<p>4.2 Strengthening linkages between civil society and policy makers</p> <p>- Ensure civil society presence in relevant events</p>	X	X	X	X			<p>Meeting</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Technical Assistance</p>	<p>30,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>152,000</p>
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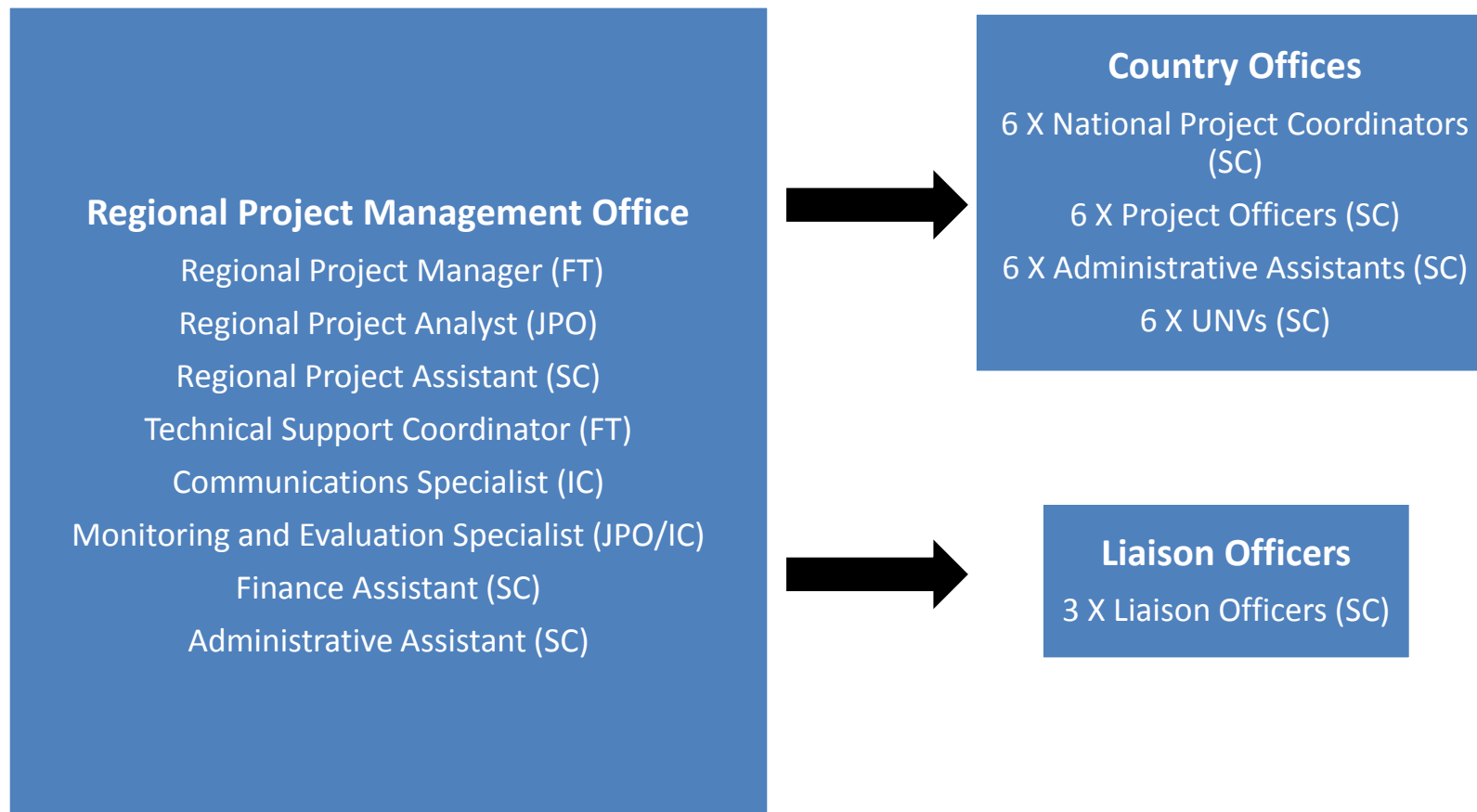


## VIII. UN-ACT BUDGET

	TOTAL	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>OUTPUT 1</b>						
<b>Total Output 1</b>	<b>7.641.732</b>	<b>1.668.750</b>	<b>1.589.653</b>	<b>1.547.335</b>	<b>1.433.829</b>	<b>1.402.166</b>
Support to the COMMIT process	4.000.000	1.000.000	900.000	800.000	700.000	600.000
Travel	100.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
Technical assistance	1.210.483	228.000	234.840	241.885	249.142	256.616
Staff	1.134.828	213.750	220.163	226.767	233.570	240.578
Office operating costs	845.422	153.000	160.650	168.683	177.117	185.972
Monitoring and Evaluation	40.500			18.000		22.500
Audit	40.500			18.000		22.500
ISS	270.000	54.000	54.000	54.000	54.000	54.000
<b>OUTPUT 2</b>						
<b>Total Output 2</b>	<b>4.095.622</b>	<b>611.750</b>	<b>836.403</b>	<b>871.580</b>	<b>867.301</b>	<b>908.588</b>
Liaison officers	650.000	50.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
Travel	270.000	30.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
Workshop and events	540.000	60.000	120.000	120.000	120.000	120.000
Communications and translation	130.000	10.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
Technical assistance	1.210.483	228.000	234.840	241.885	249.142	256.616
Staff	630.460	118.750	122.313	125.982	129.761	133.654
Office operating costs	469.679	85.000	89.250	93.713	98.398	103.318
Monitoring and Evaluation	22.500			10.000		12.500
Audit	22.500			10.000		12.500
ISS	150.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
<b>OUTPUT 3</b>						
<b>Total Output 3</b>	<b>2.679.072</b>	<b>557.250</b>	<b>546.498</b>	<b>568.073</b>	<b>515.990</b>	<b>491.261</b>
Website	20.000	20.000				
Research	600.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	100.000	50.000
Workshop	150.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
Publications	225.000	45.000	45.000	45.000	45.000	45.000
Travel	100.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
Technical assistance	806.989	152.000	156.560	161.257	166.095	171.077
Staff	378.276	71.250	73.388	75.589	77.857	80.193
Office operating costs	281.807	51.000	53.550	56.228	59.039	61.991
Monitoring and Evaluation	13.500			6.000		7.500
Audit	13.500			6.000		7.500
ISS	90.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000
<b>OUTPUT 4</b>						
<b>Total Output 4</b>	<b>2.854.072</b>	<b>462.250</b>	<b>651.498</b>	<b>673.073</b>	<b>570.990</b>	<b>496.261</b>
Capacity building	270.000	30.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
Grant	800.000	100.000	250.000	250.000	150.000	50.000
Information sharing events	150.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
Travel	50.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Technical assistance	806.989	152.000	156.560	161.257	166.095	171.077
Staff	378.276	71.250	73.388	75.589	77.857	80.193
Office operating costs	281.807	51.000	53.550	56.228	59.039	61.991
Monitoring and Evaluation	13.500			6.000		7.500
Audit	13.500			6.000		7.500
ISS	90.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>17.270.498</b>	<b>3.300.000</b>	<b>3.624.050</b>	<b>3.660.062</b>	<b>3.388.110</b>	<b>3.298.276</b>
<b>GMS (7% of total)</b>	<b>1.208.935</b>	<b>231.000</b>	<b>253.684</b>	<b>256.204</b>	<b>237.168</b>	<b>230.879</b>
<b>Total Project Cost including GMS</b>	<b>18.479.432</b>	<b>3.531.000</b>	<b>3.877.734</b>	<b>3.916.266</b>	<b>3.625.278</b>	<b>3.529.155</b>

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**IX. STAFFING TABLE**



## X. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

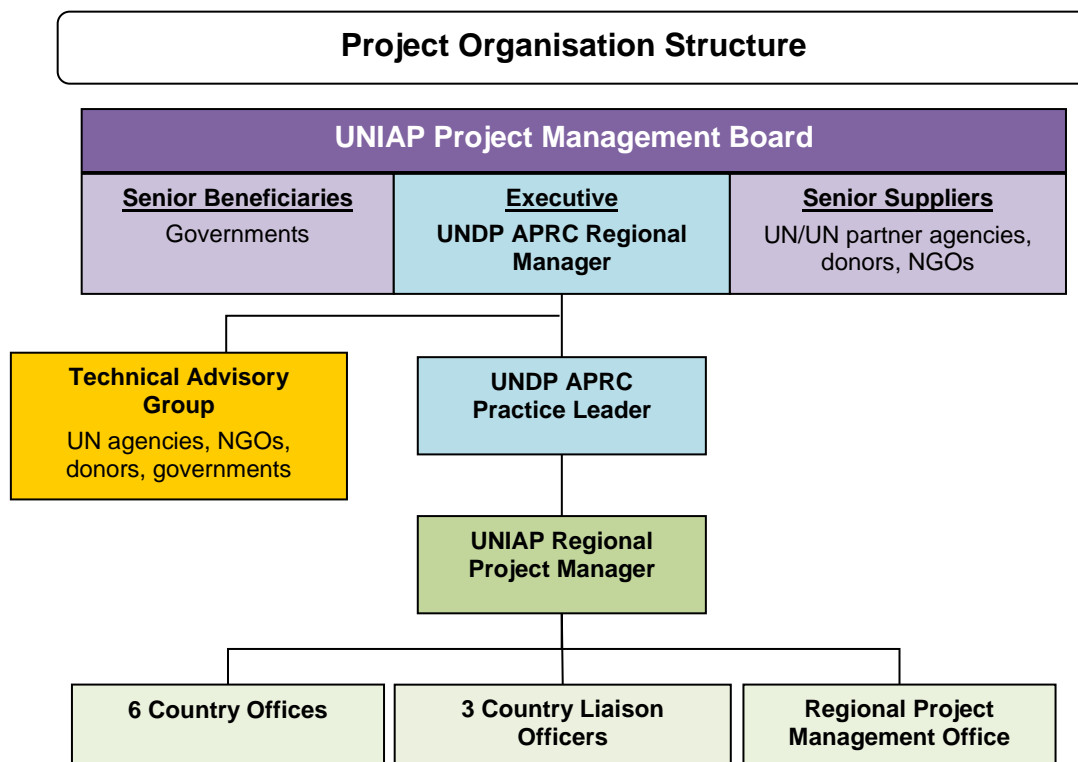
The diagram below depicts the structure of UN-ACT. The Principal Project Representative (PPR) is the Manager of the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre, who is accountable for ensuring the effective utilization of UNDP resources in regional project activities, and is responsible for ensuring that relevant governments, Resident Coordinators and other key stakeholders participate in the decision-making affecting the project.

A Project Management Board (PMB) will be established as the decision-making body for the Project, with the PPR as the Chair. Its roles and responsibilities and membership are defined in the attached terms of reference.

The Project will also have a Technical Advisory Group, which will provide substantive guidance to the implementation of the Project, propose necessary decision points to the PMB, and facilitate communication flow with other relevant actors in their organizations and networks. Its responsibilities and membership are defined in the attached terms of reference.

Day-to-day Project implementation by the UN-ACT team (structured as per VIII. Staffing Table, and supplemented as necessary by consultants) will be overseen by the Regional Project Manager, under the overall guidance of the UNDP APRC Practice Leader.

The Project country offices will report directly to the UN-ACT Regional Project Manager, but are also responsible for ensuring that their respective UN Resident Coordinators are fully informed on the progress of the Project, and are to be guided by the UNRCs particularly as regards to the Project's communications and relationships with the host governments.



The Execution Modality for the Project is Direct Execution by UNDP (DEX).

The Project will be covered by the UNDP Security Policy and UNDP Framework for Accountability. The Project team will work in regular consultation with the UNDP Regional Security team to ensure that security risks have been considered and adequately addressed in planning and implementing the Project activities.

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## XI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### WITHIN THE ANNUAL CYCLE

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organisation, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

### ANNUALLY

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

A dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will have main responsibility to, together with staff involved in the various components, monitor and report on the progress made in accordance to the Resource and Result Matrix. Dedicated budget allocations have been made for independent mid-term and final evaluations.

## Quality Management for Project Activity Results

This table is going to be completed during the initiation phase.

<b>OUTPUT 1: The COMMIT Process is strengthened to become sustainable and self-reliant</b>		
<b>Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Support to the implementation of the final year of COMMIT SPA III</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2014
<b>Purpose</b>	To continue support on-going COMMIT activities without gaps	
<b>Description</b>	Provision of funds, technical advice and other related support	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Governments that have fully integrated COMMIT functions into their national framework		
Allocation of national budgets directed towards anti-trafficking work		
<b>Activity Result 1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Support to development and implementation of SPA IV</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Support the development a new more focussed Strategic Plan of Action with a related M&E framework	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of funds, technical advice and other related support.</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<b>Activity Result 1.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Support systems building</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Create links between the different components engaged in trafficking work to ensure an holistic response	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a regional manual for referral mechanisms and related tools</li> <li>Support to the establishment of national and transnational referral mechanisms</li> <li>Monitoring the functions of the referral mechanisms</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<b>Activity Result 1.4 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Developing monitoring and evaluation indicators for counter- trafficking work</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase the quality of M&E in the anti-trafficking sector	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct desk review of relevant research, policy and other documents related to TIP in the region</li> <li>Establish reference group to discuss indicators virtually and in face-to-face</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meetings</li> <li>Present indicators at relevant forums, such as COMMIT meetings</li> <li>Use indicators to monitor and report on the progress of anti-trafficking work in the region</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>

<b>OUTPUT 2: COMMIT countries increase their cooperation with other countries and regional actors to effectively counter human trafficking</b>		
<b>Activity Result 2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Strengthening links with relevant countries and mechanisms in the region beyond GMS</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	To expand the scope of geographic area which would enable SETIP to cater to victims of Human Trafficking from GMS countries who are trafficking to countries outside the GMS	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint Project Liaison Officers in relevant countries beyond GMS to monitor trafficking issues and develop joint activities</li> <li>Analyse mechanisms in place to address human trafficking in relevant countries and how these mechanisms can work with the GMS more formally</li> <li>Support the development and implementation of bilateral agreements where relevant</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Number of new countries covered by project activities		
<b>Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Creating a regional network against trafficking in persons to facilitate partnerships and promote cross-learning</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	Increased South-South learning and cooperation.	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with new partners who can influence the effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts in the region, such as the private sector, academia and media</li> <li>Support joint learning, information sharing, development of joint strategies, etc.</li> <li>Facilitate links between the regional network and the Community of Practice</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Number of joint activities generated through the regional network		
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Number of new countries covered by project activities		
<b>Activity Result 2.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	Engage with ASEAN on regional anti-trafficking efforts	

<b>Purpose</b>	Strengthen regional cooperation	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility study concerning engagement with ASEAN</li> <li>• Development of Plan of Action with ASEAN</li> <li>• Implementation of activities outlined in the Plan of Action</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

<b>OUTPUT 3: Policy makers, academia, non-state actors and the public have increased access to evidence-based research and knowledge on human trafficking</b>		
<b>Activity Result 3.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Develop online resource with repository of information as well as a related interactive Community of Practice</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Practitioners and policy makers who work on Human Trafficking in the region have access to reliable and quality source for information	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design interactive website</li> <li>• Collate relevant information on TIP</li> <li>• Outreach to identify potential members of Community of Practice</li> <li>• Initiate discussions among members of Community of Practice</li> <li>• Post results from discussions on website</li> <li>• Facilitate other related information sharing exercises among members</li> </ul> <i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
The project website is contributing to knowledge generating on trafficking in the region.		
Research generated through the project		
<b>Activity Result 3.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Develop harmonized tools for research on trafficking</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Strengthen quality of anti-trafficking research	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of existing tools</li> <li>• Expert meeting to review tools and agree on minimum commonalities</li> <li>• Develop tools based on the agreed way forward</li> <li>• Make tools available on website</li> <li>• Trainings for partners in use of tools</li> <li>• Encourage sharing of research result, inter alia by posting them on the website</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<b>Activity Result 3.4 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Support trafficking related research</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018

<b>Purpose</b>	Increase the evidence base for programming on trafficking	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of existing tools</li> <li>• Expert meeting to review tools and agree on minimum commonalities</li> <li>• Develop tools based on the agreed way forward</li> <li>• Make tools available on website</li> <li>• Trainings for partners in use of tools</li> <li>• Encourage sharing of research result, inter alia by posting them on the website</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<b>Activity Result 3.5 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Strengthen capacity of media in the region to report on trafficking</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase ethical reporting on the anti-trafficking in media	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshop(s) to sensitize media on TIP issues</li> <li>• Facilitate the establishment of a working coalition of media partners</li> <li>• Develop a regional agenda for ethical reporting on trafficking in persons</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>

<b>OUTPUT 4: Civil society and other non-governmental actors are able to contribute more effectively to anti-trafficking efforts</b>		
<b>Activity Result 4.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Capacity building of civil society</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Civil societies within the GMS region are better equipped to assist in cases related to human trafficking and the provide to victims needs	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer and provide grants to NGOs to build capacity</li> <li>• Provide fundraising and management training for NGO partners for sustainability</li> <li>• Provide mentoring and coaching of civil society within grant scheme and outside</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
?		
Number of victims and cases supported by NGO partners		
Number of policy interventions made by civil societies		
Number of contributions by private sector to anti-trafficking work		
<b>Activity Result 4.2 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Strengthening linkages between civil society and policy makers</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase the influence of civil society on national anti-trafficking policies	



<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure civil society presence in relevant events</li> <li>• Provide channels for civil society to feed into regional policy-making</li> <li>• Facilitate information sharing between civil society and policy makers</li> <li>• Strengthening linkages between civil society in the region</li> <li>• Facilitate contact and sharing of experience between civil society in the region</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Number of policy interventions made by civil societies		
<b>Activity Result 4.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<b>Strengthening linkages between private sector and other anti-trafficking actors in the region</b>	Start Date: 1/1/2014 End Date: 31/12/2018
<b>Purpose</b>	Engaging with the private sector as a strategic ally against trafficking	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with private sector and businesses within the GMS to ensure ethical business practices free of human trafficking</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogues between private sector and anti-trafficking actors</li> <li>• Technical support to anti-trafficking activities by private sector</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Number of contributions by private sector to anti-trafficking work		

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## **XII. LEGAL CONTEXT**

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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### **XIII. ANNEXES**

**Risk Analysis.** Use the standard Risk Log template.

**Agreements.** Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs<sup>38</sup> (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”) should be attached.

**Terms of Reference:** TOR for key project personnel should be developed and attached

**Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

**Special Clauses.** In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.
7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [ ]above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board;

The contribution shall be charged:

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<sup>38</sup> For GEF projects, the agreement with any NGO pre-selected to be the main contractor should include the rationale for having pre-selected that NGO.

- a) [...%] cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
  - b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.”