

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window  
T05 – EUTF – HoA – REG - 09**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

|                                       |   |        |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Title/Number                          | <b>BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (KHARTOUM PROCESS)</b>   |        |  |
| Total cost                            | Total estimated cost: EUR 40 million<br><br>Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 40 million      |        |  |
| Aid method / Method of implementation | Indirect Management – Delegation Agreement (PAGODA IMDA) with a consortium of EU Member States Agencies |        |  |
| DAC-code                              | 150   | Sector |  |

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

The project is **based on the third objective within the EU Trust Fund**, namely improved migration management in countries of origin and transit. **It is also contributing to the second objective of the EU Trust Fund**, that is Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, and in particular its priority domains (2) "Legal migration and mobility", (3) "Protection and asylum", and (4) "Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings".

**The project is regional.** It will provide capacity building to improve migration management, in particular to prevent and address irregular migration, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. The intervention logic is based on four components: (1) capacity building in the form of training and technical assistance and the provision of appropriate equipment; (2) support for policy development and implementation for better migration and border management; (3) support to the identification, assistance and protection of people in needs; and (4) awareness-raising about the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of alternative options. Activities will be conducted in full respect for human rights of migrants and for the needs of vulnerable groups, such as children, women, old

people, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, people living in refugee camps and slums, and people who have become targets of xenophobia.

This project will be fully aligned with the Khartoum process, which will define the intervention. Support under components 1 and 2 will go to the Governments participating in the Khartoum Process i.e. Djibouti, Egypt<sup>1</sup>, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, and Tunisia<sup>2</sup>, as well as to Uganda, which is hosting refugees from South Sudan, and Libya<sup>3</sup>, which is a country of transit for refugees and migrants from the region.

Country specific needs will be taken into consideration, but **the main logic in the implementation of the project** will be to find commonalities that offer a region-wide answer to a region-wide problem, and to foster greater coordination among beneficiary countries. This multi-level approach is coherent with the logic behind the EU Trust Fund, which envisages actions on a country, regional and cross-regional basis (in this case including Egypt and Tunisia, which are not part of the Fund's Horn of Africa window, but are members of the Khartoum Process, as well as Libya<sup>4</sup> and Uganda, which are not part of the Khartoum process).

## 2.2. Context

### 2.2.1. Regional and/or country context

The scale and nature of migration and displacement calls for cross-border solutions. The Khartoum Process is a regional dialogue on migration between the EU and countries of origin, transit and destination in the Horn of Africa, with an initial focus on addressing trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, including through the identification of concrete projects. The *Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process)* project will respond to needs identified by participants at the Khartoum Process first Steering Committee meeting<sup>5</sup>, which have been further elaborated by a needs assessment in summer 2015. The project presents a comprehensive answer to put into effect the conclusions reached.

While taking a regional approach with a view to greater harmonisation of national policies and legislation, regional cooperation and coordination, as well as exchange of information and good practices, the project will remain flexible as regards issues particular to individual countries, and specific national actions are envisaged, as listed below. Some countries present particular complexities that will require additional efforts, both in terms of resources and political will, to manage migration, and in particular to tackle smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings effectively, as well as to protect and assist victims of trafficking and vulnerable groups of migrants and displaced persons.

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<sup>1</sup> Participation of Egypt, Libya and Tunisia is foreseen for activities of a regional nature within the limits of Article 6.4 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1

<sup>4</sup> NB footnote 1

<sup>5</sup> Sharm El-Sheikh, 23-24 April 2015.

### **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

Most countries within the Khartoum Process region are places of origin, transit and destination for migrants. The mobility of persons varies from country to country: for migration within the region in some cases, and for migration outside the region in most cases, people rely on smugglers, and risk falling prey to traffickers who can easily target vulnerable groups, like IDPs (internally displaced persons), refugees, women and unaccompanied minors. Smuggling and trafficking networks in the region are highly organised and sophisticated, often with the complicity of officials.

The legal frameworks (and accordingly the legal protection for smuggled and trafficked people) vary considerably within the countries of the region. Common needs have been expressed by concerned governments in terms of capacity building (border management, improved data collection<sup>6</sup>, provision of equipment, judicial systems), raising awareness (particularly in the media and civil society at large, but also at local, regional and ministerial levels) and protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

One of the objectives of the €5 million DCI-funded project *Addressing mixed migration flows in Eastern Africa* is to support and facilitate the fight against criminal networks by providing capacity building and assistance to partner countries in developing evidence-based policies and conducting criminal investigations, notably by collecting and analysing information on criminal networks along the migration routes. A needs assessment conducted over the summer of 2015 to prepare this project had extensive consultations with stakeholders in the region i.e. representatives of government departments, international organisations, EU Member States and civil society organisations. It identified a number of requirements common to two or more governments, such as resources for general capacity building for front-line organisations, provision of equipment and training in law enforcement and data collection, protection of vulnerable groups and actions targeting media, civil society and other stakeholders to sensitise them to the risks of irregular migration.

EU Delegations in the countries participating in the Khartoum Process have contributed to a survey on migration-related issues and on the Khartoum Process. The survey provides further detail on attitudes, trends and the legal basis for migration in each country.

A number of project proposals were presented by both African and European governments at the first meeting of the Khartoum Process Steering Committee in Sharm El-Sheikh in April 2015. The proposals varied considerably in terms of detail, but common themes were capacity building, especially in relation to human trafficking and smuggling, and awareness raising.

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<sup>6</sup> Some aspects of data collection (not yet defined) may be financed through the *Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in East Africa* project and possibly also the *Enhancing African capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organised crime* project.

## 2.4. Complementary actions

Complementarity will be ensured both with the other support programmes and with the various political dialogues.

Several programmes being implemented under various EU funding mechanisms are providing support for the Khartoum Process or for related activities. These include:

- *Support for the EU-Africa Dialogue on Migration, Mobility and Development* (€18.5 million, Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) Pan-African Programme);
- *Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in East Africa* (€6 million, DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges - GPGC);
- *ACP-EU Action on Migration* (European Development Fund - EDF);
- *Support to the reintegration of returnees and to the management of labour migration in Ethiopia* (€10 million, EDF, Ethiopia national indicative programme - NIP);
- Information campaign implemented by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Ethiopia (€1 million, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund);
- *Facilitating movement of persons in the IGAD region for enhanced integration* - expected to be launched in 2016 (€10 million, EDF, EU Trust Fund);
- Support for EU law enforcement cooperation with Khartoum Process countries – call for proposals to be launched before the end of 2015 (EU Internal Security Fund on police cooperation).

It will also be necessary to coordinate with the Pan African Programme-financed *Enhancing African capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organised crime* which will improve the data and analysis available on transnational crime, including trafficking in human beings, and build capacity to research, collect and interpret data on crime and elaborate more efficient and effective responses.

Furthermore, two major initiatives led by the EU are the Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPPs) which are being rolled out in North Africa and the Horn of Africa and encompass several of the countries taking part in the Khartoum process.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNHCR and several local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are delivering a number of related initiatives, including training for officials and judicial officers, policy development, protection initiatives for vulnerable groups, and awareness-raising initiatives. The scale and intensity of these activities differ considerably from one country to another.

As for the political dialogue; there are at least three separate migration-related dialogues in the region:

- the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route or Khartoum Process, is a regional dialogue among countries of origin, transit and destination along the East Africa migratory route, launched at a ministerial conference in Rome in November 2014, with an initial focus on preventing and tackling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants;
- the Migration and Mobility Dialogue provides a framework for dialogue and cooperation on migration issues between the EU and all African states, with the African Union Commission as the main interlocutor;
- the IGAD Regional Consultative Process<sup>7</sup> aims to facilitate dialogue and regional co-operation in migration management, by creating a platform through which information is exchanged, best practices shared and solutions to common challenges are pursued. The Regional Consultative Process brings together IGAD member states, relevant transit and destination countries beyond the IGAD region, international organisations and other stakeholders to exchange information on migration issues of common interest. National Consultative Mechanisms are currently being established by all IGAD member states, and a migration action plan 2015-2020 has been developed. It will be important to work closely with IGAD in delivering the programme, although Eritrea, Egypt, Libya or Tunisia are not members of IGAD, and special arrangements will need to be made for Eritrea in particular.

In addition to these regional initiatives, a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility was signed with Ethiopia in November 2015 in Valletta.

Moreover, in La Valletta, the EU, its Member States and African partners agreed an Action Document with 5 priority domains and 16 priority interventions in the area of migration.

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<sup>7</sup> Funded by Switzerland

## 2.5. Donor co-ordination

EU Member States are participants in the Khartoum Process; France, Germany, Italy, UK, Malta along with the EU and the African Union Commission are members of the Steering Committee

Some Member States are implementing migration-related projects in the region, in particular: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands (who are leading the Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Horn of Africa) and the United Kingdom<sup>8</sup>.

The Senior Officials Meeting in the framework of the Khartoum Process will be regularly updated on progress made in the implementation of the project and will provide the project with political guidance and direction. In this framework, coordination will also take place with Norway and Switzerland as they are both observers to the Khartoum Process and will participate in such Senior Officials Meetings.

## 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### 3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of the programme and the **specific objectives** are as follows:

The overall objective is to improve migration management in the region, and in particular to curb the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn. Tackling this problem only at a national level would simply risk displacing the existing smuggling/trafficking routes: this project will therefore target the entire region, while taking into account country-specific needs and issues.

The specific objectives are:

(I) To support national authorities to develop, enact and eventually implement policies, laws, institutional frameworks and procedures for better migration and border management, including on the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in accordance with the relevant international conventions and standards<sup>9</sup>, and promoting harmonisation and exchange of best practices in these areas.

(II) To strengthen the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management (such as front-line officials, law enforcement officers, or judicial bodies) notably by training and technical assistance, by improving procedures for investigating and prosecuting cases of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; by improving data collection and promoting sharing of information; by supplying government

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<sup>8</sup> Germany and Italy are also envisaging joint projects in Sudan, financed by Germany.

<sup>9</sup> In particular the three Palermo Protocols (adopted in 2005) supplement the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (adopted in 2000). The first and second are relevant for the present programme, namely the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* and the *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*.

offices and border management posts with essential tools and equipment, and possibly with infrastructure development; by promoting improved coordination between different institutions and agencies involved.

(III) To identify, assist and provide protection for victims of trafficking in human beings and vulnerable smuggled migrants, especially women and children and other vulnerable groups.

(IV) To raise awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of alternative options.

### 3.2 Expected results and main activities

The **main activities** are likely to be:

(I) Capacity building support to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation; sensitisation and advocacy of competent authorities on the need to adopt legislation on and to prosecute trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation; measures to harmonise legislation and protocols throughout the region, and to ensure that discrepancies between legislation and practice are addressed.

(II) Capacity-building support, notably through training, technical assistance and provision of relevant equipment, for judiciary and border management authorities to better address migration and border management, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. These support measures could notably focus on tracing and seizing assets and criminal proceeds, as well as on crime investigation and prosecution in full respect of human rights; on special needs of vulnerable categories of migrants and on identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings; on the collection, exchange and analysis of data on migration, particularly in the case of human trafficking and migrant smuggling; on proactive and reactive investigation methods and judicial treatment of victims/witnesses and assisting in setting up specialised anti-trafficking and smuggling police units; on countering the production and use of forged and fraudulent documents, including by engaging Frontex and Europol; on enhancing operational police and judicial cooperation as well as exchange and analysis of information and intelligence between countries of origin, transit and destination of migration, including, where appropriate, through Joint Investigation Teams with the agreement of countries concerned, and by involving Interpol and Europol whenever relevant; promotion of acceptance amongst political and judicial leaders of the need to fight against corruption at all levels<sup>10</sup>; promotion, launching and financing of national/regional/local task forces against corruption; the establishment of national councils/committees opposing trafficking; promotion of increased joint border management (as already tried between Ethiopia, Djibouti and Sudan); country-level specific training sessions to coordinate the various actors involved (ministries, agencies, police, judiciary and other security providers).

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<sup>10</sup> Corruption is reported to be widespread in almost every beneficiary country, facilitating illegal migration and trafficking through the complicity of ticket bureaux, check-in desks, immigration officers, border patrols etc.

(III) Assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants to ensure access to appropriate services, including access to justice; support for the establishment of standard operating procedures for the referral of victims of trafficking at national and cross-border levels, and the provision of systematic and predictable consular assistance to stranded migrants, including in regard to the issuance of travel documentation and the facilitation of transit and re-entry into the country of origin; mapping of protection risks; establishment and strengthening of existing safe houses for victims, especially women victims of abuses by smugglers and traffickers<sup>11</sup>; diffusion of best practices for the protection of children<sup>12</sup>; increased identification of traffickers and potential smugglers in selected highly dangerous hotspots<sup>13</sup>; supporting government activities to reintegrate trafficked/smuggled people; support to relevant authorities and civil society organisations to provide protection and rehabilitation services, including in the framework of post-return reintegration, notably medical and socio-psychological counselling, training, requalification and assistance.

(IV) Launch of information campaigns and community conversations<sup>14</sup>, targeting communities of origin and transit of migrants, on risk of irregular migration, including trafficking in human beings and alternatives to irregular migration; launch of information campaigns in countries of transit and destination of migrants and displaced persons to debunk myths about refugees and migrants, to highlight their potential positive impact on hosting countries, and to inform about assistance available to migrants and displaced persons; development of a mentorship programme for students<sup>15</sup>; develop a social media strategy, taking into account that they often are a key motivation for irregular migration; community workshops and sports tournaments<sup>16</sup>; training workshops for journalists to promote accurate reporting on migration and in particular on trafficking and smuggling.

The **expected results** are:

(I) National legislation developed in coherence with international standards; accession to the UN Palermo Protocols; national plans and strategies on migration, and in particular against smuggling and trafficking, developed and fully implemented.

(II) Enhanced capacity of beneficiary countries to manage migration effectively, persons in need identified and assisted; increase in number of trafficking and smuggling cases investigated and brought to court; judicial authorities empowered to prosecute; prosecution procedures harmonised; officials trained in rights-respectful management of migrants, including refugees and irregular migrants; data collection improved and information shared; border management offices adequately equipped; reduced corruption amongst officials.

(III) Improved access to justice and to protection facilities for irregular migrants, prospective migrants, and for victims of trafficking; improved protection for women

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<sup>11</sup> An example of a safe house operated by UNHCR is in Kassala state, Sudan.

<sup>12</sup> A 24 hour free-toll hotline is available in Kenya which receives thousands of calls and provides personalised assistance.

<sup>13</sup> Examples of hotspots are: Bossaso and Obock coastal towns in Puntland and Djibouti, Dabaab and Gadaref refugee camps, the South Sudan-Kenya border point, Addis Ababa central market, Kampala slums, Eastleigh Nairobi;

<sup>14</sup> Activities already in place in Ethiopia.

<sup>15</sup> Activities already in place in Kenya.

<sup>16</sup> Activities carried out in Somalia by IOM.



and children (street children, child soldiers, unaccompanied migrants); recourse to methods that provide alternatives to the use of smugglers; improved and new possibilities for returnees and reintegrated persons.

(IV) Greater awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration and the alternative options disseminated throughout state/subnational/local services and media, as well as in civil society and in educational institutions and to the general public.

Indicators and targets will be detailed in the logical framework.

### **3.3 Risks and assumptions**

The **main risks** are:

(I) Training may take place without follow up or in the absence of institutional will to change; lack of incentives to renounce and fight corruption; inadequate resources to guarantee law enforcement. Messages given by governments may fail to be accepted by mid ranking officials, and the needs of the individuals affected are not met.

(II) Governments unwilling or unable to harmonise their migration-related legislation and supporting systems in line with international standards.

(III) Victims of smugglers and traffickers continue being criminalised for irregular immigration, prostitution, petty crimes and not treated as victims.

(IV) Difficulties in reaching important stakeholders or unwillingness to change understanding of smuggling and trafficking for personal beliefs or for vested interests.

(V) Provision of equipment and trainings to sensitive national authorities (such as security services or border management) diverted for repressive aims; criticism by NGOs and civil society for engaging with repressive governments on migration (particularly in Eritrea and Sudan).

The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

(I) Senior officials and staff of border management or other migration-related agencies are willing to undergo training, to learn new methodologies and to put them into practice.

(II) Political support at the highest level for adapting legislation to meet international standards.

(III) Environments are not too dangerous to establish appropriate facilities and services; international and local organisations are willing to participate in a spirit of genuine cooperation; good coordination between the implementer and other agents on the ground.

(IV) Target population has access to radio and other media and is able to read written information sheets.

**Mitigating measures** have been considered, including:

(I) Senior level buy-in, through high level political dialogue (notably through the Khartoum Process and high level dialogues on migration), to ensure acceptance of new methodologies/practices, including willingness to address corruption at border and transit points; follow up to training to ensure acceptance and assimilation; reliance on well-experienced implementing partner with good political relations with the target countries.

(II) Convince IGAD Member States of the added value of a regional approach to migration; use of IGAD and other regional organisations and interlocutors to stress the regional dimension of the programme and creating positive synergies between partners.

(III) Provision of adequate resources for the protection of people in need; coordination of effort by all departments and agencies concerned.

(IV) Multimedia approach, while targeting at the same time students, local communities and community leaders, journalists and authorities at different levels (local, regional, state).

### **3.4 Cross-cutting issues**

Environmental issues particularly in slums and in the biggest refugees camps, gender concerning women vulnerability while smuggled and trafficked, HIV/AIDS related to sexual exploitation, criminal economies (kidnapping for ransoms).

### **3.5 Stakeholders**

Government ministries, judicial sector, police, border management, individuals affected by trafficking and smuggling, communities, civil society, media, and the general public.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1 Financing agreement, if relevant**

Financing agreements are not envisaged.

### **4.2 Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be 36 months.

### **4.3 Implementation components and modules**

A Delegation Agreement (PAGODA IMDA) will be concluded with an EU Member State Agency or a consortium of Member States Agencies for the implementation of all results and activities of the project. The Member State Agency or the Consortium may mobilise expertise from other Member States Agencies, relevant international and local organisations and private sector operators. The specific criteria for the

selection of the Member States Agencies will be their long standing presence in the partner country or countries, experience in the implementation of similar objectives and relevant administrative and operational capacities.

GIZ is a suitable EU Member States Agency to be involved in the consortium for the implementation of this project: (1) it provides a unique mix of instruments for implementing this project, including the Civil Peace Service; (2) it has long-standing experience with projects in the area of migration, including to IGAD for the development of a regional migration strategy and framework in the Horn of Africa region; (3) it already has country offices in all of the countries covered by the proposed project, except for Eritrea, Somalia (but is present in Somaliland and soon in Puntland as well) and Libya, as well as representations with the relevant regional organisations.

A Steering Committee chaired by the Trust Fund Manager of the Horn of Africa Window, bringing together the Member States Agencies contributing to the realisation of the objectives of the programme, will be created to guide the implementation, monitor progress and ensure that the required technical expertise is mobilised in a timely manner. The Steering Committee for the Khartoum process will be consulted on key strategic and operational decisions and kept informed about progress of implementation. The Technical Working Group created at the Senior Officials Meeting of the Khartoum Process at its meeting in London on 24 November 2015 will be involved in the priority setting and definition of interventions under the programme to ensure that the needs of the partner countries are fully met.

#### 4.4 Indicative budget

| Component                        | Amount in EUR thousands |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Policy harmonisation             | 5,000,000               |
| Capacity Building                | 25,000,000              |
| Protection                       | 7,000,000               |
| Raise awareness                  | 3,000,000               |
| Monitoring, audit and evaluation | N.A.                    |
| Communications and visibility    | N.A.                    |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>40,000,000</b>       |

#### 4.5 Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget at section 4.4. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the

Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

#### **4.6 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the partner countries.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is attached.

## APPENDIX I: INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

As identified in Sharm el Sheikh proposals (SeS), the *Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa* needs assessment (AMMF), Sudanese Ministry of Interior proposals (SMoI)

| COUNTRY   | WHERE IDENTIFIED? | ADDRESSED IN BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT? |
|---|-------------------|---|
| <b>DJIBOUTI</b>   |                   |   |
| Measures to identify, assist and protect people in need   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Assistance and training in data collection  | AMMF              | Yes*                                      |
| <b>ERITREA</b>  |                   |   |
| Capacity building for the judiciary   | SeS, AMMF         | Yes                                       |
| Awareness-raising   | SeS               | Yes                                       |
| Measures to identify, assist and protect people in need   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Assistance to develop or implement human trafficking regulations  | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| <b>ETHIOPIA</b>   |                   |   |
| Assistance for victims of trafficking and stranded migrants   | SeS               | Yes                                       |
| Awareness raising   | SeS               | Yes                                       |
| Capacity building for investigation and prosecution   | SeS, AMMF         | Yes                                       |
| Dialogue and information sharing with member states and other partners  | SeS               | Yes                                       |
| Development of national migration policy  | SeS               | Yes                                       |
| Assistance and training in data collection  | AMMF              | Yes*                                      |
| Equipment and training to improve border surveillance   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| <b>KENYA</b>  |                   |   |
| Measures to identify, assist and protect people in need   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Assistance in training in data collection   |                   |   |
| Awareness raising for political, judicial and societal actors/civil society and the media   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Equipment and training to improve border surveillance   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Mapping of national support services  | AMMF              | Not specifically                          |
| Help to operationalise Counter-trafficking in Persons Act   | AMMF              | Yes (in context of obj I)                 |
| <b>SOMALIA</b>  |                   |   |
| Assistance and training in data collection  | AMMF              | Yes*                                      |
| Assistance to develop or implement human trafficking regulations  | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Awareness raising for civil society and the media   | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| <b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>  |                   |   |
| Assistance and training in data collection  | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| Assistance to develop or implement human trafficking regulations  | AMMF              | Yes                                       |
| <b>SUDAN</b>  |                   |   |
| Assistance to develop or implement comprehensive migration policy, including human trafficking regulations                                | SMoI              | Yes                                       |
| Training for immigration and other border management officials and border police officers   | SMoI              | Yes                                       |
| Equipment and personnel for regional training centre in Khartoum  | SMoI              | Yes                                       |
| More female police officers   | AMMF              | Not ruled out                             |
| Improved border infrastructure at 17 crossing points (computers, cameras, scanners, servers, cars, aircraft )                             | SMoI              | In principle yes but aircraft unlikely    |
| 2 reception centres in Gadaref and Kassala, with custody rooms  | SMoI              | In principle could be funded later        |
| Improved migration management capacity and services (friendly entry and exit processing and assistance for victims and vulnerable people) | SMoI              | Yes                                       |
| Awareness raising and promotion of legal migration (government institutions, civil society and the media )                                | SMoI              | Yes                                       |

|  |      |     |
|--|------|-----|
| Better communication with neighbouring countries to identify synergies | AMMF | Yes |
| UGANDA   |      |     |
| Measures to identify, assist and protect people in need                | AMMF | Yes |
| Equipment and training to improve border surveillance                  | AMMF | Yes |

\* May be addressed principally through the *Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa* project

## BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT: Indicative Logical Framework

### OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To improve migration management in the region, and in particular to curb the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa.

| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES  | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS   | MEANS OF VERIFICATION   | ASSUMPTIONS  |
|--|---|---|--|
| (I) To support governments to develop, enact and eventually implement policies, laws and procedures on migration management, including dealing with trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in accordance with the relevant international law and principles, and promoting harmonisation and exchange of best practices.   | <p>Number of countries with comprehensive national migration strategies drafted or adopted</p> <p>Number of countries with strategies, action plans and appropriate legislation for addressing trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants</p>  | <p>Reports from UN, IOM, UNHCR, UNODC</p> <p>Government reports</p> <p>IGAD reports</p>             | Political support at the highest level for adapting legislation to meet international standards.   |
| (II) To strengthen the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration management (such as front-line officials, law enforcement officers, or judicial bodies) by training officials, by improving procedures for investigating and prosecuting cases of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; by improving data collection and promoting sharing of information; by supplying government offices and border management posts with essential tools and equipment, and possibly with infrastructure development; by promoting improved | <p>Number of training courses or regional facilities in place</p> <p>Number of immigration officers, border guards and other law enforcement officials trained on migrants' rights, child protection, prevention of sexual violence</p> <p>Number of government offices and border management posts provided with essential tools and equipment</p> <p>Evidence of coordination between institutions and agencies</p> | <p>Reports by programme implementers</p> <p>User surveys</p> <p>Reports by independent monitors</p> | Senior officials and staff of border management or other migration-related agencies are willing to undergo training, to learn new methodologies and to put them into practice. |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| coordination between different institutions and agencies involved.   |   |  |  |
| (III) To identify, assist and provide protection for victims of trafficking in human beings and vulnerable smuggled migrants, especially women and children and other vulnerable groups. | Number of cases of traffickers and smugglers prosecuted<br><br>Number of cases of victims of human trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants identified and assisted | Reports from IOM, UNHCR, UNODC<br><br>Data generated from programmes implemented under the Trust Fund<br><br>Reports from independent monitors | Environments are not too dangerous to establish appropriate facilities and services<br><br>International and local organisations are willing to participate in a spirit of genuine cooperation |
| (IV) To raise awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of alternative options.   | Numbers of irregular migrants<br><br>Numbers of regular migrants  | IOM, UNODC<br><br>National statistics  | Target population has access to radio and other media and is able to read written information sheets.  |

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

- (I) national legislation developed in coherence with international standards; accession to the UN Palermo Protocols; national plans and strategies on migration, and in particular against smuggling and trafficking, developed and fully implemented.
- (II) enhanced capacity of beneficiary countries to manage migration effectively, persons in need identified and assisted; increase in number of trafficking and smuggling cases investigated and brought to court; judicial authorities empowered to prosecute; prosecution procedures harmonised; officials trained in rights-respectful management of migrants, including refugees and irregular migrants; data collection improved and information shared; border management offices adequately equipped; reduced corruption amongst officials.
- (III) improved access to justice and to protection facilities for irregular migrants, prospective migrants, and for victims of trafficking; improved protection for women and children (street children, child soldiers, unaccompanied migrants); recourse to methods that provide alternatives to the use of smugglers; improved and new possibilities for returnees and reintegrated persons.
- (IV) greater awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration and the alternative options disseminated throughout state/subnational/local services and media, as well as in civil society and in educational institutions and to the general public.