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Better Migration Management
Horn of Africa

Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process): T05 – EUTF – HoA – REG – 09

Final Report

1st April 2016 to 30th September 2019

Better Migration Management Programme

Implemented by



Programme Details

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¹ Participation of Egypt and Tunisia is foreseen for activities of a regional nature within the limits of Article 6.4 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. Uganda, which is hosting refugees from South Sudan, is a country of transit for refugees and migrants from the region.

² South Sudan is currently not addressed due to the security situation.

³ The financial volume deviates from the volume stated in the official Delegation Agreement as it reflects the total contribution of the BMZ in order to operationalise the BMM Programme.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACBC	African Capacity Building Centre
AGAR	Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society
AGO	Federal Attorney General's Office
AMMi	Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa
AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
API	Advanced Passenger Information
AU	African Union
AU HoAI	African Union Horn of Africa Initiative
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Return
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BC	British Council
BCP	Border crossing point
BID	Best Interest Determination
BMC	Border Management Committee
BMM	Better Migration Management
BMS	Border Management Secretariat
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
BoLSA	Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs
CIVIPOL	<i>Société de conseil et de service du ministère de l'Intérieur (France)</i>
CNDH	<i>Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme</i>
COR	Commission of Refugees
COPTIP	Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTIP	Counter Trafficking in Persons
CTIP AC	Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EATTF	Ethiopian Anti-Trafficking Task Force
EF	Expertise France
EU	European Union
UNPEUD	EU Delegation
EUTF	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FSCE	Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</i>
GoSE	Government of the State Eritrea
HAART	Awareness Against Human Trafficking
HADS	Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services
HAKAD (COHATUS)	Counter-Human Trafficking Agency of Somaliland
HoA	Horn of Africa
HoAI	Horn of Africa Initiative
IBM	Integrated border management
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDoPS	Italian Department of Public Security
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IT	Information Technology
JLSI	Judicial and Legal Sciences Institute
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
KIMS	Kenya Institute of Migration Studies

KMF	Kenya Migration Factsheet
KMYA	Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KP	Khartoum Process
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MIEUX	Migration-EU-Expertise
MMTF	Mixed Migration Task Force
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Migration Response Centre
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCT	National Committee on Counter Trafficking
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
ONARS	Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés
OPRIFS	Organisation for the Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
OSE	Office of the Special Envoy
PNR	Passenger Name Records
RCP	Regional Consultative Process
RI	Result Indicator
RMCC	Regional Migration Coordination Committee
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF)
SC	Steering Committee
SCI	Save the Children International
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPF	Somalia Police Force
SNNPR	Southern Nation and Nationalities People's Region
SOI	Specific Objective Indicator
SoM	Smuggling of Migrants
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SORD	Sudanese Organisation for Research and Development
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
TFHTS	Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling
TLHE	Timret Lehiwot Ethiopia
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
TOR	Terms of References
ToT	Training of trainers
UASM	Unaccompanied and/or separated minors
UYDEL	Uganda Youth Development Link
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNTOC
VCMS
VoT
WoM

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
Victim Case Management System
Victims of Trafficking
Word of Mouth

Executive Summary

This report covers the period 1st April 2016 – 30^h September 2019. It focusses on presenting the results obtained versus the indicators during the full implementation period. The Programme achieved 57% of all indicators; 40% were partially achieved⁴. Overall, the BMM Programme reached more than 200,000 persons in the Horn of Africa (HoA). The Programme engaged around 16,600 government and civil society representatives in workshops, trainings, roundtable discussions or other events. Approximately 60 government institutions and 40 civil society actors were supported. In its protection and awareness raising components, BMM reached over 18,200 vulnerable migrants with assistance services and 174,600 potential migrants with outreach activities.

Component 1: Policy harmonisation and cooperation

BMM strengthened bilateral cooperation through facilitating eight cross-border exchanges on specific thematic issues which were particularly relevant to neighbouring partner countries including seasonal labour migration, anti-trafficking and -smuggling as well as border management. On the national level, BMM invested considerable efforts to support National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM) or related entities in the target countries. Inter-ministerial cooperation was supported through 98 capacity building measures including regular and thematic meetings of coordination mechanisms, workshops on the whole-of-government approach and trainings on migration policy. In Kenya, a flagship course on migration management was launched. The first student cohort of 27 (9 female) government officials from four BMM countries started the post-graduate diploma course in May 2019.

Component 2: Capacity Building

Capacity building took place in form of trainings, workshops, study tours, secondment of integrated experts and provision of equipment (e.g. office furniture, IT and investigative equipment). In total, 232 capacity building measures for 5,224 (1,205 female⁵) stakeholders were conducted across the region under Component 2. Around 23% of training participants were women. Training measures focussed on three areas of competence: investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) cases, identification and referral of migrants, and border management.

The capacities of 1,648 government actors from judiciary and law enforcement to investigate and prosecute TiP and SoM cases were enhanced through trainings in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and at regional level. A total of 2,183 first responders received training on identification and referral of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking (VoT) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. In Sudan and Somalia, where no systematic referral mechanisms for migrants are in place on national level, procedures were jointly developed with all state-level stakeholders for a reformed migrant referral system in El Gedaref and in Somaliland.

Capacity building measures on border management were conducted for 1,448 government officials. In total, 64 border crossing points (BCP) were supported with equipment and technical support in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The trainings and

⁴ Result Indicator (RI) 3.5.1 was not achieved, since BMM/IOM did not register sufficient demand and thus, reallocated its support to RI 3.5.2.

⁵ Female beneficiaries are only stated, if there have been female beneficiaries.

workshops focussed on integrated border management (IBM), document examination and fraud detection, as well as operation of one stop border posts (OSBPs).

Component 3: Protection

The Programme contributed to enhanced regional cooperation on migrant protection through facilitating nine regional thematic conferences on issues such as witness protection, child protection, and migrant rights. At the regional conferences, state and non-state actors discussed and agreed upon practical recommendations for joint follow-up. An effective coordination platform for civil society organisations (CSO) was established in form of the Regional CSO Forum on Safe and Fair Migration to which BMM provided continuous advisory and operational support.

Throughout the first programme phase, BMM assisted 18,229 (6,717 female, 5,704 children) vulnerable migrants, thereof 1,193 (889 female, 332 children) VoT, through protection services in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan. In total, 9,141 (5,143 female, 2,822 children) vulnerable migrants and VoT were provided with accommodation, basic services and counselling in shelters for VoT in Ethiopia and Kenya as well as in Migration Response Centres (MRC) and drop-in centres in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. Through mobile health units and clinics in Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan 6,759 (907 female, 1,256 children) migrants received medical and psychosocial assistance. Legal aid was provided to 117 (78 female, 9 children) migrants in Kenya and Sudan. BMM enhanced specialised protection services such as counselling, family reunification and local integration for 1,413 (545 female) children and youth in Ethiopia. Finally, 799 (44 female, 212 children) VoT and stranded migrants were supported with Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR); primarily to Ethiopia.

Moreover, BMM supported protection facilities and service providers through operational support and capacity building measures on topics such as referral and protection of vulnerable migrants, service provision, child protection and migrant rights. 3,762 social workers, CSOs and national as well as local government actors gained the necessary knowledge and skills for improved protection of migrants in 132 trainings and workshops.

Component 4: Awareness Raising

BMM implemented community-based awareness raising activities in close collaboration with local CSOs in eight priority areas in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan. In total, 138,280 potential migrants, host community members and migrants were informed about safe migration and alternative livelihood options through peer-to-peer education, community dialogue programmes, cultural performances and campaigns. In Uganda, 3,983 vulnerable migrants and Ugandans were engaged through an online and offline communication platform for information provision on migration and referral as well as community outreach activities. Furthermore, BMM reached approximately 11,000 migrants, host community members and stakeholders in public events on migration and TiP connecting the respective communities.

1 Context of the action

The HoA region is characterised by complex migration dynamics with a long history of intra-regional and inter-regional population movements through both regular and irregular channels. Migration within, from and to the HoA region is fuelled by various political, socio-economic and environmental factors. The drivers for and extent of mobility of persons varies from country to country. Some people on the move use irregular migration channels to flee political unrest, persecution and conflict, while others leave situations of extreme resource scarcity, including environmental change, drought, crop failure, food insecurity and severe poverty. 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 women, unaccompanied and/or separated minors (UASM), asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons. SoM and certain TiP networks in the region are highly organised. Countries in the HoA region can be characterised, to differing extents, as countries of origin, transit and destination for the various types of migrants, including those that have fallen victim to TiP.

The BMM Programme is based on the third objective of the European Union (EU) Trust Fund (EUTF), namely “improved migration management in countries of origin and transit”. It is also contributing to the second objective of the EUTF that is “strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people”. Migration movements in the region are characterised by persons with different profiles and varying levels of vulnerabilities and needs. These include migrant workers (both regular and irregular), refugees, asylum seekers, smuggled migrants, transnationally trafficked persons, UASM, environmental migrants, stranded migrants, victims of exploitation and abuse, and family members seeking to reunite with their relatives.

The BMM Programme tackles these challenges through a regional approach. It provides capacity building to improve migration management, in particular to prevent and address irregular migration, including TiP and SoM. The intervention logic is based on four components: (1) support for policy and legislative development and harmonisation for better migration and border governance (2) capacity building in the form of training, technical assistance and the provision of appropriate equipment to those implementing migration related policies; (3) support to the identification, assistance and protection of migrants in need; and (4) awareness raising with regard to alternative livelihood options, including safe migration. Activities are conducted in full respect of the human rights of migrants, regardless of their migratory status, and in support of the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as children, women, elderly people, VoT, smuggled migrants and people who have become targets of xenophobia.

The Programme is jointly implemented by GIZ, BC, CIVIPOL, EF, IDoPS, IOM and UNODC. The interventions take place in the member states of the Khartoum Process (KP): Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda.⁶

⁶ The participation of Egypt and Tunisia has been foreseen for regional activities only.

2 Achievements against specific objectives and results⁷

This chapter provides an overview of the most important achievements accomplished during the entire programme period 1st April 2016 – 30th September 2019. It is structured along the logframe's four components and describes interventions implemented and results obtained versus the logframe indicators. Where applicable, the information is provided per country. Reasons for deviations are stated in section 4 of the report.

2.1. Component 1: Policy harmonisation and cooperation

The aim of Component 1 was to support national governments in developing a coherent approach to managing migration in their respective countries as well as beyond their borders on a regional level. Out of 10 specific objective indicators (SOI) and result indicators (RI), a majority of 80% were partially achieved; two were fully achieved. Key achievements were the enhanced cooperation created between institutions as a result from the cross-border exchanges as well as the finalisation of the migration policies in Kenya and South Sudan. The result indicators under Component 1 were mostly partially achieved. This was based on the fact that the deliverables in all three results required extensive advocacy efforts as well as political commitment from partner side to establish an NCM, develop a migration policy and ratify the UNTOC and its Protocols. Nevertheless, BMM/IOM and UNODC managed to deliver good results, building success on continuous support to partner government in the years before BMM implementation, whereas BMM/GIZ successfully strengthened engagement between national and sub-national level as well as between governmental and non-governmental actors.

SO 1: To strengthen national governments in pursuing a whole-of-government approach to migration and border governance with the aim to effectively address TiP and SoM, thus allowing for regional policy harmonisation and cooperation in accordance with the relevant international conventions and standards as well as regional policy frameworks.

The Programme based its intervention on a whole-of-government but also a whole-of-society approach. The latter became crucial to implementation as the cooperation of the civil society was key to providing protection services to migrants and thus addressing migration management in accordance with international standards. To this end, the Programme not only supported engagement of all ministries and authorities involved in migration management but also ensured engagement of local level authorities as well as CSOs. As a result, mutual trust and strengthened relationships were fostered leading to improved communication and willingness to better dialogues and cooperate with each other.

SOI 1.1: Unified positions of each KP member state voiced coherently at all regional fora and systematic reporting back to national level established (Target: all BMM countries)

⁷ For a detailed overview of the status and progress achieved against each logframe indicator, please see Annex I. In addition, an overview of all documents produced can be found in annex 4.

The specific objective indicator was **partially achieved**. SOI 1.1 was only partially achieved due to a lack of actual leverage over the indicator. The Programme was active on an operational/ technical level where it was able to engage with counterparts and foster change. However, the Programme found that it had little means to influence how member states voiced their positions in political fora and report back to the national level.

The BMM partner countries, with the exception of Eritrea and Uganda, participated continuously and voiced coherently their positions in the three regional fora on migration relevant for the HoA region, i.e. the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process (RCP) and Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC)⁸, the African Union (AU) Horn of Africa Initiative (AU HoAI) and the KP. During the programme period, Eritrea did not take part in the IGAD RMCC/RCP since it wasn't a member of IGAD; Uganda did not participate in the AU HoAI. Active engagement in the fora was ensured through consistent participation by national focal points in Senior Officials and Thematic Meetings. Except for Djibouti and Somalia, the focal points for all three regional fora were located within the same ministry, namely the MoFA. Systems for reporting back from regional fora to the national level varied from country to country and was done in the most structured way in Kenya. The Kenyan focal points regularly reported from the regional fora at the quarterly NCM meetings; the respective section in the NCM meeting minutes documented reported information. In the other partner countries reporting back was organised informally through irregular debriefings to officials of the relevant ministries and/or to the chairperson of the NCM or related coordination structures. In Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Anti-Trafficking Task Force (EATTF) called for specific inter-institutional meetings in case of important outcomes of a regional forum.

Regarding the three fora itself, IGAD's position to act as a liaison between regional fora was strengthened. IGAD was admitted as an observer to the KP and first participated in the Senior Officials Meeting in April 2017. In 2018, IGAD was confirmed as a regular member of the AU HoAI. To further increase coordination between the three different fora, updates on progress made were provided at fora meetings by the member states and thematic links and exchanges between the different fora were promoted. For instance, a trilateral thematic meeting between the KP, the AU HoAI and the Rabat Process⁹ on UASM was in 2017 in Egypt. Following the exchange, the KP member states reconfirmed their support for enhanced cooperation between these fora and reinforced dialogue concerning migration issues at intra-regional and intra-continental levels. Aside from IGAD, the KP and the AU HoAI intensified efforts to coordinate among member countries. Since 2018 both fora considerably increased the frequency of regional Senior Officials and Thematic Meetings as well as held trainings on TiP and SoM for government representatives. Moreover, the IGAD RCP/RMCC and the AU HoAI focussed on enhancing intra-continental coordination on migration in particular between the HoA and the Southern African region. In February 2019, the chairmanship of the KP was officially handed from Italy to Eritrea allowing for increased engagement of Eritrea at regional level.

SOI 1.2: Number of bilateral (cross-border) exchanges between policy makers and/or legislators on migration management (all BMM countries, Target: 6)

⁸ This report addresses the RCP and RMCC meetings as one forum since both are part of the IGAD Regional Migration Programme "Building Regional and National capacities for improved Migration Governance in the IGAD Region".

⁹ The Rabat Process, launched in 2006, is the platform for dialogue on migration and development between Europe and West Africa. <https://www.rabat-process.org/en/>.

The specific objective indicator was **achieved**. The Programme facilitated nine bilateral exchanges with 358 (65 female¹⁰) stakeholders.

Four cross-border exchanges were conducted by BMM/GIZ between the Amhara and Tigray regions in **Ethiopia** and Gedaref State in **Sudan** on the topic of improving the management of seasonal labour migration for the agricultural sector. The exchanges were attended by 212 (36 female) delegates, including from the federal and state/regional level from Ethiopia and Sudan, as well as the private sector, community leaders, academic institutions and CSOs. Participants developed with the support of BMM an action plan covering the areas 1) policy harmonisation and legal reform, 2) protection and (health) services, 3) cross-border coordination as well as 4) border management/immigration processes and procedures. Its implementation will be supported in phase II of the Programme.¹¹

Two cross-border exchanges were facilitated by BMM/GIZ between **Ethiopia** and **Kenya**. In total, 93 (14 female) stakeholders met with the objective of developing mutually beneficial strategies to improve border management and coordination as well as operationalise OSBPs between the two countries. As a result, a committee was formed on Ethiopian side to conduct an assessment on the feasibility of opening more points of entry/exit, specifically at the Siftu-Mandera border between Ethiopia and Kenya.¹² The same committee also submitted its plan and requested support of BMM to conduct visits of the Kenyan Border Management Secretariat (BMS) to assess the formation, structure and day-to-day work of the secretariat so that the Ethiopian government is able to gain experience and would be able to form its own BMS or a similar structure that can work jointly with the Kenyan Government. BMM/GIZ plans to follow up and support both governments under BMM II.

Two additional cross-border exchanges were held by BMM/GIZ between Djibouti and **Somaliland, Somalia** on maritime TiP and SoM with a total of 36 (4 female) coast guards attending from both countries. As a result, an aide memoire was signed committing the parties to establish an effective and continuous collaboration to achieve better maritime cooperation to combat TiP in territorial waters and to support referral of VoTs to relevant services. The cooperation focussed on joint capacity building and sharing of experiences and best practises. Joint trainings were initiated as of June 2019 with participants identifying a step-by-step plan to coordinate the identification of different categories of vulnerable migrants, who to alert, what information is required and what decisions need to be made. These exchanges provided an opportunity for discussions on practical strategies to improve communication, coordination and collaboration between the coast guards from both countries.¹³

One cross-border exchange was conducted by BMM/UNODC between **Kenya** and **Uganda** on improving international cooperation in criminal matters, including TiP and SoM. 19 (11 female) representatives from the Kenyan Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTiP) Advisory Committee (CTiP AC) and the Ugandan Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) shared information and their experience in the field of TiP and SoM including for example Kenya's and Uganda's respective legal framework governing TiP and SoM, the roles of the two task forces in their respective countries, the respective national

¹⁰ Female participants are only indicated if data was registered in the M&E system.

¹¹ Due to the prevailing security situation in Sudan, the implementation of the action plan could not be supported under BMM I.

¹² On Kenyan side, such committees already exist and are organised as Border Management Committees (BMC) which are managed by the BMS.

¹³ Due to the launch of the Red Sea Programme, it is not envisaged that BMM will continue with its exclusive support to coast guards under BMM II.

referral mechanisms (NRM) in both countries, identification of areas of cooperation as well as joint interests in addition to possible practical approaches to cross-border collaboration in countering TiP and SoM. As a result, the representatives agreed to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two countries. This aimed to improve cooperation on addressing TiP, establishing a joint mechanism to check groups of children traveling across the border or implementing joint trainings for immigration officers and other stakeholders.

R 1.1.: Governments establish coherent government coordination mechanisms to manage migration and address TiP and SoM

The Programme addressed the result through an intervention at different levels to initiate change processes. At the individual level, government officials gained a better understanding of migration dynamics and concepts, as well as acquired the necessary skills to steer and manage the necessary change processes in their organisations. In total, 98 capacity development measures took place on topics related to migration governance and management. Due to the better trained officials, internal processes of the NCM or anti-trafficking taskforces respectively were improved for example in the area of coordination, planning, monitoring, data management or referral, leading to stronger institutions at the organisational level. Complementary to the national level, the Programme supported the strengthening or set-up of corresponding coordination mechanisms at the local level, e.g. in Djibouti, Ethiopia or Sudan, which created capacity at the level where migration effectively happens. On the systemic level, a whole-of-society approach was advocated by the Programme; relevant governmental authorities but also CSOs met in coordination and technical meetings to discuss issues pertaining to migration including TiP and SoM at the local and national levels. This created mutual trust and greater capacity for joint action between the relevant governmental and non-governmental actors. At the same time, the Programme promoted a greater exchange between actors, governmental as well as non-governmental, at the local and national levels to create stronger linkages – a process to be continued more strongly under BMM II. Overall, the Programme intervention under R 1.1. led to new and strengthened cooperation systems between the different governmental and non-governmental actors. This is a pre-condition to successfully reform the rule of law institutions for TiP and SoM under Component 2 and the design, roll-out and sustainability of the referral mechanisms under Component 3.

RI 1.1.1: Number of nationally endorsed terms of reference (TOR) and validated National Action Plans (NAP) for inter-ministerial (whole-of-government) coordination mechanisms. (all BMM countries, Target: 8)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Three countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) had an NCM with TORs and/ or a NAP in place. Relevant authorities in all countries improved their capacity for migration management and received relevant equipment. A regional diploma course for governmental staff concerned with migration management was established.

On **regional** level, the Programme facilitated the development of a post-graduate diploma course in migration studies under the Kenya Institute of Migration Studies (KIMS). The KIMS was designed to bring together all migration-related training and research in an inter-agency regional centre of excellence under the Department of Immigration. The first course was

launched in the University of Nairobi in May 2019 and included 27 (9 female) students from Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The 19 Kenyan students originated from four different departments – Immigration, Foreign Affairs, Labour and Police – emphasising a whole-of-government approach to migration governance. In line with the Programme, the developed course aimed to broaden the debate on migration governance among policy makers to include aspects of forced and irregular migration, migration for development, legal frameworks and security. During a study tour to Uganda, course participants experienced effective border management at a one stop land border point and Entebbe Airport, visited the Kenyan Embassy, engaged with Ugandan Immigration, witnessed the impact of forced migration on migrants and host communities in a refugee camp and engaged with CSOs on TIP. In addition, BMM/IOM supported the establishment of a fraud detection lab at Nairobi International Airport that served this academic course as well as specialised technical short courses. To shape the vision of the KIMS as a regional centre of excellence in migration studies, BMM facilitated study tours for the NCM to the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) in Moshi, the Training Centre for the Immigration Services in Ghana, the Germany Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and the University of Maastricht.

On national level, the Programme focussed on advocating a whole-of-government approach and lent its support to the MoI which as per presidential circular was designated as coordinator of issues pertaining to migration.¹⁴ the Programme redirected its focus to the sub-national level in order to support the local authorities, namely the prefectures, that dealt daily with the effects of migration. The Programme assisted with capacity building measures involving 57 (16 female) stakeholders improving their understanding of the modalities of migration coordination. Training participants from both local and national level underlined the need for coordination and cooperation at all levels. As a result, local authorities were empowered to take charge of coordinating migration management within and between their respective regions. At national level, a drafting workshop for the TORs of the NCM took place initiating the process towards forming a NCM for Djibouti. Office and IT equipment was delivered to the prefectures as well as the MoI in order to improve infrastructure and thus the administrative capacity of staff dealing with the influx of migrants navigating the regions on their way to the Red Sea.

The Government of the State **Eritrea** (GoSE) participated in May 2017 in a workshop that advocated the value of a whole-of-government approach. The workshop initiated a dialogue on migration management between 16 (4 female) representatives from the MoFA, Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), Ministry of Information, the National Union of Eritrean Women and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students.

In **Ethiopia**, the Programme supported the operative capacity of the EATTF delivering trainings as well as the necessary equipment. In total, 156 (26 female) members of the federal and regional task forces improved their leadership and management skills, information technology (IT) skills, techniques on identifying VoT, referral procedures as well as assistance to vulnerable migrants. BMM/GIZ assisted the EATTF secretariat in their annual planning as well as in the coordination and guidance of the regional task forces. Additional IT and office equipment was delivered for the EATTF secretariat to foster a stronger operational capacity.

¹⁴ The actual formation of an NCM remains to be seen under BMM II and to this end also the way of coordination between local and national level.

Furthermore, a study on the costs and benefits of migration to the sending, transit, and host communities in the central, northern, and western Gondar was commissioned, which showed the different economic aspects of migration in the local communities. BMM/IOM strengthened the capacity of the regional EATTF in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) regions. Following the success of the national EATTF, the regional task forces were established to contextualise gains made at the national level. These regional offices received infrastructural support for their respective secretariats in the form of office equipment such as computers and office furniture. Conducted trainings led to improved knowledge on key concepts of TiP, SoM, protection needs of vulnerable migrants, referral pathways as well as the need for a multi-sectoral approach to protection and provision of services. The support provided to the EATTF significantly increased interagency coordination mechanisms between government and non-governmental actors and extended anti-trafficking measures across the country.

In **Kenya**, a two-fold approach was taken in order to strengthen institutional as well as operational capacity. The Programme assisted the NCM in a process that led to identifying priorities, concretising objectives and shaping its strategic outlook for the next few years. The result was the Implementation Strategy for 2020-23, which was validated by NCM members in August 2019. The document outlined six priorities of the NCM for the next three years and captured national and global recommendations from the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Vision 2030. This supports not only harmonised action by involved line ministries but also indicates for donors potential areas of support. The NCM reviewed its TORs as part of the strategy consultations. Endorsement of the revised TORs will follow the publication of the strategy. In order to enhance the NCM's operational capacity, BMM/GIZ in cooperation with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) facilitated the development and validation of Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for the sharing of migration data among NCM members. In total, 82 (38 female) participants were engaged in training and the development of the data management SOPs. As a result, the NCM was enabled to publish a quarterly Kenya Migration Factsheet (KMF). The KMF motivated NCM members to apply the SOPs and share data among government agencies, but also highlighted challenges of data compatibility among different agencies that need to be addressed going forward. The Programme assisted the CTiP Secretariat with management tasks and supported the planning and validation process for a NAP 2018-23. TORs were developed but are yet to be validated.

In **Somalia**, BMM supported the Technical Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling (TFHTS) as well as the Office of the Special Envoy (OSE) in enhancing their strategic direction for migration management. 51 (15 female) representatives of the TFHTS expanded their understanding of the whole-of-government approach and of migration concepts. Furthermore, TORs for the TFHTS were developed and endorsed in April 2019. Since its induction training in January 2019, the task force met three times to discuss its roles and expectations on its coordinating body, the OSE. The OSE was supported in the development of a strategic plan to clarify roles, responsibilities and priorities of the coordination function within a whole-of-government approach to migration governance. The plan was finalised in September 2019 and is awaiting validation by relevant stakeholders. It assists the OSE to focus its work, reduce competition and overlap of responsibilities between other government agencies working on migration and will help the OSE to set priorities for capacity building. Under a Financing Agreement with the OSE, BMM supported one senior staff member in the OSE for four months in 2019 to finalise the strategic plan. Similar support was granted to the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) in Somaliland. The taskforce used to be largely dormant but was reinitiated; its

TORs were reviewed and endorsed in October 2018. The coordination body for TiP, the Counter-Human Trafficking Agency of Somaliland (HAKAD) under the MoI had a challenging start. BMM/GIZ/IOM supported the development of TORs to guide inter-agency working groups at the national and local level, but due to changes of staff and priorities in the ministry, they have not yet been endorsed.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ promoted the role and capacity of the National Committee on Counter Trafficking (NCCT) on national level and accompanied the establishment of corresponding structures at state level. This was achieved through the facilitation of joint field visits, the holding of coordination meetings between NCCT and state authorities as well as through capacity building workshops for 28 (3 female) migration stakeholders. The NCCT is currently formalising the collaboration with the state level to improve data sharing and referral of VoTs. Two state-based committees on mixed migration management were officially established by decree with the support of BMM in Gedaref and River Nile states based on the model developed in and by the Northern State. River Nile and Northern states' technical committees on migration management gained basic knowledge on migration management through a BMM/GIZ implemented training. Overall, the NCCT was aided in enhancing its connection to the state level (Eastern, Western and North Sudan). At national level, BMM/GIZ created opportunities to streamline the NCCT's partnership with international agencies which were active in the field of combatting TiP through coordination on the NCCT action plan's implementation. Several jointly organised events closely connected the NCCT to service providers from the civil society, which will play a key role in the future national referral system. The NCCT also adopted its multi-year action plan in 2018, which BMM/GIZ supported in its implementation. BMM/IOM facilitated a study tour to Kenya in April 2018 for key stakeholders who would be involved in the establishment of the NCM in Sudan. The study visit provided an opportunity to learn from the Kenyan NCM experience and enhanced their knowledge of the process of establishing and operationalising a NCM.

With the aim of strengthening existing NCM structures in **Uganda**, BMM/IOM supported a study visit to Kenya in February 2019. The visit provided for an exchange of information and good practices as well as dialogue on issues of mutual concern related to migration governance. Following the visit, the Government of Uganda revised the NCM's TORs to mainstream the NCM into the broader government coordination framework led by the Office of the Prime Minister's coordination unit. BMM/IOM also supported the NCM in forming a technical group to steer interventions for mainstreaming migration into the National Development Framework. The technical group was tasked to analyse Uganda's second National Development Plan (NDP). As a result, a study on issues of migration management was developed for the government's consideration in the development of the third NDP. BMM/IOM conducted three training sessions on migration management for a total of 69 (22 female) NCM representatives. The trainings advanced participants' knowledge on the nexus between migration and development, migration, environment and climate change. They also enhanced inter-agency cooperation in migration management, advanced knowledge on migration data management and how to improve data management in Uganda. To improve coordinated efforts towards combatting TiP, BMM/IOM provided operational funding support to the COPTIP to facilitate regular coordination of the national taskforce and to support the development of Uganda's second NAP for prevention of TiP in Uganda (2019-2024). Following consultations with key stakeholders at national and local level, the NAP was validated by all relevant stakeholders in August 2019 and presented to the COPTIP in September 2019. Using the Displacement Tracking Matrix, BMM/IOM contributed to increased knowledge on cross-

border population movements along Uganda – South Sudan and Uganda – Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) borders including number and profiles of migrants, reason for movement, intended destinations and others on protection related issues such as TiP. Monthly dashboards were produced and shared with relevant stakeholders, thereby informing programming and responses of various institutions.

RI 1.1.2: Regular meetings of inter-ministerial (whole-of-government) coordination mechanisms held, covering aspects of border governance, protection of human rights and the facilitation of regular migration in the context of addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. (Target: all BMM countries)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Three countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and one federal state (Somaliland) conducted regular coordination meetings on various topics.

In **Ethiopia**, the EATTF planned to hold monthly meetings; however, [REDACTED], the taskforce did not manage to carry out these meetings every month. Meetings took place approximately once per quarter. BMM/GIZ supported eleven meetings of the EATTF and BMM/IOM an additional five meetings. In addition, BMM/GIZ facilitated various planning meetings as well as lent its support to the EATTF's annual supervision missions to the regions. On regional level, the EATTF held four meetings in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNPR. These meetings enhanced coordination of activities by stakeholders involved in activities related to TiP and SoM. BMM/IOM also provided infrastructural support to four EATTF secretariats, which promoted the planning and coordination of these meetings, increased their frequency and output.

The **Kenya** NCM met quarterly, supported by the IGAD Regional Migration Programme. It effectively managed its business as a coordination platform for migration stakeholders on a day-to-day basis through its secretariat under the Department of Immigration.

The MMTF in Somaliland, **Somalia** met quarterly since 2018. The meetings were used to discuss its TORs, which were finalised in October 2018, to scope priorities for BMM II in May 2019 and to discuss responsibilities in the referral of vulnerable migrants.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM supported three regular NCM meetings with a total of 69 (22 female) participants. Members assessed for example the progress of implementation of the current annual NCM work plan, presented progress updates on related policy development as well as worked on a new NCM work plan. NCM members were also briefed on the GCM. Discussions were led on the incorporation of the GCM into national policy frameworks with subsequent identification of priority GCM objectives for Uganda and concrete actions for implementation.

In the remaining target countries, inter-ministerial (whole-of-government) coordination mechanisms do not exist as either coordination mechanisms have not been formed (Djibouti) or the existing mechanisms do not correspond fully to the whole-of government approach (Eritrea, Sudan). There has been no intervention in South Sudan so far due to security concerns.

R 1.2.: Comprehensive national migration policies / strategies are adopted in line with international and regional frameworks on migration management

Considering the ambitious scope of the result, the Programme managed to support the finalisation of the migration policies for Kenya and South Sudan, the drafting process of the labour migration policy in Sudan and the revision of the national regulations on foreign recruitment of labourers in Uganda. Furthermore, Ethiopia reached a stage of consultations allowing for the drafting of a migration policy to be launched under BMM II. Despite the slow and lengthy process, these policy documents will serve as a backbone to drive forward a unified approach towards migration or, in some cases where export and import of labour is prominent, set the stage to develop a specialised policy to manage labour migration. In order to facilitate the adoption of these policies, the Programme invested in a series of workshops and consultation meetings to bring stakeholders from various authorities together to foster a joint understanding and prioritisation, to deliver expertise on specialised topics relevant for the drafting process, and to provide continuous support throughout the development process.

RI 1.2.1: Number and quality of inclusive multi-stakeholder consultative meetings during the drafting, deliberation and validation process (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, Target: 6)

The result indicator was **achieved**. BMM/IOM supported eight consultative meetings during the drafting, deliberation and validation processes for national migration policies and strategies bringing together a total of 279 (118 female) stakeholders in four BMM countries.

On **regional** level, BMM/IOM reinforced regional coordination and knowledge-sharing on migration management, through facilitating benchmarking visits of members of the NCM from Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, to countries within the region and in other regions globally. Members of the NCMs of South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda successfully completed study visits to their counterpart in Kenya, where they exchanged experiences and good practises on the strategic and operational issues relating to the NCM and inter-agency coordination to improve IBM. BMM/IOM in collaboration with the UN Network on Migration Secretariat supported a regional consultative meeting on the GCM held in Nairobi in September 2019 with 55 (24 female) participants. The consultations brought together government, non-government and UN actors to promote a whole-of-government and -society approach which are two key guiding principles of the GCM and the UN Network on Migration. The consultations provided an opportunity for government and non-state actors, including members of civil society, academia, diaspora as well as UN partners, to engage actively in the discussions on country specific priorities based on the 23 objectives of the GCM. In addition, BMM/IOM, in collaboration with UNODC and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), conducted a regional training on International Migration Law. Senior technical officials in charge of law enforcement, justice, immigration and child protection at relevant government ministries and departments along with the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in Eastern Africa and HoA region shared their countries' good practises, legal instruments and experiences around the areas of counter TiP and SoM, protection of women and children as well as promoting regional cooperation. Overall, participants gained new knowledge on key migration legislation and instruments.

Following the first phase in the development of the **Djibouti** National Migration Profile, BMM/IOM held meetings with government stakeholders including the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs on the inclusion of comprehensive resource

documents to provide qualitative and quantitative data to be included in the national migration profile. Two studies on 1) 'Assessment of migrants residing in Djibouti Ville' that was concluded in September 2019 and 2) 'Health coverage of migrants in Djibouti' finalised in July 2019 were undertaken, with data collected through the studies to be included in the national migration profile. During the data collection phase of the study on internal migration, consultative sessions with community leaders were held which aimed at enhancing understanding of the existing needs and vulnerabilities of migrants residing in Djibouti. Consultations on the GCM, attended by 43 (10 female) stakeholders, took place in Djibouti Ville in September 2019.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/IOM supported two workshops for 38 (4 female) EATTF members on the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) in Adama (Oromia Region) in October 2018 and in Bahir Dar (Amhara Region) in September 2019. These workshops aimed to promote synergies in the operations of the EATTF with the RMPF. BMM/IOM in partnership with the EATTF completed a mapping assessment on existing migration-related legal and regulatory frameworks in Ethiopia with a validation workshop held in August 2019. The assessment report is expected to serve as a critical reference for the development of a National Migration Policy Framework for the country, based on the information provided in the form of a detailed inventory of Ethiopia's existing regulatory and legal frameworks on migration governance. In February 2018, BMM/IOM supported a national multi-stakeholder consultation on the GCM to discuss the zero draft as it relates to the migration context in Ethiopia and its operationalisation. The consultation provided a platform for the government to formulate recommendations for intergovernmental negotiations which would later be incorporated in the high-level discussions on the 23 objectives of the GCM. In September 2019, the Government of Ethiopia formally launched its implementation of the GCM following a consultation meeting in Addis Ababa where more than 34 (6 female) representatives drawn from a wide range of stakeholders met to identify key priorities from the 23 GCM objectives. The priority GCM objectives and activities identified by delegates were compiled into a draft report of recommendations and will be submitted to the EATTF for endorsement.

BMM/IOM supported the Government of **Kenya** through the NCM in the review of the Kenya National Migration Profile (2015) as well as in the development of a comprehensive national migration policy. During the drafting and validation process, BMM/IOM facilitated two multi-stakeholder consultative meetings on the migration profile and migration policy with 67 (27 female) stakeholders. The migration profile provides an overview of Kenya's migration data, trends and the country's legal framework and governance structures linked to migration and describes the impact of migration on the country's environment, health and socio-economic development. A validation workshop for the migration profile was held in July 2018 which offered an opportunity for key stakeholders to provide critical input to the document that was subsequently launched in May 2019. A workshop involving the NCM technical working group to review the draft migration policy for Kenya took place in January 2018 with 10 (3 female) participants. As a result, a validation workshop was held in July 2018 and the policy document was submitted to the Cabinet for approval. BMM/IOM supported the NCM in Kenya in hosting the 'National Migration Conference towards the Implementation of the GCM', which was held in Nairobi in July 2019. 67 (32 female) participants attended the conference representing all 48 agencies under the NCM as well as key stakeholders. Participants discussed key thematic areas of the GCM such as climate change, migration and development, protection of refugees among other vulnerable groups and developed key recommendations. In addition, a regional consultation forum was held in Nairobi in September 2019 on GCM and the UN Network on Migration, in line with the Kenya Government's commitment. The forum brought together 55 (24 female) stakeholders from government and non-government organisations as well as from

the civil society. The aim of the regional dialogue was to provide a platform for government and civil society to discuss GCM implementation priorities and to discuss modalities including the UN Network on Migration towards better migration management in the region.

In partnership with the **South Sudan** NCM, BMM/IOM (with joint funding from BMM and the Japanese Supplementary Budget) supported the development of a Comprehensive Migration Policy of the Republic of South Sudan. To this end, BMM/IOM supported two multi-stakeholder consultative meetings on the migration policy with 56 (7 female) stakeholders during the drafting and validation process. BMM/IOM also organised a GCM consultation with 18 (1 female) representatives from the government, CSOs and academia in Juba in September 2019. The national dialogue offered a platform for government and civil society to discuss GCM implementation priorities as well as to discuss modalities including the UN Network on Migration towards better migration management in South Sudan.

In **Sudan**, BMM/IOM, in collaboration with the National Population Council, conducted a policy mapping exercise with a focus on migration-related legislation. The main purpose was to provide a document that informed the design and development of a comprehensive National Migration Policy. The final draft was planned to be submitted for validation to the key stakeholders but because of the political situation in the country the final workshop was suspended. Additionally, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Labour in developing a comprehensive National Labour Migration Policy. The process of drafting the policy relied on extensive consultations with key stakeholders, undertaken through three multi-stakeholder workshops conducted from the period of November 2018 to May 2019. A total of 127 (74 female) participants from relevant ministries, recruitment agencies and universities attended the workshops. Due to the political situation, the final validation workshop for the policy draft was put on hold. In addition, BMM/IOM supported the Government of Sudan in hosting a roundtable discussion on the GCM with 28 (8 female) participants in November 2017. The roundtable discussions created a platform for dialogue among key stakeholders on each thematic area of the GCM. The discussions formed the basis for the formal submission of the government's input to the GCM Secretariat, following the identification of priority areas among the objectives of the GCM. A second workshop followed in May 2018 gathering 21 (9 female) representatives to discuss the draft version of the GCM negotiating text.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) in reviewing and updating the Employment Regulations of 2005 (Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad). Two stakeholder consultative meetings were held in December 2018 with 29 (11 female) participants in attendance. These consultative meetings provided the opportunity to receive critical feedback from stakeholders leading to the development of a comprehensive document which is to be endorsed by the national parliament. These activities promoted the contextualisation of relevant international conventions in the field of labour mobility and human development. BMM/IOM also organised a GCM consultation attended by 16 (6 female) stakeholders from government, CSOs and academia in September 2019. It created a platform for government and civil society to discuss GCM implementation priorities as well as modalities including the UN Network on Migration towards better migration management in Uganda.

RI 1.2.2: Examples of validation of draft policies by existing multi-stakeholder (government and civil society) fora (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD, Target: 3 countries)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Two (Kenya and South Sudan) out of the three targeted countries conducted validation sessions of the draft migration policies.

In partnership with the **Kenya** NCM, BMM/IOM supported the development of the Kenya National Migration Policy. BMM/IOM had previously provided support to draft the initial document in 2009 which could not be adopted before alignment with the 2010 constitution, and the East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol. This required a new round of reviews during the implementation of BMM. The policy is divided into nine chapters, addressing migration and security, migration and development, forced migration, facilitation of international mobility, cross cutting issues in migration, national coordination and international cooperation, migration data, information management and capacity building as well as policy implementation. The NCM jointly validated the policy in July 2018 and it is awaiting adoption by the Cabinet. The Kenya National Migration Policy outlines a comprehensive normative framework that will guide migration management, with the main goal of enhancing socio-economic development and security in the country, while taking into consideration the global policies and frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the GCM. The policy also promotes the mainstreaming of migration issues into national laws.

Regarding **South Sudan**, the validation workshop for the policy was held in February 2019 between relevant government ministries, the NHRI, UN system and academia among other key stakeholders. The result was the first migration policy for the country promoting a whole-of-government approach to migration management through the inclusion of cross-thematic areas such as the legal and institutional framework on free movement and border management, labour migration, forced migration as well as migration and development. The national migration policy was drafted in line with relevant international conventions and standards as well as regional policy frameworks thereby promoting regional policy harmonisation and cooperation in accordance with the relevant international conventions.

RI 1.2.3: Number of citations of international and regional frameworks of migration management in the national migration policies (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD, Target: 3 countries)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Two countries have developed national migration policies citing international and regional frameworks of migration management.

The policies of **Kenya** and **South Sudan** made a total of 44 citations of international and regional instruments. The Kenyan draft migration policy referred to 17 international conventions and protocols, eight regional frameworks on migration management and 21 citations of national frameworks on migration management. The South Sudan Comprehensive Migration Policy made references to ten international conventions and protocols, nine regional frameworks and 27 national legal frameworks. The citations refer for example to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Conventions against discrimination, the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and subsequent protocols or the Refugee Convention. The policies further cited other policy frameworks such as the African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework, the GCM, the UN Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

R 1.3: National legislations to domesticate the relevant international conventions in line with protection of human rights are drafted and enacted

Despite the ambitious result and the delayed start of implementation of BMM/UNODC, the Programme played a key role in Sudan becoming a party to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Furthermore, Somalia and South Sudan reached the final preparatory steps for the accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols and Eritrea for the SoM Protocol. To this end, BMM/UNODC dedicated continuous advocacy missions, meetings and awareness raising on the importance of the UNTOC and its Protocols in the fight against TiP and SoM. Regarding the domestication into national law, governments were enabled to revise laws accordingly improving for example definitions on SoM or developing additional regulations allowing for a smooth application of the law by practitioners.

RI 1.3.1: Number of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols (DJI/ERI/KEN/SOM/SSD/SUD/UGA, Target: 4 countries)¹⁵

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Three (Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan) out of four target countries already ratified the UNTOC, the TiP and SoM Protocols. Eritrea ratified only the UNTOC and the TiP Protocol, whereas Somalia and South Sudan ratified neither the UNTOC nor the TiP and SoM Protocols. Uganda ratified the UNTOC but only signed the Protocols. The BMM programme actively contributed to the ratification of the SoM Protocol in Sudan.

Table 1: Status of UNTOC and TiP/ SoM Protocol ratification¹⁶

Intl instruments	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
UNTOC	2005 (A)	2014 (A)	2007 (R)	2004 (A)	-	-	2004 (R)	2005 (R)
TiP Protocol	2005 (A)	2014 (A)	2012 (A)	2005 (A)	-	-	2014 (A)	2000 (S)
SOM Protocol	2005 (A)	-	2012 (A)	2005 (A)	-	-	2018 (A)	2000 (S)

During the implementation period, BMM/UNODC supported the ratification or accession process of states not yet party to the UNTOC (Somalia, South Sudan) and its Protocols (Eritrea, Uganda and Sudan). Seven capacity building measures on the UNTOC and its protocol were conducted for 156 (48 female) actors in the target countries and at regional level. In addition, five awareness raising workshops were held in Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan to sensitise 128 (52 female) government officials on the UNTOC and its Protocols.

The Government of the State **Eritrea** entered the process of finalisation of the accession process of the SOM protocol. Two workshops on the UNTOC and its Protocols were conducted between November 2018 and January 2019 aiming at presenting the framework and its implementation.

BMM/UNODC aided **Somalia** with its accession to the UNTOC and its Protocols. For this purpose, three pre-accession workshops were held in August and September 2018.

¹⁵ Ethiopia ratified the UNTOC, TiP and SoM Protocol. While it was not a target country as per logframe, it also benefitted from support under BMM/UNODC (s. RI 1.3.2).

¹⁶ The indicator referred uniquely to the term ratification (R). In practise, some countries acceded (A) to the UNTOC and its Protocols (which has the same legal effect). Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. Uganda only signed (S) the Protocols.

Furthermore, BMM/UNODC agreed with the Special Envoy for Children and Migrants Rights and focal point for TiP and SoM to develop a roadmap to support the signing of accession to the UNTOC.

In **South Sudan**, BMM/UNODC focussed on the ratification of the TiP Protocol. This included a comprehensive analysis of the legal status and institutional framework as well as the dissemination of recommendations to strengthen the response to TiP and enhance compliance with international standards. Additionally, an awareness raising workshop was held in Juba in May 2019 to inform about the international framework and national legislation.

In **Sudan**, BMM/UNODC conducted three workshops to raise awareness on the international framework and national legislation between September and December 2018. As a result of a regional workshop held in Vienna in October 2018, Sudan became a party to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

In March 2019, BMM/UNODC held a consultative workshop in **Uganda**. Participants were sensitised on the benefits of implementing the TiP Act in accordance to the TiP Protocol, and on the application of the SoM Protocol in national law.

RI 1.3.2: Number of legislation, decrees and regulations on TiP enacted by Khartoum Process member states (DJI/ERI/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, Target: 5 countries)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Three countries (Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan) had provisions on TiP in local law prior to BMM implementation. Due to the intervention of the Programme, 155 (37 female) stakeholders were capacitated by seven capacity building measures which improved their skills on how to revise and harmonise the TiP legislation.

In order to assess the current legislative situation in detail, BMM/UNODC conducted a desk review at **regional** level, with specific assessment missions to Djibouti (November 2018), Ethiopia (August 2018), Kenya (July 2018), Somalia (September 2018) and South Sudan (October/November 2018). The harmonisation of TiP legislation was promoted through a regional workshop in September 2018 bringing together prosecution representatives from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Egypt.

In **Ethiopia**, the Prime Minister's Office conducted research on the implementation of the Proclamation No. 909/2015 and prepared a draft amendment. Subsequently, BMM/UNODC provided support to the amendment process of the proclamation including the facilitation of four multi-stakeholder workshops to jointly review the Proclamation. The final output of the revised Proclamation was sent to the Council of Ministers for approval.

In **Kenya**, the CTiP AC, in partnership with AGO, developed implementing regulations to the Counter-TiP Act. The regulations underwent a validation exercise by stakeholders in January 2019.

BMM/UNODC conducted a comprehensive analysis of the legal status and institutional framework of the Republic of **South Sudan**'s implementation of the 'Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish TiP, Especially Women and Children', supplementing the UNTOC. BMM/UNODC developed recommendations, which were then disseminated to the authorities. The UNODC 'Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to TiP' was used to identify policy and legislative gaps and to conduct a mapping exercise of key stakeholders. BMM/UNODC and BMM/IOM subsequently developed and disseminated recommendations to

legislators and the authorities. The disseminated recommendations also included a plan of activities and proposed the establishment of a NRM.

In **Sudan**, the legal technical working group of the Judicial and Legal Sciences Institute (JLSI) published a paper on the legal considerations arising from a joint training of judges, prosecutors and police at the JLSI in 2017. Based on the seven considerations identified by the legal technical working group and its strong interest, BMM/UNODC held a workshop to discuss the use of tender of pardon provisions in October 2018. Moreover, the legal committee is reviewing Armed Forces Act 2007 and Khartoum state legislation on domestic service to harmonise them with Combating of Human Trafficking Act 2014.

RI 1.3.3: Number of legislation decrees and regulations on Smuggling of Migrants enacted by Khartoum Process member states (DJI/ERI/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, Target: 5 countries)

The indicator was **partially achieved**. Two (Djibouti and Kenya) out of five target countries enacted SoM provisions in local law prior to BMM implementation.

[REDACTED]

BMM/UNODC initiated a process of exploring the possibility of enacting an anti-SoM specific law. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In **Uganda**, BMM/UNODC focussed its support on legislation regarding SoM. An interagency roundtable discussion regarding the enactment of legislation criminalising SoM in support of the implementation of the SoM Protocol was held with 7 (2 female) key actors in November 2018.

2.2. Component 2: Capacity Building

The aim of Component 2 was to strengthen the capacity of all public, national institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management. Out of 6 specific objective indicators and result indicators, two were fully achieved and four were partially achieved. Key achievements include the improved capacity of first responders to identify and refer VoT and vulnerable migrants, enhanced skills of investigators and prosecutors to determine organised crimes with regard to TiP and SoM as well as to investigate these, and the improved capacity at BCP staff to manage migrants and goods crossing their borders. Beyond improved capacity of individuals, the Programme also contributed to improved operations of investigative units as well as border management institutions. Lastly, migrant referral systems were established or

strengthened permitting stakeholders to refer VoT and vulnerable migrants in a more systematic and time efficient manner according to their needs.

SO 2: To strengthen the capacity of all national institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management

The Programme based its intervention on a three-tier capacity development approach addressing the capacity at the individual, institutional and systemic level. Large scale training interventions improved the knowledge and skills at individual level, whereas at institutional level, the Programme worked on anchoring the new training curricula in the respective institutions and/or invested in improving operationality through equipment and revision/establishment of processes. Lastly, considerable efforts were invested to design migrant referral systems through a whole-of-society approach, bringing together stakeholders from governmental and non-governmental side, so that VoT and vulnerable migrants are adequately treated in the criminal justice chain as well as through protection services. In this regard, stakeholders developed an understanding of their respective roles and challenges fostering the required commitment to work together in order to design and implement efficient migrant referral systems.

SOI 2.1: Laws against human trafficking and migrant smuggling and standards for the protection of migrants are effectively implemented by government and non-government institutions (all countries, Target: 40% staff training completed, 30% agreed equipment delivered)

The specific objective indicator was **achieved**. The Programme reached 5,224 (1,205 female) actors of which 100% completed their training successfully. In 232 trainings, thereof 37 regional/bilateral, beneficiaries were familiarised with national laws and procedures as well as international standards regarding migration management and particularly TiP and SoM. 98% of the needed and agreed equipment was delivered and is operational in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.¹⁷

R 2.1: Increased numbers of transnational trafficking and smuggling cases investigated and brought to court – without criminalising the victims

The BMM/UNODC assessments of TiP/SoM registration in case management systems showed that data classification as per TiP/SoM did not take place since no provisions were made in the existing systems. Thus, the Programme was unable to measure the indicators under R 2.1. Since this information was only available at the end of reporting period 2018/19, the Programme refrained from suggesting new indicators as there would have been insufficient time to address them. Despite the absence of a case management system and thus, no possibility to report directly on the result, the Programme through CIVIPOL, IDoPS and UNODC brought significant support to law enforcement agencies, prosecution and judiciary to improve the criminal justice chain. At the individual level, investigators improved their understanding of TiP and SoM, their investigation techniques and investigation methods in a transnational organised crime context. At organisational level, BMM/UNODC strengthened the

¹⁷ Equipment was delivered based on BMM procurement principles. The agreed upon and not yet procured equipment will be delivered in BMM II

specialised investigative units in terms of training, processes and equipment leading to improved operational capacity, for example in Kenya and Ethiopia. At systemic level, the Programme brought together different institutions involved in criminal investigations. Law enforcement agencies, prosecution and judges were engaged in joint undertakings, e.g. trainings or workshops, to foster improved communication and cooperation that is necessary to improve the quality and robustness of cases when they are passed through the criminal justice chain.

RI 2.1.1: Number of investigations opened for transnational human trafficking or migrant smuggling according to national, regional and international legal frameworks (DJI/ERI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SSD/SUD, Target: 30% increase)

RI 2.1.2: Number of prosecutions opened for transnational human trafficking or migrant smuggling according to national, regional and international legal frameworks (DJI/ERI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SSD/SUD, Target: 20% increase)

The two result indicators were **partially achieved**. Due to the absence of a disaggregated case management system in the partner countries, the actual increase of investigations and prosecutions of TiP and SoM criminal cases opened could not be measured. However, 1,648 (424 female) investigators and prosecutors improved their knowledge and skills through capacity building that aimed at enabling them to open such TiP and SoM cases effectively.

On **regional** level, BMM/UNODC offered foundation trainings to representatives of different institutions from five BMM countries in its Regional Training Centre in Nairobi.¹⁸ The basis for the trainings was a standardised training curriculum with a training of trainers (ToT) and an Eastern Africa specific focus. It comprised theoretical, computer-based training as well as practical exercise components. In addition, BMM/EF identified and analysed good investigation and prosecution practises with a focus on Ethiopia but also other countries (Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan) which were published in a publication titled 'Ex-Change - Compendium of trafficked persons rights-centred practises during identification, investigations and court proceedings in East and Horn of Africa'. BMM/IDoPS facilitated the participation of law enforcement officers in four specialised trainings at the International School of Advanced Studies for 'The Prevention and The Fight Against Organised Crime' in Caserta, Italy. Due to the support of BMM/CIVIPOL, participants from investigative units improved their understanding of illicit financial flows and how to conduct financial investigations. Lastly, the German foundation WAYAMO facilitated two high-level meetings for the heads of the anti-trafficking units, Directors of Public Prosecutions, Directors of Criminal Investigations as well as Deputy Attorney Generals from the HoA region. Participants discussed opportunities and strategies for bilateral and regional judicial cooperation as well as for transnational organised crime, emerging security threats and crime patterns.

In **Djibouti**, BMM/UNODC conducted an assessment on data collection as well as a rapid training needs assessment on the capability and capacity of Djibouti law enforcement to investigate TiP offences. Trainings to meet these needs were offered by BMM/CIVIPOL in cooperation with GIZ, the MoI and the Ministry of Transport in February 2019. The training targeted officers of the national police and coast guards addressing investigation methods on

¹⁸ Beneficiary figures from regional trainings are disaggregated under their country of origin.

TiP and SoM. The training merged theoretical presentations with practical exercises and a simulation; it also included a specific module on financial investigations. In total, 89 (23 female) investigators enhanced their skills in investigating crimes.

In **Eritrea**, BMM/UNODC organised trainings and workshops which reached a total of 93 (12 female) stakeholders. Participants improved their knowledge and skills on various topics such as crime and criminal justice statistics and the importance of data collection, basic and specialised investigation techniques on TiP and SoM, illicit financial flows as well as international and regional police cooperation.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/UNODC conducted an assessment on data showing the gaps in the existing system which result from the majority of the data being recorded on paper and the general lack of a comprehensive case management system. As a result of the assessment, a workplan was drafted in order to support the Government of Ethiopia in improving the case management system. Equipment to improve capacities of the federal and state police was procured for the Specialist Investigations Unit and in particular its cyber team. The necessary equipment improved the work of the three subsections of the cyber team: the triage section which performs a triage role for phones, IT equipment and data storage devices; the cyber intelligence section; and the victim identification section. Training delivered by BMM/UNODC and CIVIPOL enabled investigators and prosecutors to improve their knowledge and skills on addressing TiP and SoM related crimes. BMM/GIZ focussed on trainings for witness management and support related to TiP and SoM cases. Judges were engaged by BMM/UNODC in a judicial colloquium on TiP and SoM cases. Lastly, in order to improve sustainability of the training material, BMM/CIVIPOL conducted a ToT in the Ethiopian Police University College. In total, 305 (62 female) investigators and prosecutors received training and were able to improve their contribution to on-going and future investigations and prosecutions.

In **Kenya**, the assessment indicated that no statistics were kept on TiP and SoM cases. Based on the identified problems, the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit created its own data collecting instrument in MS Excel and started producing statistics on TiP. BMM/UNODC implemented modular training, mentoring and hands-on supervision for example on TiP and SoM as well as 'Understanding Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing Children'. The intelligence and data will ultimately be shared with law enforcement, government, non-governmental organisations (NGO) and private sector platforms in a holistic operation. In support of the unit, BMM/UNODC procured furniture and computers. Beneficiaries improved their knowledge on international cooperation on criminal matters as well as witness protection related to TiP and SoM. The latter training informed participants about legal and conceptual aspects of TiP and SoM, challenges and obstacles in protecting victim-witnesses in TiP cases, the need for multi-agency approaches for victim-witness psycho-social support, and a review of intelligence concepts and collection methodologies. Training was also provided by BMM/CIVIPOL focusing on investigation methods with a victim-oriented approach. Overall, 562 (211 female) investigators and prosecutors received training and improved their capacity.

In **Somalia**, the transnational organised crime unit was able to improve its capacity to effectively respond to, investigate and prosecute cases of TiP and SoM through equipment provision and training. In total, three locations (i.e. Banadir, Puntland and Southwest) were supported leading to the operationalisation of the respective three transnational crime units. Post training deployment was overseen by a BMM/UNODC mentor, in conjunction with the

existing mentorship programme. In total, 125 (14 female) investigators and prosecutors were able to improve their knowledge and skills on investigating and prosecuting TiP and SoM cases. In Somaliland, BMM/UNODC supported the state's capacity to investigate and prosecute TiP and migrant smuggling cases by improving a prisons database. An assessment was carried out in Somalia and Somaliland in 2018. As a result, specialist investigative equipment was procured for the Somali Police Force (SPF in the states Benadir (Mogadishu); South West (Baidoa); Puntland (Garowe). In conjunction with the procurement of equipment, BMM/UNODC also provided basic trainings for police on how to enable the SPF to investigate TiP and SoM cases both in Mogadishu and in Garowe as well as mentoring.

South Sudan did not have a dedicated institution which leads TiP interventions since TiP was perceived as an ordinary crime, and criminal justice practitioners addressed cases as "illegal migration". There were almost no investigations carried out by law enforcement officers due to limited knowledge of what TiP involved and how the cases should be handled. To address this gap, BMM/UNODC implemented two trainings targeting a total of 38 law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners. The trainings improved the knowledge and skills of participants to identify and investigate TIP cases.

In **Sudan**, BMM/UNODC delivered foundation skills workshops as well as advanced investigation skills trainings to strengthen the capacity of Sudanese law enforcement officers to investigate and prosecute TiP cases. Topics covered included proactive and reactive investigation, crime scene examination and surveillance techniques. Additionally, BMM/UNODC fostered local training capacity at the JSLI. Firstly, the creation of a trainer pool from training graduates was supported to take advantage of candidates that are already familiar with the subject matter. Secondly, a ToT was offered to participants from police, judiciary, MoJ, NCCT members and lawyers. Subsequently, the selected future trainers received mentoring through their inclusion as co-trainers in project workshops. At the end of the reporting period, the foundation skills training programme was already fully localised, with the curriculum and training aids belonging to JSLI and the course being conducted exclusively by national trainers. Sudanese prosecutors and defence lawyers strengthened their practical skills through trainings, including mock trials. Through participation in the trainings, the prosecutors learned about ways to improve the quality of prosecutions of TiP cases, to ensure respect for the rights of defendants to a fair trial, to reduce the stress on victims and witnesses, and to minimise the likelihood of re-traumatisation. The courtroom skills training involved continuing development and improvement of the skills required to lead witnesses, cross-examine opponent witnesses, produce exhibits and make objections and included participation from all relevant actors. Furthermore, the topic of witness protection was incorporated into all training curricula as part of the broader topic of victim/witness care and protection. Additionally, BMM/UNODC strengthened the role of the JSLI, the institution which delivers these trainings, through provision of equipment in order to upgrade court rooms and the technical means available for trials. BMM/CIVIPOL implemented a training on advanced investigation skills including a field surveillance exercise and victim interviewing simulation in the Police Training Authority in Khartoum. A total of 287 (37 female) investigators and prosecutors improved their performance and are therefore enabled to contribute more meaningful in investigations and prosecutions.

In **Uganda**, BMM/UNODC facilitated a training on international cooperation in criminal matters for investigators from the Directorate of Criminal Investigations in Entebbe. The workshop provided a platform to discuss the challenges of inter-agency coordination related to international cooperation in criminal matters and identified potential technical assistance for

effective implementation of above-mentioned international instruments in Uganda. Additionally, training was provided by BMM/CIVIPOL focussing on investigation methods with a victim-oriented approach. In total, 144 (65 female) investigators and prosecutors enhanced their expertise.

R 2.2: Capacities of immigration, police and judiciary are strengthened to identify and assist vulnerable migrants, refugees and trafficked persons

The Programme applied a multi-level capacity development approach to address this result. At the systemic level, BMM/GIZ and IOM supported national partners in developing the mechanisms and tools to identify and refer migrants. At the organisational level, BMM/GIZ and EF strengthened the institutional capacity of the responsible national anti-trafficking bodies to coordinate actors in the referrals process. At the individual level, BMM/GIZ, EF, IDoPS and IOM delivered a large number of trainings to state and non-state first responders that enabled them to apply the newly developed SOPs. In reference to the percentage targets of RI 2.2.1 and RI 2.2.2, BMM/GIZ was not able to measure them due to the absence of a case management system. To address these constraints, BMM/GIZ built up improved data management capacity within non-governmental service providers in view of better reporting through NGOs. In parallel, there was a continuous need to strengthen case management systems of criminal investigation departments and prosecution as was originally foreseen to be supported by BMM/UNODC but did not take place due to a shortened implementation time period.

RI 2.2.1: Number of identified cases reported by the national authorities. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD, Target: 60% increase in cases, 40% first responders apply knowledge)

The result indicator was **partially achieved** with regard to **its first target**, i.e. 60 % increase in cases of identified TiP and SoM cases. Due to the absence of case management systems, an increase in cases could not be measured.¹⁹ The **second target**, i.e. 40% of trained first responders²⁰, public officials and service providers indicate application of obtained knowledge, was fully **achieved**. 77% of first responders trained in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya indicate the application of obtained knowledge. This was assessed in a post-training evaluation conducted in July-September 2019.²¹ Additionally, 99% of trainees from the three countries confirmed that due to the training they can better assist migrants and VoT than before the training. Overall, 2,128 (523 female) first responders participated successfully in capacity building measures on identification and referral of vulnerable migrants and VoT in six countries and at regional level.

On **regional level**, BMM/GIZ facilitated with BMM/IDoPS a study tour for the Djibouti and Somaliland coast guards to Italy in November 2018, to learn about good practises regarding the identification, referral and protection of VoTs in a maritime environment. The joint study

¹⁹ The Programme distinguishes between criminal case management systems which captures information on VoT (refer to R 2.1) as well as case management systems for service providers (refer to R 3.3).

²⁰ First responders can be state officials such as police or customs as well as non-state actors such as CSO workers.

²¹ Due to political and security reasons the evaluation could not be carried out in Sudan. In Somalia and Uganda, trainings on identification and referral of vulnerable migrants and VoT were carried out too recently to conduct a reliable post-training evaluation.

tour fostered exchange between the coast guards and led to the subsequent cross-border exchange (refer to SOI 1.2).

In **Djibouti**, 94 (18 female) first responders were successfully trained in Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock regions. The government and non-government actors included national police, gendarmerie, coast guards, CSOs, prefectures, regional councils and traditional leaders. The training evaluations showed that participants improved their knowledge on the definitions and concepts on migration as well as referral and protection aspects for VoT and vulnerable migrants: 90% of the questioned trainees indicated that they improved their knowledge on protection of migrants through the training while 77% of them indicated that they possess better knowledge on how to refer migrants to relevant government agencies. 87% of trainees confirmed that they apply the newly gained knowledge in their day-to-day duties. Additional training was offered to gendarmerie, coast guards and social workers from all five regions on the integration of gender aspects in migration management. Participants gained a better understanding of gender dynamics in migration and how to take into consideration the different needs of women and girls.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/GIZ provided trainings on the concepts of TiP and SoM, referral and assistance of VoT and vulnerable migrants, as well as gender aspects and migration concepts to 607 (109 female) law enforcement representatives, prosecutors and judges. The trainings strengthened the ability of law enforcement officers in identifying TiP and SoM cases and better assisting VoT and vulnerable migrants. The trainings promoted significantly the capacity of law enforcement bodies to implement protection-based investigation techniques and integrate basic notions of witness management. Training evaluations indicated improved knowledge on techniques for interviewing vulnerable migrants and VoT as well as their application in their daily jobs. Furthermore, participants from the gender training valued their increased understanding of the importance of providing proper assistance to female vulnerable migrants. These improvements allow the police to cautiously separate the VoT from the traffickers and prevent vulnerable migrants from being detained. Through implementing the identification practices, the police was enabled to detect smugglers and traffickers. In addition, BMM/GIZ trained judges on TiP and SoM as well as relevant legal frameworks particularly the 909/Proclamation. As a result, participants obtained a better understanding of their role in terms of handling TiP and SoM cases enabling them to convey an appropriate conviction of traffickers/smugglers. Generally, the trainings provided to both law enforcement officers and judges had a significant impact on vulnerable migrants in terms of averting the violation of rights and imprisonment of vulnerable migrants, as well as enabling VoT to receive the necessary assistance from law enforcement officers. BMM/EF conducted multi-agency trainings with the participation of law enforcement, judiciary, public social services and NGOs in the Amhara Region. As a result, multi-agency cooperation between the different public entities and CSOs was fostered to support trafficked persons. In addition, participants increased their knowledge on the referral process, from identification to court proceedings and social inclusion, as well as on procedures to shelters and from shelters both for judicial and for social related issues. Overall, 78% of questioned trainees responded that they apply the knowledge obtained through the various trainings under BMM in their daily job.

In **Kenya**, BMM/GIZ, through the CTiP Secretariat, supported the dissemination of the NRM in seven counties as well as through the local NGO Trace Kenya in three coastal counties. Representatives from local government, civil society and media benefitted from trainings and sensitisation on TiP and victim identification, legal frameworks and referral structures. Participants indicated that they possess better skills in identification and referral of VoT after

the training. Identification and referral of VoT improved anecdotally following the training. For example, the Shanzu Magistrate's Court in Mombasa County requested Trace Kenya to provide shelter for twelve VoTs from Nepal as well as ten suspected Kenyan VoTs. The CTiP AC also requested Trace Kenya to support the Department of Children's Services in identifying a case of child trafficking and to assist with counselling for a returnee from Iran. Referrals between partners increased as a result of the trainings. Trace Kenya received referrals from seven CSOs who attended the trainings as well as from the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR). Because of the training to media personnel, Trace Kenya was invited by four radio stations to raise awareness on countering TiP in the coastal region. BMM/EF with assistance from local NGO 'Awareness Against Human Trafficking' (HAART) conducted further first responder trainings which improved skills for the identification and referral of VoT and vulnerable migrants to protection services. Consular staff benefitted from trainings that imparted skills on interacting with traumatised victims and family members of victims, facilitating current interactions with VoT at Kenyan embassies abroad. Overall, the Programme reached 548 (255 female) beneficiaries with trainings. The post training evaluation accounted for the relevance and effectiveness of the trainings: 75% of the questioned trainees indicated that the training content met their learning goals and needs; 73% confirmed that they use the obtained knowledge in their daily work.

In **Somalia**, in the absence of a formal referral system, BMM built the capacity of the AU Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and the SPF to identify and assist potential VoT in at-risk communities in their area of operation.²² In cooperation with AMISOM, the SPF, the NGO HAART and the International Peace Support Training Centre a training manual on TiP and SoM was developed and rolled out through a ToT and subsequent training for SPF officers and civilian, military and police AMISOM personnel. Anecdotal evidence suggested that the training manual was used in Mogadishu police stations as reference material on TiP and SoM.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The first training increased the capacity of CSOs to identify and refer VoT, whereas the second training increased the awareness and capacities of the Department of Immigration to identify and refer VoT at border stations. Overall, 92 (9 female) first responders were trained and improved their capacity to identify VoT and react accordingly.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ supported the modernisation of the police training curriculum based on the assessment of competencies, formulation of SOPs for endorsement of training materials, streamlining of trainers' management, and set-up of a training monitoring and evaluation system. Furthermore, BMM/GIZ facilitated the development of a curriculum for police officers stationed in border areas, involving also BMM/IOM and BMM/CIVIPOL as well as the newly established validation committee (composed of Sudanese police experts) that also received capacity building support. BMM/GIZ participated in the development of the curriculum through the elaboration of additional training manuals (an Amharic language skills training and a training on identifying migrants and profiling of traffickers/smugglers) aiming at reinforcing the capacities of police officers acting as first responders. As a result, volunteers of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) active in River Nile and Northern states were able to acquire basic skills in the Amharic language, facilitating communication and interaction with migrants

²² AMISOM was selected as a partner since it had access to areas of Somalia which were inaccessible for BMM staff due to security restrictions.

in need of e.g. medical assistance. Through first aid training delivered by SCRC, police officers were prepared to assist migrants in emergency situations before referring them to medical services. They were also provided with first aid kits. In total, BMM/GIZ trained 555 (54 female) first responders.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM strengthened capacities of 147 (53 female) first responders. To this end, a ToT on counter-human trafficking for first responders was conducted with representatives from state and non-state actors. Afterwards trainings were rolled out in northern and south-western parts of the country.

RI 2.2.2: Number of vulnerable migrants and trafficking victims who are effectively and promptly referred to assistance services by immigration, police and judiciary. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD, Target: 70% increase in referrals)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Due to the absence of a case management system, the indicator cannot be measured. In reference to the establishment of a referral system, one country (Uganda) and three regions/states (Amhara, Ethiopia; El Gedaref, Sudan and Somaliland, Somalia) set up a national and local referral mechanisms respectively with the support of BMM. In addition, BMM supported the roll-out of the existing national referral mechanisms in Ethiopia, Kenya and Puntland (Somalia).



In **Ethiopia**, a NRM was already in place at the start of BMM. The Programme assisted with its translation into English to facilitate implementation support by all international donors. BMM/EF supported the strengthening of the referral on sub-national level in the Amhara Region. A MoU for the referral of VoT and vulnerable migrants was designed with the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA) and the regional EATTF in Amhara, and subsequently signed by the relevant governmental and non-governmental parties. The MoU outlined the identification, protection, assistance, social inclusion and support in legal proceedings for VoT and vulnerable migrants. Complementary implementing guidelines were designed to provide the signatories of the MoU and their local branches with clear procedures and tools to effectively implement the multi-agency agreement. Furthermore, a monitoring, evaluation and learning system to support and ensure the proper implementation of the MoU and its guidelines was developed. The first coordination meeting of the signatories took place in September 2019 to carry out an assessment of the implementation of the MoU so far and to check and further define the cascading of the MoU and its tools at zonal and woreda level.

In **Kenya**, BMM/EF deployed a long-term expert to provide technical assistance to the CTiP Secretariat to strengthen its capacity to coordinate government and non-government entities, and to develop structures to guide interactions with VoT. As a result, a protection working group was established and endorsed by the CTiP AC which developed and agreed on minimum standards of care for VoT to guide all interactions at any stage with VoT. After the mandate of the CTiP AC expired in June 2017, it was eventually re-gazetted in September

2018. In order to build and sustain capacity within the institution, BMM/GIZ complimented EF's approach in designing an induction training for the CTiP AC and the Board of Trustees of the National Assistance Trust Fund for VoT on their mandate, in accordance with government laws and regulations, following its reconstitution. BMM/GIZ also trained the Children Officers from 46 of 47 counties in Kenya on their mandated role in the NRM under the Department of Children Services. In addition, TORs were developed, and support provided in reformulating the strategic direction of the CTiP AC and CTiP Secretariat. To reach this goal, BMM/GIZ supported the review of achievements under the 2013-17 NAP and the development of a NAP 2018-23. This process included public consultations and subsequent validation and costing.

In the region of Somaliland, **Somalia**, BMM/GIZ supported the MMTF in the development of a referral flow chart, which was validated in August 2019 and outlined the responsibilities for assisting, identifying, registering and supporting vulnerable migrants. The flowchart included contact details for local first responders who can assist vulnerable migrants. The contacts were extracts from a more detailed hard copy service provider directory produced by BMM/EF (refer to RI 3.2.2). BMM/GIZ also procured two buses and a land cruiser for Somaliland Immigration and Border Control, which facilitated transport of vulnerable migrants to assistance services along migration routes. Radio communications equipment procured under BMM will connect key immigration stations along migration routes and points of entry with the headquarter in Hargeisa and provide improved communication among immigration officials and related agencies locally in five stations. The radio equipment was procured, but installation remains on-going and will be completed under BMM II. BMM/EF seconded an expert since the beginning of 2019 to assist the Minister of Interior to re-establish HAKAD and to mentor the new executive director on TiP in Somaliland. Together with the new executive director, the EF expert drafted the ToR's for the future HAKAD workforce as well as identified new HAKAD staff. Additionally, the EF expert helped to identify a suitable office space for HAKAD and relevant office material to allow the HAKAD staff to appropriately carry out their work according to their mandate.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ supported the setting-up of adapted referral mechanisms in Gedaref State in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders from governmental authorities, local CSOs and other international agencies. The referral mechanisms were officially approved, and their implementation entrusted to the Gedaref State Technical Committee on Migration Management (led by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health), established with the support of BMM/GIZ. In River Nile and Northern states, BMM/GIZ carried out assessments of the existing referral mechanisms and formulated concrete recommendations and an action plan to improve the referral of detained migrants and VoT. Its implementation will be taken on by other international organisations in the framework of other EU funded projects. Lastly, in Khartoum, BMM/GIZ developed the referral system for child VoT in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders (refer also to RI 3.2.1 and RI 3.4.3). In parallel to the work on the referral system, BMM/GIZ improved basic facilities of national partners in Gedaref State. For example, BMM/GIZ supported the renovation of the Commission of Refugees' (COR) reception centre improving living conditions for migrants coming through the corridor Gondar – Metema – El Galabat – El Gedaref from Ethiopia. In addition, BMM/GIZ constructed a water system at El Galabat hospital, allowing access to drinking water and decent sanitary conditions for people in need of medical services whilst on transit in El Galabat. In addition, pit-latrines were constructed at the reception centre of El Shagarab refugee camp closely located to the Center for Unaccompanied Minors, improving overall hygiene and sanitary conditions for people, in particular minors, transiting through El Shagarab camp.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM facilitated the formulation of the NRM that established a referral pathway for VoT and other vulnerable migrants. The NRM assists key government and non-governmental stakeholders to provide timely and effective referrals and to make available a directory of relevant ministries and organisations that provide services to vulnerable migrants. Additionally, SOP for assisting vulnerable migrants and VoTs were provided. A situational analysis and capacity needs assessment, as well as mapping of service providers assisting vulnerable migrants, especially VoTs, informed the establishment of the NRM. The assessment culminated in the evaluation of the Uganda NAP for prevention of TiP. Dissemination and roll out of the NRM to the regional level in Uganda is planned for in BMM phase II.

R 2.3: Governments have improved capacities in integrated border management in place, in full accordance with relevant principles of international law.

BMM/IOM applied an IBM approach which allows for the balance between security and the facilitation of migration management, based on the three pillars of inter-service, inter-agency, and international cooperation. At the individual level, BMM/IOM offered a multitude of trainings for immigration officers resulting in improved service provision at BCP for migrants/passengers, but also strengthening their ability to identify VoT. At organisational level, Departments of Immigration and in particular BMS and BMCs were operationalised or strengthened in their capacity to coordinate and manage migration related tasks. Special attention was also given to modernise border management systems with digital solutions. At systemic level, BMM/IOM created opportunities to engage relevant authorities between countries as well as on regional level in order to allow for joint reflection and action on border management in the HoA region.

RI 2.3.1: Percentage of borders (mileage and post²³) where Integrated Border Management facilitates easy movement of people among partner states. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SSD/SUD/UGA, Target: 30% increase)

The result indicator was **achieved**. 33% of BCPs were supported with capacity building and/or equipment support, i.e. 69 out of 208 in total. BMM/IOM reached a total of 1,448 (258 female) government officers with trainings on border management.

On **regional** level, BMM/IOM conducted several training measures and workshops that aimed not only at imparting knowledge and skills, but also at fostering communication and cooperation between BMM partner countries on managing migration at their (joint) borders. Specialised trainings and workshops were held in various BMM partner countries but also at IOM's ACBC in Moshi, Tanzania.²⁴ For example, immigration and detective officers gained enhanced knowledge on document examination, regional trends in the HoA for document fraud, TiP, SoM and international standards on document inspection and fraud detection. Immigration and IT immigration representatives participated in a training on data use for enhanced border management. As a result, they were able to identify resources required at a border post to ensure data can be uploaded to central servers, read basic Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) reports, and identify relevant international law related to privacy and subsequent ethical data use, as well as required points of data for managerial

²³ Due to feasibility, the result indicator is being assessed based on border posts only. In addition, supported BCP were selected by IP IOM in cooperation with the respective government.

²⁴ Beneficiary figures from regional trainings are disaggregated under their country of origin.

decision-making. Furthermore, a ToT was conducted for immigration and IT immigration officers on the use of MIDAS. Training participants were prepared for their future trainer role through learning about adult learning theory, acquiring facilitation skills, developing a training methodology and basic use of MIDAS. Participants acquired the skills to train others for MIDAS use in their country, both from a technical and an educational point of view. In addition, two workshops were held on transnational organised crime and the effects on border management in a maritime environment. These promoted and strengthened regional inter-agency cooperation and synergies related to a maritime migration context, discussed gaps in expertise in maritime migration topics and gauged the current operationalisation of maritime and migration impacting legislation. BMM/IOM also supported the compilation of a manual on good practises for interagency cooperation in border management and SOPs on intergovernmental cooperation with BMM partner countries intending to create more political buy-in for the adaptation of good border management practises.

In **Djibouti**, BMM/IOM provided support to two BCPs in Loyada and Galileh and training to a total of 110 (23 female) officers. Support was provided for the establishment of the mobile MIDAS system which was set up in the passenger train from Djibouti City to Addis Ababa. The implementation included a ToT on the installation and configuration of MIDAS from the National Police as well as a training to police IT focal points on the use of MIDAS. These trainings promoted the sustainability of MIDAS operations, as they ensured the MIDAS equipment handed over to the government in Djibouti was effectively utilised by frontline officials. Another ToT was conducted on migration management as well as border management and assistance for vulnerable migrants. The trained officers gained knowledge on the cross-thematic areas of migration management including international migration law, TiP and SoM, migration and human rights, irregular migration and forced migration among other thematic areas which enhanced their understanding of how to deal with migrants and how to react accordingly. BMM/IOM also supported the roll-out of the e-visa platform at Djibouti airport. Following the success of the pilot phase, the e-visa system was officially launched in April 2019 and processed 4,890 visa applications at 94% issuance rate. To support the operationalisation of the e-visa application, immigration booths at the Djibouti Airport were refurbished and eleven tablets were donated to National Police. The e-visa facility ensures uniform access and approval of Djiboutian visas and facilitates full integration with immigration and border management systems. The system provides for secure management to facilitate entry and exit procedures through an electronic platform. BMM/IOM also supported a training on Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR). Through this training, the officials, including customs and national police officers, gained knowledge on the operations of the API/ PNR globally, as well as country-specific API/ PNR operations and were empowered to increase the efficiency of operations linked to API/ PNR in Djibouti.

In **Ethiopia**, four BCP were supported and 121 (17 female) immigration officers benefitted from training. Trainings were conducted for example on IBM and the protection of vulnerable migrants which helped participants to improve their understanding of TiP and SoM practises, counter trafficking activities and the role of border officials in providing protection to migrants, and in the fight against traffickers and smugglers. In addition, BMM/IOM focussed on increasing the capacity on the use of MIDAS. Due to an orientation conducted by BMM/IOM, key government officers gained an understanding of the migration management system. Further capacity was built on IBM with a focus on fraud detection. Immigration officers who received the training enhanced their capacity to identify fraudulent travel documents used, as well as cases of TiP and SoM during their daily operations.

In **Kenya**, BMM/IOM supported a total of 34 official BCP and strengthened the capacity of 458 (109 female) officers. In addition, equipment was procured and handed over, including computers, forensic document examination items, printers, three vehicles and office furniture. Capacity building measures included IT trainings on basic computer operations and IT ethics, e-passport security features, passport system and customer service principles. The increased capacity of immigration officers contributed to operationalise e-immigration including e-passport and e-visa procedures. Specialised trainings were facilitated on coordinated border management, document examination, fraud detection, counter TiP and SoM leading to an enhanced capacity of front-line immigration officers to distinguish fraudulent travel documents when presented at their respective border control points. Further training was delivered to the Department of Immigration Services as well as the BMS and BMCs on coordinated border management, TiP/SoM, border community engagement, migration management, document examination and fraud detection. In addition, two ToT were held for BMS and BMCs on the principles of adult learning and learning styles relevant to migration, border management systems, exit and entry control procedures, counter trafficking and related legislation discussion and debate. Subsequently, community members were engaged through community engagement sessions, educating participants on coordinated border management and safe migration, TiP, SoM and transnational organised crime. These community forums created awareness on the communities' role in coordinated border management. At community level, additional youth engagement sessions on safe migration were held which included psychosocial support for care for VoT targeting youth in the community and governmental officials. The participating youth developed the ability to spot a potential TiP case and are more vigilant when dealing with recruitment agencies. They also are aware of the referral pathways that provide assistance to VoTs available in the coastal region.

In **Somalia**, BMM/IOM provided infrastructural support through the installation of MIDAS at 15 BCP and reached 220 (15 female) border officials in various capacity building measures. BMM/IOM supported the renovation of the Garowe International Airport in Puntland, which was re-opened in January 2018. The infrastructural support was inclusive of installation of MIDAS equipment as well as training which enhanced the capacity of border management agencies at the airport to undertake operations in data management, reception of passengers and queue management. The use of MIDAS provided the Federal Government of Somalia with a border management information system with the ability to collect, process, store, and analyse information in real-time providing a sound statistical basis for migration policy and related planning of operations. Additional training was conducted on humanitarian border management in which participating officers obtained critical knowledge on the nexus of border management operations and human rights' considerations during crisis situations. BMM/IOM supported the Federal Government of Somalia to establish an inter-agency working group on IBM including SOPs. As a result, inter-agency cooperation among border agencies was enhanced through promoting coordination of activities and information sharing. BMM/IOM also facilitated the review of the National Immigration Act of 1967, which was the most comprehensive law on immigration in the country. A validation workshop of the revised immigration law was held in August 2019. The legislation was submitted to the national parliament for endorsement.

In **South Sudan**, BMM/IOM supported two BCPs and 228 (41 female) officers benefitted from capacity building measures. The Programme facilitated the establishment and operationalisation of the BMC at Nimule border post through several stakeholder meetings and workshops. Additionally, a stakeholder exchange and training on humanitarian border management was conducted in cooperation with the Ugandan counterparts of the BMC. As a

result, dialogue increased between officials from the two countries which will be critical in facilitating an anticipated mass return of South Sudanese refugees and migrants as the peace agreement is implemented. BMM/IOM conducted a desk review to develop and distribute SOPs for processing irregular migrants including VoT and smuggled migrants. The SOPs underwent a review by immigration leadership and were validated at a multi-stakeholder meeting held in March 2019 in Juba.

In **Sudan**, BMM/IOM supported four BCP and reached 236 (38 female) officers with trainings. In coordination with the ACBC in December 2017, a rapid needs assessment at Khartoum International Airport and Port Sudan International Airport was conducted to identify key needs related to training, the provision of equipment and infrastructure renovation. Additionally, a basic level training on document security and fraud detection was delivered at the Police Training Authority in Khartoum. The best scoring participants were selected to receive a ToT on document inspection and subsequently trained migration officers from Gedaref State. Specialised training at the ACBC was offered to IT immigration officers which provided a platform to share knowledge and good practises in border management techniques, including the utilisation of technology such as MIDAS. In parallel, BMM/IOM developed an immigration and border management training curriculum for front-line commissioned and non-commissioned migration officers. The finalisation of the first draft was conducted during the delivery of the immigration and border management foundation training course to officers at the Police Training Authority and subsequently rolled out as a national curriculum as of summer 2018. A sensitisation workshop on OSBPs was held in July 2018 in addition to a workshop on advance passenger information. In both cases, recommendations on initial steps to be taken were made and discussed an operationalisation process. Finally, in November 2018, a workshop on online visa application systems was conducted and a set of recommendations towards the adoption of an e-visa system were developed, discussed and validated. In parallel, BMM/IOM worked with the Passport and Civil Registration Corporation to identify the most appropriate means to meet the needs of Sudan for an effective migration management system. These discussions included the identification of options for the most effective utilisation of technological solutions to support a border management system allowing the efficient processing of travellers and the gathering of migration related data. Specifically, a series of workshops was run to sensitise senior officers and IT experts on the benefits of modernising Sudan's existing border management information systems. Technical assistance was provided to initiate the process for the rationalisation and modernisation of the visa system. In April 2019, 22 workstations fully equipped with the software translated into Arabic were delivered to the Passport and Civil Registration Corporation. A training was conducted to test the Arabic version interface and train end-users on MIDAS installation, maintenance, data capture, report generation and analysis.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM supported eight BCP with the installation of MIDAS and trained in total 59 (10 female) immigration officers. In December 2018, BMM/IOM conducted a refresher ToT on the advanced use of the MIDAS system. At the completion of the training, all participants were certified as MIDAS trainers and able to conduct cascading trainings. This facilitated the continued roll-out of the MIDAS system in the country. BMM/IOM also procured a minibus which was handed over to the Immigration Training Academy in order to facilitate field visits during training, and transport for regional trainees who arrive through BCPs or the international airport. BMM/IOM also equipped the Immigration Training Academy with sickbay equipment and supplies for emergency medical needs. The related ToT on health and humanitarian border management was held at the ACBC, in Moshi, Tanzania in June 2019. From the ToT, participants gained knowledge on key aspects of humanitarian border management, including

support to migrants in crisis situations. Participants enhanced their capacity to disseminate the knowledge gained to their respective institutions. Additionally, a 'Health, Border and Mobility Management Manual' was developed to facilitate future trainings in humanitarian border management as well as equip border management agencies with the enhanced knowledge on preparation and response to humanitarian crises.

2.3. Component 3: Protection

Component 3 aimed to improve the identification, assistance and protection of VoT and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, in the HoA. Out of 20 specific objective indicators and result indicators, a majority of 85% were achieved, with about 10% partially achieved; one indicator was not achieved. Key achievements include the large number of vulnerable migrants assisted through the Programme, as well as increased service provision through better access to facilities and treatment through facility staff. In addition, stakeholders in the HoA region were engaged in multiple events on various topics bringing protection to the forefront of the agenda of migration management and leading to increased interest to exchange and cooperate across borders. Above all, the NHRIs developed a new understanding of their mandate engaging proactively in migrants' rights.

SO 3: To improve the identification, assistance and protection for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, in the Horn of Africa

The Programme based its intervention on an integrated approach to protection meaning the joint engagement of governmental and non-governmental actors in protection of VoT and vulnerable migrants. Since in most cases first responders are governmental actors, and therefore the starting point of the referral chain, it becomes indispensable that all actors understand their respective roles and mandates as per national law but also with regard to international standards. To this end, a core element of the Programme was to facilitate the development and roll-out of NRMs and SOPs in a joint process to ensure commitment from governmental and non-governmental actors. The newly developed tools facilitated improved identification and referral of migrants. Increased investments in facilities and protection staff trainings contributed to an adequate response to migrants in need. The strengthened NHRIs assumed an increasingly important role in observing migrant rights' violations and acting as point of referral and support for migrants in need.

SOI 3.1: Number of vulnerable migrants identified and assisted in accordance with established mechanisms and standards in the region (all countries, Target: 1000 vulnerable persons)

The specific objective indicator was **achieved**. The Programme, through various interventions of BMM/EF, BMM/GIZ and BMM/IOM, identified and assisted 18,229 (6,717 female, 5,704 children) vulnerable migrants with protection services.²⁵

²⁵ In addition to migrants assisted per country, 29 returnees were assisted to voluntary return from the target countries to their countries of origin.

SOI 3.2: Relevant stakeholders in the region confirm improvement in the inter-institutional cooperation for the identification and protection of vulnerable migrants, with particular focus on women and children and victims of trafficking (all countries, Target: 70% confirm improvement)

The specific objective indicator was **achieved**. Based on an impact evaluation conducted in summer 2019, 87% of respondents in Ethiopia and Kenya confirmed an improvement of the inter-institutional cooperation for the identification and protection of vulnerable migrants.²⁶

Both countries overachieved the indicator that defined 70% as target value since 86% confirmed improvement in Ethiopia and 88% in Kenya. The results of the qualitative analysis showed that the majority of interviewees feel that, although there are improvements in inter-institutional cooperation, both countries only just began the long process of transformation required for the operationalisation of the NRMs, both in the governmental and the civil society sectors. According to the situation at the beginning of the Programme described by interviewees from both countries, it can be said that indicator SOI 3.2 started from a baseline value of 0. Three years ago, Ethiopia just developed its NRM. In Kenya, the NRM was under development. The issue of addressing TiP with a human rights-based approach was largely unknown among the relevant government organisations and the protection of VoT was not seen as being the government's responsibility. Therefore, the staff of government agencies had little to no awareness or knowledge of it. CSOs were focussed mainly on classic issues of women's and girls' empowerment, but not on migration and VoT. In this context, inter-institutional cooperation for the identification, referral and protection of VoT and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, was non-existent. According to the information collected, 30 of the 34 organisations that participated in the survey study were cooperating with three or more organisations - of the same or another sector - for the identification, referral and/or protection of VoT and vulnerable migrants. In Ethiopia, several of these inter-institutional cooperation relationships were formalised through MoUs or agreements developed with the support of BMM.

All government and civil society interviewees in Ethiopia and over half of those interviewed from the same sectors in Kenya attributed the improvement in inter-institutional cooperation in their respective country to the various measures that were implemented directly by the IPs or by CSOs that were subcontracted by the BMM Programme.

SOI 3.3: Number of recommendations on protection agreed in regional meetings translated into concrete actions at regional/ national level (all countries, Target: 5)

The specific objective indicator was **achieved**. Twenty-seven policy recommendations were issued at nine regional conferences facilitated by BMM/GIZ and BMM/EF. Policy makers and civil society actors discussed and agreed upon recommendations on child protection, counter-TiP, human rights of migrants and CSO cooperation.

Of the 27 recommendations, BMM/GIZ has supported the implementation of six recommendations derived from the regional CSO forum. Following agreements made at the meetings of the CSO forum held in Kenya in July 2017 and 2018, a **quarterly online newsletter** was developed, and seven **regional thematic networking calls** were facilitated

²⁶ Assessed by means of a survey study conducted in July-September 2019. Due to the political and security situation, the evaluation could not be carried out in Sudan. In Somalia and Uganda, support to national/state referral systems started relatively late, so that a reliable survey could not be conducted.

by BMM/GIZ to enhance regional information-sharing among CSOs working on migration and TiP. For the networking calls, CSOs prepared topics for joint discussion including for example legal frameworks and advocacy, national CSO coordination structures, self-care and team well-being, or the GCM. Moreover, the [‘Principles of Practise for Assisting Victims of Trafficking and Vulnerable Migrants in the East and the Horn of Africa’](#), developed at the 2018 CSO forum, were **promoted among regional anti-trafficking stakeholders**. The Principles of Practise serve as a guiding document on protection for CSOs, government agencies and international organisations. They were presented by the Kenyan CSO HAART at the ‘Regional Conference on Combating TiP’ organised by BMM/GIZ in Khartoum in July 2018 and included in BMM training materials for protection stakeholders in Somaliland, Somalia, and Sudan. Following the third regional CSO forum held in Uganda in June 2019, seven **new signatories for the Principles of Practice** were collected.

At national level, the CSO forum committed to **building national CSO coalitions** in selected countries dedicated to providing a coordinated response to the needs of trafficked persons and vulnerable migrants. National-level network coordination took different forms in different countries. Each target country participating in the regional CSO forum selected a national network coordinator. In Sudan, BMM/GIZ partnered with the local NGO Sudanese Organisation for Research and Development (SORD) for the establishment of a national CSO platform that addressed TiP. In Kenya, the ‘Stop the Traffik Kenya coalition’ was formed under the [Stop the Traffik](#) initiative and held regular coordination meetings between its member CSOs and other relevant stakeholders, such as the CTiP AC. Furthermore, the regional CSO forum agreed to **provide human rights advocacy support to VoT and to other vulnerable groups**. Following this recommendation, the Kenyan ‘Stop the Traffik Kenya coalition’ started conducting human rights advocacy work as part of its three-year strategic plan.

R 3.1.: Regional cooperation and coordination on protection of vulnerable migrants has increased

Throughout the project implementation, a slow but steady increase of interest but also proactivity for regional cooperation on migration issues was observed in national governmental and non-governmental partners. Initially, the Programme needed to invest some time in identifying topics of mutual interest. After the implementation of the first round of regional activities, partners became more engaged and started to understand the added value of addressing migration at the regional level. Non-governmental partners notably created a momentum with the Regional CSO Forum in which the network of the forum was already sustainable by the end of the programme phase in so far that CSOs stayed in touch and worked cooperatively with each other across borders without any prompting from BMM. On governmental partner side, it was foremost in the anti-trafficking task forces but also human rights institutions where exchanges and/or mutual learning increased, allowing partners to learn from each other but also to offer support.

RI 3.1.1: Number of regional meetings in which existing (inter)regional consultative mechanisms/ bodies develop recommendations on protection issues (Regional, Target: 3)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Three regional meetings with 182 (62 female) stakeholders took place, in which various recommendations were developed.²⁷

BMM/GIZ and UNODC (prior to signing the grant agreement) brought together BMM governmental partners to learn and exchange knowledge about witness protection. This opportunity was provided through a high-level meeting on witness protection for 22 (4 female) government representatives from various countries. The event was organised by UNODC as part of their Regional Programme for Eastern Africa 2016-2021 and National Integrated Programme for Ethiopia. The meeting took place in Addis Ababa in September 2017 and sought to strengthen cooperation and partnership between the AGO and its counterparts in eastern and southern Africa, but also to exchange best practise examples and knowledge around appropriate implementing legislation for witness protection agencies, day-to-day techniques of witness protection, and operational modalities for witness protection units. Presentations were offered by representatives of witness protection units in other relevant African countries, such as Rwanda and South Africa, as well as the sharing of good practises and lessons learnt from a representative of BMM IP IDoPS. The meeting and recommendations made furthered the setting of priorities and identification of technical assistance needs under BMM with regard to witness management and assistance in the context of TiP and human smuggling crimes in the respective partner countries.

A regional seminar for judges took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in February 2019, which was attended by 53 (11 female) judges, magistrates, and other judicial officials from across the HoA as well as Egypt and Tunisia. Organised by BMM/GIZ and held under the auspices of IGAD, the seminar brought together experienced trial judges from the wider HoA region. This permitted to foster exchanges between judges on a wide array of challenges and best practises related to TiP and SoM cases, as well as to enhance their knowledge on handling such cases while ensuring the protection of vulnerable migrants. The seminar covered a variety of difficulties faced by the judiciary when presiding over cases with a migration component, particularly TiP and SoM cases. Challenges discussed included overlapping migrant categorisations, identifying TiP cases notwithstanding the charges, admitting non-testimonial evidence, support and protection of witnesses who are survivors of abuse, and cross-border cooperation between adjudicators. Several recommendations were proposed at the seminar, including the development of publications such as a compendium of judicial best practises in conducting TiP and SoM cases; a “bench book” to be used by judges during trials and pre-trial proceedings; and a comparative analysis of relevant laws in the region as well as other existing laws on TiP and SoM with reference to their applicability to the HoA. In addition, it was recommended to strengthen intra-continental judicial cooperation, e.g. by organising further workshops and study tours for judges to share experiences and best practises between African regions.

BMM/GIZ in partnership with the KNCHR and IGAD organised the regional conference ‘Human Rights in Migration Governance – From Influences on Responsibilities and Practice’ in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2018. 107 (47 female) attendees from nine African countries were represented ranging from government officials, practitioners, NHRIs, academics and students. Many recommendations were discussed of which four were identified for follow-up: the roll out of minimum standards of a rights-based approach for first responders and service providers that avoids further victimisation of VoT; a survey on the development of free labour movement protocols in different regional organisations; improvement of data collection on migration and

²⁷ For information on their implementation, please refer to SOI 3.3.

remittances in Africa; and inclusion of the private sector such as recruitment agencies in human rights approaches. Moreover, the conference discussions reflected on the increasing institutionalisation of detention of migrants. It was recognised that NHRIs can play a role in advocating for alternatives to detaining migrants.

RI 3.1.2. Exchanges between National Anti-Trafficking bodies document lessons learnt and/or good practices on protection of VoT (Regional, Target: 2)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Two conferences were conducted with a total of 81 (22 female) anti-trafficking actors.

BMM/GIZ jointly with BMM/EF organised the “Regional Conference on Combating TiP” in Khartoum, Sudan, in July 2018. In total, 49 (12 female) representatives of national bodies from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda as well as Tunisia attended. Participants exchanged good practises and experiences on how to improve national counter trafficking structures with representatives of international NGOs, national CSOs, relevant UN agencies, and interested diplomatic missions. The conference showed that prevention, prosecution, and protection are the main pillars of a national coordination system aiming to fight TiP. Key recommendations included the establishment of readily accessible complaint mechanisms for labour abuses in general and exploitation of domestic workers in particular; the implementation of specialised trainings on trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation for prosecutors, judges, labour inspectors and social workers; and the development of a minimum set of common data on TiP and mechanisms to monitor and exchange information on trafficking patterns.

In August 2019, BMM/GIZ organised a follow-up conference with 32 (10 female) participants putting a spotlight on the interface of labour migration and TiP. Building on the previous recommendations related to labour migration and data management, formulated in July 2018, the conference deepened the exchange of good practises among the counter TiP bodies in the HoA region. Given the multi-faceted nature of TiP, it aimed at discussing concrete ways to improve identification of VoT in order to prevent individuals in vulnerable situations along the Eastern Migration Route to be exploited by traffickers and to protect those that already fell prey through improved regional cooperation and information sharing.

The two conferences contributed to BMM’s overall intervention towards strengthening action-oriented exchange initiatives and improving migration management in the region in accordance with the existing strategic policy and action frameworks provided by IGAD and the AU.

RI 3.1.3: Number of joint meetings of INGOs/CSOs in the region to exchange on good practices for the protection of vulnerable migrants (Regional, Target: 2)

The result indicator was **achieved**. The forum was conducted annually, thus, three times with a total of 36 CSOs participating.

In July 2017, BMM/GIZ in collaboration with the Kenyan NGO HAART organised the first Regional CSO Forum to promote safe and fair migration. The forum aimed to support CSOs’ role in addressing TiP and supporting its victims in the HoA region. The workshop facilitated the exchange of experiences and knowledge, enhanced the coordination of cross-border responses to TiP across the region, and promoted safe migration. The workshop was attended by 31 (18 female) participants representing 27 CSOs from Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya,

Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. To create a common understanding among participants, BMM/IOM presented definitions and concepts around migration, TIP and SoM. Recommendations from the forum included the introduction of a newsletter for continuous dialogue, the fostering of national CSO coalitions and the provision of human rights advocacy support to VoT.²⁸

BMM/GIZ, in collaboration with the Kenyan CSO HAART, organised the second Regional CSO Forum in Nairobi in July 2018. In total, 39 (20 female) representatives from anti-trafficking CSOs in the HoA region participated. The forum theme was 'Protection of VoT and Vulnerable Migrants', focussing on good practises and protection principles. Participants jointly developed and endorsed the document 'Principles of Practise for the Protection of VoT and Vulnerable Migrants'. The charity organisation Liberty Shared presented their victim case management system (VCMS) to the participants and gave consultation sessions on adopting the VCMS to individual CSOs.²⁹ CSOs decided to enhance their regional interaction through regular regional network calls and they elected national-level network coordinators for each country.

Finally, 35 CSOs from seven countries in the HoA joined the third Regional CSO Forum to promote safe and fair migration in Uganda in July 2019. Under the topic 'More Regional Cooperation', they agreed to seek more engagement with IGAD through the RCP and the IGAD CSO Network. Three working groups on gender-sensitivity, alternatives to detention and awareness raising successfully discussed opportunities for more regional cooperation among CSOs. Going forward, participants committed to hold nine CSO-facilitated regional network calls in 2019-2020. Nine organisations from the regional CSO network initiated discussions with the international 'Stop The Traffik' network to sign up for the Anti-Trafficking Analysis Hub piloting project. All seven national CSO coalitions presented their main achievements and current challenges as a country group to the regional network and selected their network representative. The networks established during the three years of the Regional CSO Forum created cross-border working relationships, such as between Kenya and Uganda, where CSOs started cooperating on the return of VoTs.

R 3.2: Mechanisms for identification and referral of victims of trafficking, refugees and vulnerable smuggled migrants are strengthened in the region

The contributions under this result are crucial not only for the work of actors engaged in service provision to VoT and other vulnerable migrants, but also a necessary precondition for the work of first responders under R 2.2. Only if proper referral mechanisms and/or SOPs are in place, will the referral chain from first responder to service providers as well as the criminal justice chain (if required) be effective. The Programme therefore engaged both governmental and non-governmental actors in order to ensure ownership and commitment from both sides. The jointly developed SOPs (RI 3.2.1) have been rolled-out in mostly mixed trainings (RI 3.2.3), and the mapping of service providers (RI 3.2.2) refers to services provided by both governmental and non-governmental entities. As a result, the Programme ensured a

²⁸ Please refer to SOI 3.3 for information on implementation of these recommendations.

²⁹ These sessions led to the grant agreement between GIZ and Liberty Shared to implement the VCMS with NGOs in the HoA region. (refer to RI 3.3.4)

comprehensive whole-of-society approach and fostered understanding and responsibility for action on all sides.

RI 3.2.1: Number of national SOPs on identification and/or referral of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants developed and agreed to in an inter-institutional approach (DJI/ETH/KEN/SUD, Target: 4)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Eight SOPs, including tools, were developed for the identification and referral of VoT and/or migrants in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. They adopt a multi-sectoral approach in migrant protection and assistance in accordance with international standards. The developed SOPs will be used to improve the services provided by both state and non-state actors when assisting vulnerable migrants.

In **Djibouti**, BMM/IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Health developed SOPs focussing on the referral of migrants to the local hospital in Obock for further health assistance. These facilitate assistance to vulnerable migrants who require specialised services from the Obock MRC and are therefore referred to the government hospital. Due to this newly established process, vulnerable migrants are able to receive services including medical examinations, psychosocial support as well as counselling.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/IOM, in cooperation with EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migration Protection and Reintegration, organised a stakeholder consultative meeting on the adoption of standardised AVRR SOPs. As a result, the NRM was revised and upgraded for content. Input was gathered during several national task force consultation meetings before the finalised SOPs were translated into Amharic. BMM/GIZ supported the development of SOPs on best interest determination (BID) for child migrants, whose final validation will take place in BMM II. BMM/EF offered support in the development of quality standards and operating procedures for the services in shelters, as well as networking and cooperation with all relevant agencies in the social, health, law enforcement and judicial, education, training and employment areas. Joint development of quality standards, guidelines and SOPs for case management and shelter management was also conducted (refer to (RI 3.3.1)).

In **Kenya**, BMM/IOM supported a study visit of the Kenya CTiP Secretariat to Jordan. The delegation learnt good practises on operating a shelter for assisting VoT. As a result, the Government of Kenya initiated the development of SOP on the operations of a government-run shelter.

In **Somalia**, BMM/IOM conducted an assessment of the protection mechanisms offered to migrants at the MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa and proposed recommendations for the improvement of the MRCs. Following the assessment, a number of guiding documents were developed to strengthen service provision at the MRCs. The existing SOP were reviewed and adjusted to streamline recommendations from the MRC assessment report with IOM's Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability model. Secondary screening forms were drafted to identify and refer migrants in vulnerable situations to the MRC. In addition, BMM/IOM, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs of Somaliland and Puntland, developed SOPs on the operationalisation of the mobile outreach teams. The SOPs define the procedures for effective screening, provision of basic services, information sharing as well as referral aimed at improving response towards stranded and vulnerable migrants on the move. The SOP provided guidance on how to adopt migrant centred approaches and interventions, thus ensuring adequate care and service delivery in accordance with international standards. The

mobile patrol teams were trained on these SOP including on screening procedures, data capturing techniques as well as principles of basic counselling and psychosocial support to vulnerable migrants.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ and IOM, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNICEF, developed SOP for the protection and care of child VoT. The SOP were reviewed and finalised by a multi-stakeholder taskforce under the coordination of the National Council for Child Welfare and were endorsed by the GoS. They set out guidelines for the protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants in Sudan, including the screening process along with the referral and coordination mechanism with the relevant actors. In addition, a NRM was developed for Gedaref State (refer to RI 2.2.2).

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM facilitated the formulation of the NRM which established a referral pathway for VoT and other vulnerable migrants. The NRM was preceded by a situational analysis and a capacity needs assessment as well as a mapping of service providers assisting vulnerable migrants especially VoT.

RI 3.2.2: Mapping of available government and non-governmental services (protection and assistance) for referral of victims of trafficking, children and vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. (Regional, Target: 8 countries)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. The mapping was completed in four countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan) as well as one regional state (Somaliland). BMM/EF was only able to complete its work in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland (Somalia) and Sudan. The remaining countries and federal states could not be covered due to lack of access to these countries/ states as well as delays caused by EF staff turnover.

BMM/EF, through the research agency Sayara International, undertook a mapping of service providers for VoT and other vulnerable migrants in five countries. Sayara International designed a profiling framework, undertook data collection with stakeholders in each country between December to March 2019, and developed hard-copy service provider directories. The hard copy directory was distributed to all relevant governmental and non-governmental actors that play a pertinent role in the referral network. In order for referrals to be effective and timely, access to up-to-date information on service providers is considered crucial. To this end, BMM/EF also invested in the design and set-up of a digitalised version of the directory. This was carried out through the consulting company IMPACT Initiatives, which designed a web application with an online and offline database and provided trainings on its use and maintenance. Early on in the project, the advantages and disadvantages of centralised web hosting versus local installation were evaluated. The preference was determined to be a local installation, so arrangements were made for the applications to be installed at relevant ministry/secretariat offices with corresponding trainings to be held. Unfortunately, the installations/trainings were not all completed within the programme phase.

In **Djibouti**, the service provider directory contained data on two government and 27 non-government respondents. A training on the management of the directory was conducted with 4 (2 female) participants. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) was designated as owner of the application and an earlier version of the application was successfully installed and training was held. However, due to a lack of remote access, the updated version of the application was not installed. In addition, a local domain and a security certificate could not be obtained.

In **Ethiopia**, the directory was very comprehensive and contained data from 21 government and 120 non-government respondents. The directory was validated in a workshop with 22 stakeholders participating. The printed directory was made available in English and Amharic and was disseminated throughout the whole country. The digital directory was owned by the EATTF Secretariat and dedicated staff was trained on how to manage, update and expand it. While the application was successfully installed and is in use, due to a lack of time a last update of the application could not take place and a security certificate was never secured which would allow for the offline functionality to be enabled. Under BMM II, the Programme will follow-up on the configuration and update of the system to enable the EATTF to independently host and manage the directory in the future.

In **Kenya**, eleven government respondents and 56 non-government respondents were listed in the directory. The designated authority to own the directory was agreed to be the CTiP Secretariat. However, due to a lack of response and the subsequent delays in the implementation neither installation nor training took place.

In Somaliland, **Somalia**, the directory contained data from 15 government and 36 non-government respondents. The directory was validated at a workshop with 21 (13 female) participants. While the application was successfully installed, Somalia did not have a public IP address, therefore the application could not work as intended.

In **Sudan**, the directory contained data from 13 respondents. The application was developed but due to the worsening security situation in the country in 2019, installation and training were cancelled.

Based on the different stages of the functionality of the digital directory, BMM will seek to assess opportunities to complete the process under BMM phase II.

RI 3.2.3: Number of training measures on identification and related tools for relevant actors/ organisations (including diaspora/community organisations) (DJI/ETH/KEN/SUD, Target: 20)

The result indicator was **achieved**. 21 trainings with 558 (190 female) stakeholders were held. The trainings were based on the developed SOPs under RI 3.2.1 as well as existing SOPs and/or NRM.

In **Ethiopia**, six trainings with 279 (38 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/IOM supported the roll-out of the NRM in the regions. After the consultation meetings in the regions for the revision of the NRM (refer to RI 3.2.1), corresponding trainings for regional state anti-TiP and migrant smuggling taskforces and their working group members were carried out. Participants were able to gain an understanding of the underlying referral processes outlined in the NRM as well as of how to coordinate protection services for migrants.

In **Kenya**, seven workshops with 79 (43 female) stakeholders were conducted. BMM/IOM partnered with the government to disseminate the NRM guidelines to seven counties. The field activities popularised and raised awareness of relevant stakeholders working with vulnerable migrants in the different sectors, especially VoT. The capacity of Kenyan officials was enhanced on the NRM for assisting VoT in Kenya in efforts to promote regular migration. The workshops targeted law enforcement officers, NGOs, journalist and labour recruitment agencies.

In **Somalia**, two trainings with 24 (9 female) mobile unit staff were facilitated. The mobile unit teams of each MRCs in Hargeisa and Bosasso were sensitised on the SOP for the operation of the units (refer to RI 3.2.1 and RI 3.3.2). As a result, the staff was able to undertake their operations with improved skills on the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations, case management, data protection, and first aid training.

In **Sudan**, five trainings with 157 (87 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/IOM and the Kassala State Ministry of Social Welfare signed a cooperation agreement aimed at enhancing protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants through capacity building activities. Based on this, two workshops were delivered in Kassala providing participants with a better understanding about mixed migration and the protection of vulnerable migrants, as well as the coordination among community-based entities and authorities. In addition, BMM/IOM conducted workshops and a training on the developed SOPs for the care and protection of child VoT (refer to RI 3.2.1) enabling participants to identify child VoT, coordinate and provide the respective protection services.

In **Uganda**, one workshop with 19 (13 female) stakeholders was held. In coordination with the COPTIP, BMM/IOM organised a ToT for key stakeholders. The ToT addressed the current trends of TIP in Uganda as well as the roadmap for the NRM. The ToT method of training was impactful since all the participants showed over 70% confidence to engage in cascading trainings in their respective departments.

R 3.3: The availability of appropriate facilities providing specialised services to victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants is increased in accordance with applicable international human rights standards

Building on the processes put in place under R 2.3, this result focussed on increasing access to and provision of services. The Programme ran a large-scale intervention with various activities that improved the lives of VoT and vulnerable migrants. Shelters were set up and/or improved, the range of services through MRCs was increased, mobile units to provide service along the migration routes were made operational and the capacity of a wide range of actors engaged in service provision was increased. In addition, human rights institutions were strengthened in their capacity to address migrant rights.

RI 3.3.1: Number of shelters³⁰ for the protection of victims of trafficking, especially for women (ETH/KEN, Target: 2)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Two additional shelters were established in Ethiopia and six existing shelters were supported in Ethiopia and Kenya. In total, 1,100 (830 female, 332 children) VoT were assisted.

³⁰ The Programme opted to address the use of 'safe house' and 'shelter' which were used alternatively within BMM. Even though in fact the two terms are used in counter-trafficking language, and therefore could be used in the Programme to refer to a protected residence for VoT, it was decided to opt for the term 'shelter' exclusively. The term 'safe house' is used in relation to trafficked persons mainly in the United States of America and is for defining a place where clandestine activities can take place in a hidden and secure way. 'Shelter' on the opposite is much less prone to ambiguity and, even if not with a single meaning, has an always positive acceptance of providing protection and refuge from adversity.

In **Ethiopia**, two shelters were established, and five existing shelters supported. A total of 981 (727 female, 290 children) VoT were assisted. A comprehensive plan aiming at enhancing the protection of trafficked persons through shelters and other support measures was designed by BMM/EF in cooperation with the EATTF. The geographical areas of intervention were Addis Ababa, as major transit hub in the country, and Bahir Dar in the Amhara Region. The latter was chosen because it is situated on one of the main migratory routes and because of the presence of a Federal Court, but also because the NRM was rolled out in Amhara Region under BMM/IOM. In total, seven shelters were supported, four in Addis Ababa and three in Bahir Dar, run by three NGOs: Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society (AGAR), Good Samaritan Association and Organisation for the Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS).

Two new shelters were set up for male VoT (men and boys between 16 and 18 years old) and made operational by the local CSO AGAR. The services included safe accommodation, food and clothes, health assistance, psychological support, legal advice and specific support for preparation and participation in trials, recreational and educational activities, vocational guidance and training, facilitation to access the labour market, as well as support for social inclusion in place, in the locality of origin or in a third locality.

Further shelters were supported to address needs of female adults and child VoT: two shelters for trafficked women run by AGAR in Addis Ababa and in Bahir Dar; one shelter in Addis Ababa run by Good Samaritan Association and mainly assisting severely physically or mentally affected women; as well as two shelters also hosting female child VoT run by OPRIFS in Addis Ababa and in Bahir Dar. The provision of comprehensive services included safe accommodation, food and clothes, health assistance, psychological support, legal advice and specific support for preparation and participation in trials, recreational and educational activities, vocational guidance and training, facilitation to access the labour market, as well as support for social inclusion in place, in the locality of origin or in a third locality. Facilitating the participation in court proceedings also entailed a particular focus in providing support to trafficked women and girls coming from rural and remote areas, as otherwise they would not be able to attend. To support the capacity of the NGOs, BMM/EF provided equipment support and trainings (refer to RI 3.3.4). BMM/EF encouraged NGOs to take advantage of the opportunity to diversify their staff, for example through employing social workers, counsellors/psychologists, lawyers, in order to offer better services.

In **Kenya**, one existing shelter was supported in Nairobi with a total of 83 (73 female, 33 children) VoT assisted. The intervention was coordinated with the CTiP AC (refer to RI 2.2.1). As national partner, the local CSO HAART which runs a shelter for VoT was selected for implementation. Their target group is girls and young women. As of October 2018, BMM/EF provided funding to HAART for the running of their shelter, to provide safe shelter for VoT identified after an emergency rescue by the police, and to conduct awareness campaigns among communities in and around Nairobi, as well as trainings to government officials. Services to VoT included basic needs, psychosocial support, medical aid, reintegration and education support for the underaged VoT. Furthermore, HAART provided legal aid to 36 (30 female, 9 children) trafficked persons. In addition, the shelter structure's accessibility and energy provision, as well as the working conditions of the caseworkers, were improved. In July 2018, BMM/EF and IOM provided financial support to HAART to assist with the emergency rescue of Nepalese VoT. BMM/EF supported the development and dissemination of the minimum standards of care for VoT, which established a harmonised approach for shelter management.

RI 3.3.2: Number of new one-stop and/or mobile protection facilities for referral and basic services (DJI/ETH/SOM, Target: 3)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Four outreach teams were set-up in three countries (Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan). The foreseen target countries for the set-up of new one-stop and/or mobile protection facilities were Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia. During the reporting period 2018/19, BMM/IOM came to the conclusion that the remaining programme timeframe is too short to continue the set-up of a new MRC in Jijiga. In this respect, BMM/IOM proposed Sudan as additional intervention country and invested in the set-up of a new MRC in Gedaref.

In **Djibouti**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, BMM/IOM operated a mobile health unit based on the previously developed SOPs (refer to RI 3.2.1). The mobile health patrol unit was stocked mainly with first aid supplies and medication, including pain relievers and anti-diarrhoea medication, which were meant to be provided to vulnerable migrants on their migratory route towards Obock on foot. A total of 903 (159 female, 160 children) migrants were reached through the services of the mobile unit. In addition, the mobile health patrol alleviated the burden placed on the public health system along the migratory route.

In **Somalia**, BMM/IOM supported the operation of two mobile patrol units: one in Hargeisa, Somaliland under the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; and one in Bosaso in Puntland under the MoI. The operation was based on the previously developed SOPs (refer to RI 3.2.1) and two mobile unit vehicles were procured to be used in the two MRCs. In Somaliland, the mobile unit worked along the asphalt roads between Tog Wajaale and Zeila to Lughaya, while in Bosaso the mobile unit operated along Art, Armo, Lasadawaco, Eldahir and Bosasso town. Migrants were assisted with non-food items such as clothes, dry foods and medical supplies, community outreach services to migrant communities, as well as awareness raising.³¹

In **Sudan**, a new MRC, co-funded by the BMM and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration Programme, was opened in Gedaref in March 2019 to be jointly operated with the Gedaref State Ministry of Social Development and Health. A joint taskforce with BMM/IOM was created to set out the division of roles and responsibilities. During the first two years after the opening, IOM will manage the MRC in coordination with the state ministry. Afterwards, a handover strategy will be put in place. Since its opening, the Gedaref MRC provided assistance to migrants, including those in detention, through referral to two local partners, namely Al-Tawaki and Sudanese Family Planning. Its mobile unit provided services to migrants in detention, namely basic medical check-up and assistance, as well as food and non-food items. In addition, BMM/IOM supported the mobile unit of the MRC in Khartoum. In total, 45 (17 female, 36 children) migrants were assisted with medical services. Furthermore, assistance was provided to the Ethiopian Community Association's shelter through delivery of food and non-food items.

RI 3.3.3: Increase in range of services provided to vulnerable migrants in existing IOM-supported MRCs (e.g. screening, legal assistance, psychosocial counselling, medical assistance) (DJI/ETH/SOM/SUD, Target: 18 additional or strengthened services)

³¹ The Programme refrains from reporting beneficiary numbers, since IP IOM could not contribute consistent numbers.

The result indicator was **achieved**. 22 additional or strengthened services were available at the MRCs in Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan as well as at the Transit Center in Ethiopia. In total, 13,888 (5,054 female, 3,541 children) migrants were assisted.

In **Djibouti**, BMM/IOM supported 5,413 (486 female, 972 children) migrants through medical and psychosocial services. Medical services were made available through the newly constructed clinic in the Obock MRC, which now provides medical treatments and diagnosis including medical check-ups, treatment and provision of drugs. The medical centre has five rooms: two consultation rooms, one observation room, one stock room, and one infirmary with capacity of 15 to 20 hospital beds. Those who are in critical medical conditions are referred to a local hospital. In addition, psychosocial services were strengthened in collaboration with the Centre for Victims of Torture, an NGO from Ethiopia.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/IOM supported 1,123 (108 female, 192 children) migrants in the Transit Center in Addis Ababa as well as the MRC in Semera. The Transit Center, which is jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and UNICEF, provided temporary shelter and other services to both adults and UASM. Seven services were provided at the centre: registration and orientation, provision of food and non-food items, accommodation, primary health care, psycho-social support, family tracing and reunification for UASM, and onward transport. BMM/IOM supported the refurbishment of the centre by creating child friendly spaces, adding beds, as well as improving recreational facilities for migrants. In addition, BMM/IOM supported the refurbishment of the Semera MRC through renovation of the toilet facilities as well as the provision of supplies including mattresses and beddings. Jointly operated by BMM/IOM, the local BoLSA and the Office of Labour and Social Affairs, the Semera MRC delivered specialised services to vulnerable migrants intercepted or found stranded in remote border areas. In addition, BMM/GIZ, through the local partner NGO Timret Lehiwot Ethiopia (TLHE), supported the establishment of three drop-in centres for vulnerable migrants in Genda Wuha, Amhara Region; Assosa, Benishangul Region and Jimma, Oromia Region. In total, TLHE supported 2,314 (1,551 female, 355 children) VoT in its three shelters. They received food, shelter, and psychosocial support. The assisted children were either reunified with their families or placed in arranged foster care.

In **Somalia**, the Hargeisa and Bossaso MRCs provided assistance to 4,640 (2,684 female, 1,952 children) migrants – mainly Ethiopians passing through the North-Eastern route – with a total of eleven services, including registration, medical check-up, provision of food and non-food items, information services and counselling, accommodation, basic health care, psycho-social support, Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), hotline services, and referral services.

In **Sudan**, BMM/IOM supported the Khartoum MRC in delivering medical and psychosocial support services to 398 (225 female, 70 children) migrants in need.

RI 3.3.4: Number of specialised training measures for staff of protection facilities/social workers/CSO/diaspora organisations in the region (DJI/ETH/SOM/SUD, Target: 36)³²

The result indicator was **achieved**. 74 trainings for 1,854 (786 female) stakeholder were held, including one regional.

³² GIZ has become active in this result based on grant agreement negotiations with IOM to share the target.

On **regional** level, BMM/GIZ, through international charity Liberty Shared, supported nine BMM partner CSOs with the set-up of a VCMS in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.³³ All CSOs were able to present their pre-existing case management practices, which were primarily paper-based forms, and received tailored support on how to successfully transition these processes into the VCMS. As a result, 384 cases were already registered in the VCMS. Through one-on-one and group trainings, the CSOs learnt how to effectively capture and store data via the VCMS, as well as how to utilise the information to gain better insight into their work and to improve their practices, including client care. They also received reporting training, and support to create a series of reports via the VCMS which allow for greater oversight into the data their organisations are generating. The CSOs advanced significantly towards a more collaborative and streamlined approach to collecting, sharing and utilising information on TiP in the region. By virtue of using a shared case management system, the CSOs are collecting consistent data points mandated by the system that are easily comparable and sharable. The VCMS itself can be used as an easy and safe referral tool, where CSOs can form referral partnerships to transfer client/case records. This already occurred between two CSO partners. BMM/IOM conducted a regional ToT on caring for VoT aimed at providing guidance for health providers in September 2018. Participants representing government, CSOs and health care practitioners from the BMM countries attended. The regional ToT equipped the participants with knowledge on the role of health care service providers in the identification, referral and protection of VoT and migrants in vulnerable situations as well as on how to carry out cascading trainings in their respective countries. As a result, a cascading training was undertaken for health workers employed at the Eastleigh Wellness Centre and in the Kamukunji ward in Kenya.

In **Djibouti**, seven trainings with 148 (39 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/IOM facilitated a training on acute watery diarrhoea for doctors, which aimed at building capacity to respond to the medical emergency in the country. BMM/EF and GIZ supported eleven CSOs in the regions and four in Djibouti City. Through trainings and workshops, beneficiaries improved their knowledge for example on migration and TiP, as well as on organisational management. The newly acquired skills and knowledge supported the CSOs in designing services that better support vulnerable migrants and their needs.

In **Ethiopia**, 22 trainings with 649 (191 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/GIZ, in partnership with TLHE, developed and implemented trainings to strengthen the three woreda migration taskforces in Gende Wuha, Assossa and Jimma and to ensure that immediate needs and international protection standards are met at irregular migrant reception/disembarkation points. In addition, trainings were carried out which strengthened the skills of stakeholders to identify, register and document vulnerable migrants and improved their understanding of how to offer protection services and support for migrants who are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. In order to improve shelter management, trainings were conducted on how to address gender and gender-based violence. BMM/EF conducted trainings which improved the CSO's capacity on management, resource mobilisation, project cycle management, monitoring and evaluation as well as on effective referral of trafficked persons. They facilitated the roll-out of the implementing guidelines for the federal level MoU to improve the participation of victims and witnesses of TiP and abuse in migration in court proceedings. BMM/IOM conducted a training on the objectives and operations of MRCs for the local stakeholders engaged in the set-up of the Jijiga MRC. Participants learnt about the major functions and operational

³³ The supported CSOs are TLHE, FSCE, AGAR, Good Samaritan Association, OPFRIS from Ethiopia; HAART and Trace from Kenya as well as Willow and RAHAB from Uganda).

principles of the proposed MRC and developed an action plan for its establishment. In addition, a MRC management committee was proposed with key roles assigned to each agency.

In **Kenya**, 15 trainings with 337 (208 female) stakeholders were held, including one regional (s. above). BMM/GIZ, under a local subsidy with the NGO Trace Kenya, conducted several trainings notably on the challenge of TiP in the coastal counties, travel safety, assistance to VoTs and the NRM. Further trainings included topics such as peer-to-peer support, psychosocial counselling and referral of VoT. BMM/EF held a workshop on accountability and reporting guidelines for institutions offering assistance to VoT. BMM/IOM held trainings on how to care for trafficked persons as well as guidance for health care providers.

In **Somalia**, five trainings with 103 (43 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/EF conducted a round table on 'Good Practises on Support Services for VoT' with 25 (5 female) government and non-government stakeholders in Somaliland. In addition, BMM/IOM provided trainings for service providers on good practises in assistance to VoT.

In **South Sudan**, BMM/IOM conducted five trainings with 150 stakeholders. These trainings addressed health care providers enabling them to provide specialised care for VoT.

In **Sudan**, 18 trainings with 440 (197 female) stakeholders were held. BMM/IOM held workshops on mixed migration, and on medical and psychosocial needs of vulnerable migrants and VoT. As a result, participants acquired knowledge on the medical and psychosocial needs of vulnerable migrants for application in their daily operations at the MRC. Trainings based on the curriculum for the care of VoT were conducted in Khartoum, enabling Sudanese health care providers from both medical institutions and the non-governmental sector to deliver specialised services to VoT. Training was also delivered to the migrant community on how to design and implement community-based protection initiatives. Participants from relevant authorities and migrant communities (Ethiopian and Eritrean) from Kassala and Gedaref discussed key concepts on essential knowledge and skills required to efficiently plan and implement community-based protection activities. Furthermore, BMM/IOM provided trainings for language assistants and service providers of language assistance to vulnerable migrants in order to improve communication in service delivery. BMM/GIZ organised trainings for governmental and non-governmental partners on psychosocial support which improved participants' knowledge on the specific psychological and social needs of vulnerable migrants. BMM/GIZ also held a training on safe shelter management in Kassala. Furthermore, workshops were conducted with 18 CSOs establishing a network to address TiP and protection of VoT. In addition, BMM/GIZ held sensitisation sessions for host communities and migrant communities on accessing legal aid. In parallel, trainings were conducted for lawyers on the international legal framework of rights and protection of migrants. Paralegals were trained on Sudanese anti-trafficking law, principles of dealing with VoTs and on how to protect VoTs and witnesses.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM in collaboration with the COPTiP conducted two trainings with 27 (25 female) stakeholders on TiP and SoM. As a result of these trainings, there was increased knowledge among stakeholders, including for example teachers and peer educators, on identification and assistance to VoT.

R 3.4: Unaccompanied and/or separated minors receive specialised protection according to identified needs and in accordance with international human rights standards

The Programme focussed on children largely as a cross-cutting issue in all countries.³⁴ Children on the move were assisted with protection services at MRCs, drop-in centres and shelters in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. Under R 3.4, the Programme brought child migrant rights and needs to the forefront through a regional conference in Djibouti underlining the special needs of child migrants. In addition, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Sudan improved and increased access to specialised services for children through refurbishing facilities, working on referral SOPs for child VoT or delivering targeted trainings on how to assist child VoT. Implementation of this result deviated in its approach in Djibouti to avoid overlaps in the intervention due to the number of actors already active in Djibouti. Efforts were redirected to government structures at the sub-national level, civil society organisations active in protection of migrants as well as the CNDH. The redesign of the approach took place only in 2018 leaving little time for implementation. While the Programme had already put in place improved infrastructure as well as trainings for stakeholders, the establishment and roll-out of processes will take place under BMM II.

RI 3.4.1: Number of meetings on comprehensive child protection service models at regional level (Regional, Target: 1)

The result indicator was **achieved**. A conference was held with 77 (26 female) stakeholders.

As part of its efforts to help ensure the protection of child migrants throughout the HoA region, the BMM Programme held a 'Regional Conference on the Protection of Child Migrants in the Horn of Africa', which took place in Djibouti-Ville, Djibouti, in March 2018. The conference was held under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Djibouti and conducted with the support of Save the Children International (SCI). Over 170 participants from regional governments, UN agencies, bilateral agencies, and civil society came together to exchange on the realities, specific needs, and vulnerabilities of child migrants in the region; to identify options for policies and interventions; and to develop recommendations for the improvement of child protection in the HoA region. For this purpose, a range of panel discussions and small group sessions were arranged and hosted by relevant stakeholders – such as UNICEF, SCI, IOM, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and GIZ, among others. Out of the discussions at the conference, two specific recommendations were developed around learning from the experiences on the continent on cross-border collaboration to assist vulnerable child migrants: implementing a collaborative dialogue to develop specific policy tools through further electronic and in-person exchanges; and promoting a comprehensive approach to case management and BID for irregular child migrants. As part of the follow up from the conference and the two recommendations, BMM conducted a study on cross-border child protection mechanisms in the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community region to inform their applicability in the HoA region. Recommendations suggest to establish a regional transnational cooperation mechanism on child protection in the HoA region, to ensure coordination mechanisms do not exist in isolation but is part of a broader regional strategy, to establish common procedures and standards and to make sure to engage the International Social Service if something similar as the West African Network is being developed.

³⁴ As a consequence, some results are already reported under other result indicators, e.g. the SOP on referral of child VoT is reported under RI 3.2.1.

RI 3.4.2: Multi-disciplinary child protection teams adapted in appropriate facilities in 2 other countries (DJI/ETH, Target: 2)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. Two child protection facilities were supported in Ethiopia.



In **Ethiopia**, 1,413 (545 female, 1,405 children) children and youth on the move were assisted in two drop-in centres. BMM/GIZ, through the local CSO Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE), supported the drop-in centre for children near the Merkato bus terminal in Addis Ababa as well as the shelter in Adama, Oromia. The shelter has a capacity of accommodating 15 to 20 victims at a time. The children were identified through referral from anti-trafficking committee members, especially from police, and bus station outreach workers that work very closely with FSCE. The victims were identified at an early stage of trafficking from bus station areas before they got in to further risks of abuse and exploitations, which helped them to be easily rehabilitated. The intercepted children VoT were supported with their basic needs such as food, clothes, psychosocial support as well as family reunification. In the Adama shelter, up to 80 children can be accommodated at a given time. The children and youth that were supported through this centre received psycho-social support and counselling. These children were also supported with necessities such as accommodation, clothes, sanitary products, food and schooling, and were reunified with their parents or their relatives after their families were traced. For some children in both Addis Ababa and Adama, it was determined that social rehabilitation and integration in Addis Ababa would be more beneficial than returning them to their place of origin. This integration support provided basic business skills training and opportunities to earn a living. Each trainee in the integration programme benefited from mentoring and the development of a business plan. Subsequently, FSCE provided start-up capital from 7,700 to 10,400 Ethiopian birr, which was provided in tranches to ensure a responsible handling of the money by the youth. Throughout the youth's integration, FSCE provided advice and mentoring to support the young people to find their place in society.

RI 3.4.3: Number of inter-institutional training measures on best interest determination, child protection/ SOPs (DJI/ETH, Target: 15)

The result indicator was **achieved**. 21 trainings for 994 (364 female) stakeholders were held in three countries.

In **Djibouti**, two child protection trainings with 14 (4 female) stakeholders were held. Through the training, local CSOs improved their understanding of the most relevant definitions/concepts

in migration and the legal framework on which the CSOs can base their interventions with regard to protection of children on the move.³⁵

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/GIZ held 14 trainings with 856 (293 female) stakeholders. The trainings empowered government bureaus and CSOs to have a clear understanding of the difference between child trafficking, smuggling, runaways and protecting child migrants. The participants' awareness increased on child protection, BID, referral mechanisms, case management and stress management improving their dealing with child migrants. BMM/GIZ, through local CSO FSCE, conducted a series of community sensitisation and training sessions on the protection of trafficked children at the local (woreda) level. Stakeholders improved their knowledge on the referral of children and effective cooperation on the issue of trafficked and unsafely migrating children. The sensitisation sessions also engaged a large number of transport sector workers and discussed the causes and consequences of child trafficking, thereby promoting their support in fighting trafficking and risky irregular migration.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ conducted five trainings with 124 (67 female) stakeholders. Beneficiaries improved their knowledge on child protection for social workers in Gedaref and Kassala states. In addition, social workers were provided with a ToT on psychosocial support, and subsequently trainings were rolled out on how to provide psychosocial support for children and adolescents. Furthermore, the Family and Child Protection Unit in El Gedaref enhanced their capacities to provide adequate services thanks to the renovation of the building hosting children carried out by BMM/GIZ.

R 3.5: Opportunities for voluntary return and reintegration are enhanced in the region, in full respect of applicable international standards and the *non-refoulement* principle

BMM/IOM provided opportunities for AVR as well as reintegration services largely to stranded migrants in detention. Since AVRR as service provision to VoT and vulnerable migrants in the HoA is already addressed under RI 3.3.3, AVRR under R 3.5. targeted irregular migrants from the HoA region in detention centres outside of the HoA region. Screening procedures were applied by BMM/IOM in detention centres in order to determine the vulnerability of the detained migrant and to subsequently assist with the required services. Throughout implementation, there was a higher demand for assistance for stranded migrants than for VoT, which the Programme addressed through a reallocation of funds. To this end, the target beneficiaries under RI 3.5.2 were by far overachieved whereas the target RI 3.5.1 was not met.

RI 3.5.1: Number of (potential) victims of trafficking assisted with opportunities for return and reintegration according to global reintegration standards (Regional, Target: 300)

The result indicator was **not achieved** due to lack of demand. 23 female VoT were identified and assisted with AVRR. Since screening procedures applied by BMM/IOM in detention centres outside of the HoA region showed little demand for detained VoT from the HoA region, little progress was made under this indicator by the end of reporting period 2017-18. To this end, available funds were redirected to RI 3.5.2 where a steady demand for AVRR by stranded migrants was noted. BMM/IOM assisted 23 female VoT with AVR to their countries of origin.

³⁵ BMM/GIZ interventions tried to avoid duplications with other donors/IPs (e.g. IOM, UNICEF) and thus focussed on improving the capacity of CSOs in general (refer to RI 3.3.4).

These victims were rescued through joint operations between governments, BMM/IOM and other UN organisations as well as NGOs. They benefitted from medical assistance, pre-departure counselling, awareness raisings sessions on irregular migration, shelter services as well as non-food items.

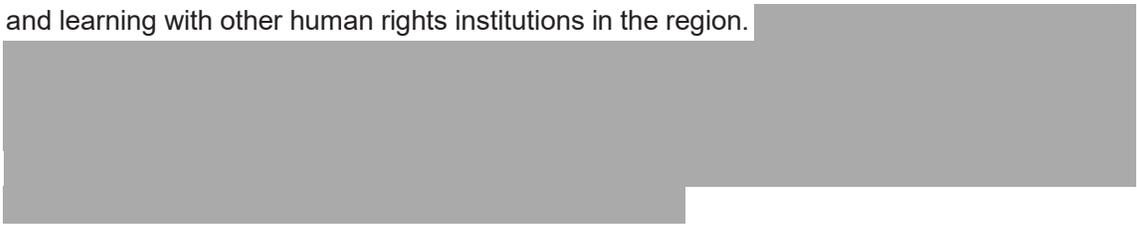
RI 3.5.2: Number of stranded migrants assisted with voluntary return and reintegration from detention (Regional, Target: 200)

The result indicator was **achieved**. 776 (21 female, 212 children) stranded migrants were identified and assisted with AVR; 310 (18 female, 18 children) returnees received reintegration assistance.

BMM/IOM supported migrants from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and other countries with AVR. Most migrants benefitted from medical assessments including medical attention for those who needed it, temporary accommodation, pre-departure counselling, consular services, transportation, reception assistance, onward travel assistance, pocket money and reintegration counselling. 310 migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance of which 171 received economic assistance after submitting their reintegration plans. Reintegration plans ranged from post arrival assistance including shelter, onward transportation, and pocket money, psychosocial support, social support, family tracing and reunification, reintegration counselling, Kaizen training (economic empowerment training programme), and economic support. Those who did not receive reintegration assistance from BMM were covered by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative Programme.

R 3.6: National Human Rights institutions and/or other relevant bodies promote migrant rights

In Djibouti, Kenya and Somaliland, Somalia, the NHRIs were strengthened to carry out their mandate at national as well as local level, to proactively coordinate on migrant rights with a variety of actors with regard to criminal justice and protection, as well as to initiate exchange and learning with other human rights institutions in the region.



RI 3.6.1: Number of training measures on migrant rights conducted for staff of relevant bodies (DJI/KEN, Target: 8)

The result indicator was **achieved**. 16 trainings with 356 (138 female) stakeholders were held, including two bilateral.

In **Djibouti**, BMM/GIZ delivered five trainings with 116 (53 female) stakeholders. The interventions addressed both individual competences of CNDH staff as well as improved institutional capacity. At individual level, BMM/GIZ focussed on improving the knowledge and skills of staff members to enable them to complete their assigned tasks and address human rights issues in the context of migration. Trainings were generally conducted with CSO representatives, so communication and networking between them and CNDH was

strengthened. Additional training was conducted on gender and migrant rights as well as on monitoring human rights' violations. At institutional level, BMM/GIZ supported the restructuring of the CNDH as per international standards. In this context, following a study visit to the KNCHR in Kenya, a reception and complaints management office was reactivated and strengthened through the provision of office material. Furthermore, the internal organisation of the CNDH was reviewed. As a result, an internal regulation manual that depicts internal procedures was developed. This will also support the establishment and functionality of the CNDH at local level. The future sub-national offices will be operationalised under BMM II.

In **Kenya**, BMM/GIZ has facilitated ten trainings with 219 (77 female) stakeholders. In cooperation with the KNCHR, a curriculum on the protection of human rights of migrants and the role of NHRIs was developed and rolled out to KNCHR staff at its headquarter and sub-national offices. Furthermore, training was delivered to human rights defenders and to governmental and non-governmental human rights referral network partners. The training was conducted by the KNCHR staff and addressed migrant rights, reporting mechanisms for migrant rights' violations, human rights-based approaches in migration governance and practical strategies to strengthen case referrals on migrant rights issues for resolution. Outreach materials, including a handbook on migrant rights, were distributed to referral network partners during the trainings. A module on migration and human rights was developed, incorporated and delivered by KNCHR staff in a number of other BMM trainings including the UNODC regional trainings on combating TiP, BMM/EF's trainings for 'justice actors' and the induction training to the new members of the CTiP AC. KNCHR also lent support to other human rights institutions in the region such as the Djiboutian CNDH and the Somaliland NHRC. At institutional level, the KNCHR reviewed its complaints handling system to classify human rights violations in relation to internal and external migration. Profiles for TiP, SoM, internally displaced persons, migrant rights cases were inserted. This ensured that the staff in the complaints department properly capture cases of TiP, SoM and any other vulnerable migrants in the system. The revised complaint management system classified twelve cases on 'VoT/distress calls', 139 cases under 'migrant rights cases', which included issues with asylum, delays in repatriation, security of persons, migrant smuggling and access to health. The correct classification of human rights violations of migrants allowed KNCHR staff to offer appropriate redress and assistance services. The improved understanding of human rights in the migratory context empowered KNCHR staff to better advocate and mainstream human rights of migrants in the policy discussions at the NCM quarterly meetings. The efforts of KNCHR to vitalise the referral networks at the grass-roots level led to an increased participation and engagement of partners.

In Somaliland, **Somalia**, BMM/GIZ in cooperation with the KNCHR conducted one training with 21 (8 female) staff from the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission. The training covered an introduction to the rights of migrants as well as the roles and responsibilities of the commission in protecting those rights in line with national and international legal frameworks.

RI 3.6.2: Number of reports or campaigns focusing on migrant rights and/or protection issues published/conducted in the region (DJI/KEN, Target: 5)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Eight campaigns for 3,265 (1,786 female) stakeholders and community members were conducted.

In **Djibouti**, one campaign for 58 (3 female) local leaders was conducted. These village heads, representing all localities, were sensitised on the rights of migrants and reflected on the ways and means to guarantee migrants these fundamental rights.

In **Kenya**, seven campaigns for 3,207 (1,783 female) stakeholders and host community members were conducted. The events brought together resident judges, faith-based leaders and county government officials with the general public and addressed topics relevant for each location. In addition, BMM/GIZ and KNCHR developed a tool for undertaking a baseline survey on the status of migrants in detention centres in Kenya in 2018. 32% of the foreigners in prisons were detained for being in the country without proper documentation, rather than on criminal charges. The data will be further analysed to provide recommendations on alternatives to detention for migrants, to be taken up under BMM II.

2.4. Component 4: Awareness Raising

Component 4 aimed at raising awareness on alternative livelihood options including safe migration. The objective was to provide (potential) migrants with information specifically tailored to their needs, based on careful, focussed, context-specific research, to inform their migration decisions. The focus was in particular on testing innovative, new approaches and evaluating their impact. Out of six specific objectives and result indicators, half was achieved and the other half partially achieved. Key achievements include the empowering of CSOs to deliver tailor-made awareness raising material, and the outreach to a large number of host communities and potential migrants.

SO 4: To raise awareness of alternative livelihood options including safe migration

The Programme adopted a country-by-country approach in which Ethiopia served as the pilot country. Intensive research led to a customised intervention strategy that was subsequently adapted for Sudan and Kenya based on the experiences made in Ethiopia. CSOs served as the main vehicle to roll out awareness campaigns, based on the assumption that they have a better access to and trust by migrant and host communities. The baseline and impact studies showed that the intervention was successful.

SOI 4.1: Number of people aware of their alternative livelihood options including safe migration considered as valid alternatives to irregular migration (all countries, Target: X plus 20%)

The specific objective indicator was **partially achieved**. According to the baseline knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey conducted in Ethiopia in 2017, 76% of potential migrants were aware about their alternative livelihood options including safe migration before the implementation of awareness raising interventions under BMM. The comparative KAP survey conducted in Ethiopia in 2019 showed an additional 8% of potential migrants being aware of their alternative livelihood options after BMM awareness raising, equalling 84% in total. Given that the initial percentage of people having at least some knowledge of their alternative livelihood options was already high, the increase confirmed that BMM/BC measures were effective in enhancing awareness even more. The baseline for Sudan stated 65% of persons knowing about alternative livelihood options, but political instability prevented the comparative KAP survey from being implemented. Due to the late start of implementation in Kenya, a

baseline KAP survey was not conducted. However, an end line KAP survey conducted in Kenya in June 2019 established that 85% of beneficiaries of BMM awareness raising campaigns were aware of alternative livelihood options vis-a-vis 76% of non-beneficiaries.

In respect to deviations, SOI 4.1 was only partially achieved in Ethiopia and could not be measured for Sudan and Kenya. Even though an increased number of people were aware of their alternative livelihood options in Ethiopia after BMM awareness raising activities, the percentage target was not met. This was mostly due to the relatively high level of basic awareness prior to the implementation. In 2017, most of the target group members already had at least some awareness of alternative livelihood options (76%). The larger increase in persons who were very aware of such options in 2019 (by 16%) nevertheless indicated the positive impact of the Programme's awareness raising campaigns. In Kenya, a baseline KAP survey was not conducted due to the late start of the implementation (see above) while in Sudan the implementation of the endline KAP survey was impeded by political turbulences in 2019.

RI 4.1.1: Number of priority geographical areas in three countries for programme activities identified (3 target countries, Target: 3)

The result indicator was **achieved**. The target countries for BMM awareness raising activities by BMM/BC were Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya. In Ethiopia and Sudan, three respective geographical target areas were identified in 2017-18. During the final reporting year, BMM/BC changed the third target country from Somalia to Kenya due to their internal security regulations and identified two geographical areas for implementation. Furthermore, BMM/GIZ conducted awareness raising activities in Uganda. Overall, Component 4 was implemented in four countries and ten geographical areas.

In **Ethiopia**, the areas of Addis Ababa, Jijiga (Somali Region) and Metema/Gonder (Amhara Region) were designated as areas of implementation. In Addis Ababa, the migrant population exemplifies internal migration in Ethiopia. It is a key destination for migrants from other regions, as well as a long-term transit point for migrants with intentions for onward travel. The population is characterised by similar knowledge gaps around the migration journey and destination country. High levels of mobile phone ownership and a reliance on social media as a source of migration information provided an opportunity to deliver CSO messaging using mobile phone-based technology. Jijiga is both a point of entry into and exit from Ethiopia. As an integral part of both the eastern and north western migration routes, Jijiga captures Somali regional flows as well as migrants intending to travel to Europe, making the migrating population quite unique compared to the other locations. Strong connections to Europe, as well as family and friends who have migrated, provided more detailed insights into the journey and clearer plans for migration. As a border area, Metema/Gondar shows a large number of migrants who have tried (and possibly failed) to enter Sudan, leaving a large number who merely decided to settle in Metema/Gondar rather than return home. Misinformation and rumours, as well as negative experiences during migration, have led to uncertainty around choices to migrate or stay in the migrant population. There is a high level of awareness that good information regarding both the journey and destination is missing.

In **Kenya**, Nairobi and Mombasa were selected as the two intervention areas for a maximum impact of C4 activities. These main urban centres are the hot spots for irregular migration. They were identified as epicentres for TiP and SoM along key migration routes to the North

and South, particularly for foreign nationals such as Somalis, Ethiopians and Eritreans. Nairobi is reportedly a major hub for obtaining false documents such as birth certificates, travel documents and other illicit documents, in addition to the large number of smugglers offering clandestine movement to South Africa and other locations such as Europe and the Americas. Mombasa offers similar opportunities on the coast, such as moving migrants on boats to Tanzania on their way to Mozambique. In addition, the “urban pull” of these locations tap into Kenya’s internal migration dynamics.

In **Sudan**, Khartoum, Gedaref State and River Nile State were selected as intervention areas. Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, is the central hub for mixed migration flows. As both a destination and transit point, Khartoum is the main site of smuggling and trafficking of Eritreans, Ethiopians and Somalis coming from a number of different routes in the hope of heading towards Europe through Libya or Egypt. Khartoum serves as an entry point to engage with the government as well as with CSOs on migration issues with regard to both Khartoum and the rest of the country. Eastern Sudan has long been affected by internal migration and displacement from other regions, leading to a regular flow of migrants over the eastern borders. Government institutions in Gedaref and Kassala State are generally more willing to accommodate CSOs who work on migration-related issues. The choice of Gedaref over Kassala State was based on El Gedaref’s proximity to Metema, an Ethiopian border town and site of BMM awareness raising activities. River Nile State was identified by the national government as one of the states most affected by irregular migration and is a main site of departure from Sudan. Migrants are increasingly avoiding Khartoum and passing through Atbara, in the River Nile region, on the Western Route towards Libya, or Abu Hamad, a gold mining town where migrants can work to secure funds to continue their onward journey. It is also a site of smuggling and trafficking networks run by local Sudanese tribes.

In **Uganda**, BMM/GIZ contracted POLLICY, a social enterprise, to implement awareness raising activities.³⁶ Two districts, namely Kampala and Arua, were selected as project locations in Uganda in order to provide a tested online and offline communication platform for information on safe migration strategies, reporting incidents, referral to legal aid and aftercare services accessible to migrants, potential migrants and VoT as well as other stakeholders in Uganda. Kampala district was selected because of the huge rural-urban labour migration of young Ugandans to Kampala and other major towns in search of jobs and education opportunities. Arua district was selected because it is located at the border of Uganda and the DRC as well as South Sudan. Arua’s location and the porosity of the borders with the DRC and South Sudan make it prone to incoming migrants from these countries. In addition, Arua and its neighbouring districts host refugees from South Sudan, the DRC and other countries who are potential migrants, and who could fall victim to TiP.

RI 4.2.1: Number of intervention strategies developed for each priority geographical area with baseline (3 target countries, Target: 3)

The result indicator was **achieved**. Intervention strategies were developed in all target locations addressing the specific context and target groups. The intervention strategies served as a guide to build a cohesive and coordinated information strategy in support of CSOs.

In **Ethiopia**, the final intervention strategy for each of the three selected locations was designed on the basis of the initial data collection exercise (KAP survey and CSO capacity

³⁶ BMM/BC did not intervene in Uganda. For this reason, as well as the late joining of Uganda as target country, the conceptual approach of the result indicators of C4 was not entirely applied in Uganda.

assessment) and the CSO 'co-creation' workshops. The strategy outlined CSO capacity and coordination mechanisms, target migrant groups, communication channels per target group and core messaging. Building on existing capacity and connections to local communities, the Addis Ababa CSO consortium identified low-skilled domestic workers and unemployed youth graduates as the main target groups, particularly as they overlap on returnees and transit migrants. The core target groups were thus identified as, on the one hand domestic (household) workers, and on the other hand university graduates and student drop-outs. The first group targeted by peer-to-peer mentoring, (trusted) social networks, radio programming and phone-based messaging. For the second group, 'community conversations', a model that brings together community members and potential migrants, information service provision through universities, social media and Facebook groups, was proposed. In Gondar, the target population was expanded to include commercial sex workers, particularly in Metema, the Sudan-Ethiopian border town, and returnees more generally since they are at risk of migrating again. In Jijiga, CSOs identified students and recent graduates in secondary schools and universities as the key target group. They built on their expertise with youth and sports clubs as well as school events.

In **Kenya**, due to a shortened timeline for implementation as well as the relative wealth of information regarding the target populations and high level of expertise within the Kenyan CSOs, it was decided not to carry out a KAP survey. To establish an evidence-based intervention strategy, a short literature review was conducted to develop a greater understanding of the migration context in Kenya, and two CSO capacity assessment workshops were held – one in Nairobi and one in Mombasa (refer to RI 4.3.1 below). In order to develop the intervention strategy for Kenya, one co-creation workshop was held with the three selected CSOs in Mombasa in January 2019. The goal was to design specific, tailor-made strategies that accurately represented local characteristics and could effectively be used to raise awareness. The CSOs identified target populations, key messages and information needs of that population, as well as the best awareness raising tools to use. The CSOs decided upon two main target populations: first, domestic and low skilled workers, and secondly university and secondary school students. The intervention strategy for the former group foresaw 'community conversations', radio programming and print media; the latter group was to be targeted also through 'community conversations' as well as information service provision through universities, social media and Facebook groups, and print media. Key tools identified were film screenings, radio campaigns, community outreach discussions, school peace clubs, workshop campaigns, and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Messages would focus on legal methods for safe migration, including trustworthy recruitment agencies and protection resources and mechanisms; detailed information about life and employment conditions in destination countries; and, where applicable, information on other livelihood options in Kenya and their home country.

In **Sudan**, ground level information from communities (KAP survey), capacity assessment and co-creation workshops in each identified priority area (River Nile, Gedaref and Khartoum), were the basis to formulate an evidenced based intervention strategy, identifying key target groups and suitable communication tools to meet their information needs. Building on the Ethiopian strategy, three target groups were identified: domestic (household) workers; university students and graduates; as well as seasonal agricultural workers and miners. The first and third target groups were to be addressed through peer-to-peer mentoring, trusted social networks, radio programming and phone-based messaging. The strategy for the second group was based on the 'community conversations' model and information service provision through universities, social media and Facebook groups. Due to capacity limitations of the

partner CSOs, communication strategies focused mainly on community discussions, through workshops, theatre, focus groups, and radio programmes. Messages mostly included content on safe migration options and steps to migrate legally, other livelihood options and how to access them, returnees' life experiences abroad and at home as well as recognising signs of trafficking and avoiding risk situations.

In **Uganda**, BMM/GIZ, through the local partner POLICY, carried out two stakeholder consultation workshops with member organisations of the Uganda Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons to gather information for the intervention design in Kampala and Arua in 2018. Subsequently, content design workshops were held for both locations. The following information was deemed as vital for VoT and (potential) migrants, including understanding TiP and looking out for 'red flags': information on the identification of VoT in their neighbourhood, information on legal aspects related to prosecution and reporting of traffickers, information on the protection of VoT, information on safe migration as well as required travelling documents and where to obtain them.

RI 4.3.1: Number of CSOs in three priority geographical areas with capacity development plans in place (3 target countries, Target: 12 CSOs)

The result indicator was **partially achieved**.³⁷ In total, 22 CSOs were selected and contracted by BMM/BC to implement awareness raising activities. The intervention strategies developed under RI 4.2.1 recommended capacity building activities as well as collaborative networking for CSOs. Based on this, a CSO network was designed to ensure joint learning and collective knowledge-building instead of individual capacity development plans for the CSOs. The selected CSOs were supported in their migration, monitoring and awareness raising capacities through 21 trainings and workshops with 289 (132 female) CSO participants.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/BC consulted and assessed 31 CSOs in five CSO scoping workshops. On the basis of these workshops and a self-assessment rating system to assess capacities across key capacity areas, the following ten CSOs were contracted as partners in the three intervention areas: Addis Ababa Women's Association, Organisation for Child Development and Transformation, Livelihood Improvement for Vulnerable Ethiopians and Emmanuel Development Association (Addis Ababa), Mahiberehiwot for Social Development, Association for national planned program for vulnerable children and in need, Ye Nege Tesfa (Gondar/Metema), Ethio-Somali Mother and Child Health Organisation, Shebelle for Development Support Association and Relief and Sustainable Development Organisation (Jijiga). BMM/BC partnered with three service providers to support the CSOs: Samuel Hall for research and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL); Seefar for migration communication; and Viamo for delivering the messages using technology. In total, 16 capacity building measures on migration knowledge; awareness raising messages; monitoring, evaluation and learning; and use of social media were implemented for 222 (101 female) CSO participants. In a first step, the CSO's knowledge and technical capacities on migration were increased through trainings. To ensure the effectiveness of awareness raising activities, a MEL strategy was jointly designed and implemented by Samuel Hall and the CSO consortia. In a second step, Seefar strengthened the capacity of CSOs to engage with migrants and potential migrants through working with volunteers as Word of Mouth (WoM) counsellors and developing

³⁷ The end status "partially achieved" was selected since BC did not meet the result indicator entirely. While capacity development measures were rolled out for more than 12 CSOs, BC never actually developed and submitted capacity development plans as foreseen by the result indicator.

a Messaging Manual which detailed messages and background information for outreach work. After receiving a training on word-of-mouth counselling, the CSOs cascaded the training to community volunteers in all three intervention areas. 63 (35 female) volunteers and CSO staff were thus enabled to conduct peer-to-peer education and assist in raising awareness at the grass-roots level. In addition, the CSOs' were capacitated to use social media and mobile technology for raising awareness within the broader public through specialised trainings.

In **Sudan**, 20 CSOs were consulted and assessed during the capacity assessment workshops in Khartoum, Gedaref State, and River Nile State. Finally, nine CSOs were selected to support the implementation: SORD, Sudanese Development Call Organisation (Khartoum), Noaem Social Development Organisation, Friends of Peace and Development, Sudan Development Association and Sudan Environment Conservation Society (Gedaref State), Marafie Organisation, Abu Hamad Organisation for Development and Shrough El Amal Organisation (River Nile State). During the implementation, BMM/BC provided capacity development to 60 (29 female) CSO staff through four trainings and the design of a skeleton curriculum as a basis for messaging material. Prior to the start of activities in Sudan, a planning workshop was held to build the collective capacity of CSOs to implement awareness raising activities through designing detailed activity plans and share a common understanding of monitoring expectations. Subsequently, migration knowledge workshops were conducted to increase CSOs' initial capacity to work on migration topics within the relevant context, target groups, and programme activities. Furthermore, CSOs received a training on the MEL strategy and continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support from Samuel Hall in order to effectively monitor results, impacts, and challenges during the implementation.

In total, 12 CSOs were consulted and assessed in two CSO capacity assessment workshops in **Kenya**. Subsequently, three CSOs were selected as partners for awareness raising activities: HAART Kenya (Nairobi), Trace Kenya (Mombasa) and Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance (KMYA, Nairobi and Mombasa). The selected CSOs participated in a MEL training which ensured a common understanding of the expectation and tools of the project, as well as good coordination between the CSOs during the implementation of their individual workplans.

To increase knowledge sharing and learning between CSO partners throughout implementation, CSO learning networks were initiated in Ethiopia and Kenya. In **Ethiopia**, the lead CSO in each target location was the focal point for coordination among all partners. Regular quarterly meetings were held to share experiences and plan events. In **Kenya**, CSOs conducted collaborative events to maximise their relative expertise, which in turn provided ample opportunities to learn from one another.

RI 4.4.1: Number of people knowing more about their alternative livelihood options including safe migration, measured at the beginning of the Programme and annually during its life. (Target: X plus 30%)³⁸

The result indicator was **partially achieved**. In total, 142,263 (80,321 female, 2,076 children) migrants, VoT, potential migrants and host community members, were engaged in awareness raising activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. 56% of beneficiaries were women. In Ethiopia, 84% of people knew about their alternative livelihood options after the implementation of BMM, showing an increase of 8% of surveyed people in comparison with the initial KAP survey conducted in 2017. Surveys among the participants of BMM outreach activities suggested that 97% of participants knew more about their alternative livelihood options after

³⁸ This indicator will be addressed in the KAP impact survey jointly with SOI 4.1.

the activity in Ethiopia, 95% in Sudan and 99% in Kenya. Due to the political situation in Sudan and the late start of implementation in Kenya this information could not be confirmed by independent KAP surveys.

In Ethiopia, CSOs in collaboration with WoM counsellors conducted peer-to-peer educations, community dialogues, information sessions on livelihood opportunities, media engagement and different events from October 2018 to July 2019. Through these awareness raising activities, 35,010 (19,419 female, 1,516 under-age) migrants and potential migrants were sensitised. The Addis Ababa CSO consortium implemented a range of different outreach activities to engage communities at grass-roots level, including one-to-one consultations, peer-to-peer education, coffee ceremony sessions as well as community and youth dialogues. Through these formats the various target groups, in particular low-skilled domestic workers and unemployed youth graduates, were reached effectively and provided with information of specific relevance to them. In addition, CSOs conducted larger outreach forum events and developed a radio programme featuring short dramas, live interviews and discussions on migration to engage the communities as a whole. The Gonder-Metema CSO consortium mainly focussed on reaching out to the target groups of single mothers, commercial sex workers, students, street children and school dropouts. To this end, CSOs collaborated with local media outlets to broadcast TV and radio spots and distribute IEC materials in the community areas. Media campaigns were completed by peer-to-peer dialogues, community conversations, one-to-one consultations and information sessions for school drop-outs. In order to provide better services for street children, a network among those working with street children, including the private sector, transport sector and government partners (police, Women and Children Affairs and Community Care Coalitions), was established and supported in conducting referrals. In Jijiga, a strong focus was put on individual counselling and provision of information. Local universities and colleges served as partners and entry points to engage students and community members in one-to-one consultations, community conversations and larger events. Since the main target groups in Jijiga were university and college students and graduates, capacity building trainings on livelihood skills and alternative livelihood options were conducted specifically for these two target groups. Moreover, an 'anti-unsafe migration task force' was established and trained on mitigating unsafe migration. The KAP survey conducted prior to and after the implementation of activities asked members of the target groups in Ethiopia particularly relevant questions regarding knowledge around various migration topics and three questions with regard to livelihood options to understand both the level and type of knowledge existing within the population. Based on consolidated rankings of these questions from 1 (Not at all knowledgeable) to 5 (Very knowledgeable), the average number of individuals for each knowledge level was determined as a baseline, along with their percentage of the sample (refer to Table 1). Based on the results of the rankings, 76% of target group members had at least some knowledge of migration topics and livelihood options.

Table 2: Ethiopia - Baseline level of knowledge with percentage of sample (n=1,527)

Average across 8 indicators (% of sample)	Baseline
1 (None/ Don't know)	372 (24%)
2 (Not very)	407 (27%)
3 (Somewhat)	433 (28%)
4 (Fairly)	230 (15%)
5 (Very)	85 (6%)

The repeat KAP survey conducted in Ethiopia in mid-2019 confirmed an increase of 8 percentage points in community members who know about their alternative livelihood options (84% in total). In particular persons knowing very much about their alternative livelihood options have largely increased through BMM awareness raising: from 6% in 2017 to 22% in 2019. This shows that the implementation of BMM had a positive impact on the level of knowledge within the selected target communities. The outreach formats and messages used under Component 4 were effective in enhancing the knowledge of community members, especially of those who had limited knowledge of alternative livelihood options beforehand.

Table 3: Ethiopia - End line level of knowledge with percentage of sample (n=1,477)

Average across 8 indicators (% of sample)	End line
1 (None/ Don't know)	232 (16%)
2 (Not very)	241 (16%)
3 (Somewhat)	292 (20%)
4 (Fairly)	393 (27%)
5 (Very)	319 (22%)

The consolidated feedback of participants of BMM awareness raising activities presents a very positive response to the programming. BMM/BC asked participants to assess the usefulness of the information shared, and over 88% found the content useful or very useful. Furthermore, respondents said there was a high likelihood that the information received would be used and applied to their own lives (89%). This feedback reaffirmed the relevance of the overall project to the lives of the target populations. The implemented activities generated important conversations among community members, within youth clubs, at universities and across the different locations.

In **Kenya**, 49,152 (24,624 female) migrants and potential migrants were reached through awareness raising activities in Nairobi and Mombasa from March to August 2019. Working as a consortium, CSO clusters in Kenya jointly implemented and adapted activities in each location. HAART and Trace Kenya focussed on safe migration, while KMYA supported alternative livelihood options. Similar to Ethiopia, each CSO identified common and overlapping communication strategies to reach target beneficiaries. The CSO consortium in Nairobi conducted outreach fora, social media campaigns, radio programmes, and cultural sessions such as theatre performances and film screenings for youth, women and domestic workers. Outreach fora and cultural performances facilitated the engagement of the respective target groups at grassroots level. They were complemented by broader outreach campaigns using social media and radio programming to sensitise larger numbers of potential migrants. In Mombasa, CSOs engaged students, as well as out-of-school youth and women. Sensitisation and outreach fora were organised at schools, peace clubs and with women groups to inform about alternative livelihood options, TiP and safe migration options, and to initiate open discussions in groups of around 25-70 community members. BMM/BC and its partner CSOs also facilitated a panel discussion and dialogue forum between returnees, potential VoT and communities in Mombasa, giving a larger public of over 340 persons the opportunity to learn about concrete experiences of returnees and (potential) VoT. Given that the implementation started late in Kenya, a baseline KAP survey was not conducted. Instead an endline KAP survey was carried out in June 2019 which established that 85% of beneficiaries of BMM awareness raising measures know about alternative livelihood options, as opposed to 76% of non-beneficiaries. Though knowledge on alternative livelihood options and safe migration is generally high in Kenya, 96% of participants assessed the content of

BMM awareness raising activities useful or very useful, and another 96% confirmed a high likelihood that they would use the information in their own lives.

In **Sudan**, BMM/BC and the selected CSOs engaged 54,118 (34,381 female) migrants and potential migrants in awareness raising activities conducted from April to July 2019. The political situation and the limited capacities of CSOs on migration issues significantly reduced the implementation period and scope of activities in Sudan. BMM/BC and its partners adapted to these challenges by focussing more strongly on larger outreach campaigns, in particular through radio broadcasting and using community-based dialogues, theatre and drama performances as additional outreach tools. The CSO consortium in Khartoum engaged Ethiopian and Eritrean migrant communities, as well as host communities, through theatre performances and community dialogues. A broader outreach to migrant communities was achieved through the broadcasting of a cultural radio programme in Amharic, Tigrinya and Oromo. In Gedaref State, a very large number of migrants and potential migrants, around 40.000 people, was sensitised through radio programming and larger events. Five radio broadcasting sessions delivered information on safe migration, while the events focussed on rights and obligations of migrants in Sudan as well as opportunities for entrepreneurship and small enterprises. A smaller number of persons participated in drama sessions and migration knowledge workshops. In River Nile State, the majority of people, approximately 11.000 migrants, were engaged through radio sessions which featured expert interviews and discussions on migration knowledge, safe migration and other livelihood opportunities. In addition, community conversations and theatre performances were organised. The KAP survey conducted before the implementation of BMM in Sudan established that 65% of target group members had at least some knowledge of alternative livelihood options including safe migration.

Table 4: Sudan - Baseline level of knowledge with percentage of sample (n=1,887)

Average across 8 indicators (% of sample)	Baseline
1 (None/ Don't know)	663 (35%)
2 (Not very)	220 (12%)
3 (Somewhat)	369 (20%)
4 (Fairly)	420 (22%)
5 (Very)	136 (7%)

The unstable situation in Sudan from early 2019 until the end of the implementation period did not allow for the implementation of the comparative KAP survey. However, the feedback expressed by participants in BMM awareness raising activities indicated that the conveyed information and messages had an added value for the targeted communities: 78% of surveyed participants found the content of the activities useful or very useful, and 81% reported that they would likely apply the information in their own lives.

In **Uganda**, both BMM/GIZ and BMM/IOM partnered with national institutions to provide local communities in different regions of Uganda with information on TiP and safe migration. In total, BMM informed 3,983 (1,897 female, 560 children) potential migrants, VoT and migrants through a free hotline, community dialogues, cultural performances, and other types of events. BMM/GIZ supported POLLICY to implement an online information platform as well as a toll-free hotline to improve access to information on TiP, available services and safe migration options across the country. The online platform [Wetaase](#) provided basic information on TiP and migration as well as offered users the possibility to ask questions and receive further information through a contact form and a social media chatbot. It addressed the needs of

migrants, in particular young Ugandans seeking employment abroad as well as refugees who decided not to stay in refugee settlements and thus, are more vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. For people without regular internet access, the toll-free hotline was reachable through basic phones and provided information in three local languages, English, Luganda and Runyankole. Both the online platform and the hotline were designed to serve high-risk individuals, VoT and survivors of TiP. From January to August 2019, 172 (63 female) persons successfully received information through the hotline and the chatbot. Four cases of TiP were registered and referred accordingly to WILLOW International, Make a Child Smile and Platform for Labour Action. Additionally, POLLICY organised four community engagements on preventing TiP and promoting safe migration with 154 (53 female) host community members and refugees.

BMM/GIZ, in collaboration with the MoGLSD, held three regional dialogues on promoting safe, orderly and regular migration and decent employment in Uganda. The dialogues engaged a total of 144 (33 female) technical, political, private sector and civil society representatives from northern, eastern and central regions of Uganda.

BMM/IOM partnered with the local CSOs Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) and Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services (HADS) to raise awareness on TiP among youth, refugees and host communities. The consortium used a harmonised national sensitisation guide in order to ensure consistent and effective messaging during outreach activities. BMM/IOM, HADS and UYDEL conducted focus group discussions, community dialogues, school outreach sessions and cultural events in all four Ugandan regions. A total of 3,657 (1,781 female, 546 children) host community members and migrants were sensitised on TiP. The activities were carried out in seven languages: English, Luganda, Arabic, Kakwa, Madi, Kuku and Lugbara. Each session featured interactive elements and ensured that the audience had a chance to ask questions on the safe migration processes as well as on how to participate in the campaign against TiP at community level. For instance, a group of change agents was formed between motorcycle taxi drivers in Yumbe district as a result.

R 4.5: Lessons and best practice are shared with relevant local, national and/or regional processes

Throughout the programme phase, various events were conducted to bring a wide range of stakeholders together: vulnerable migrants and potential migrants (men, women and children), policy makers, first responders and service providers, as well as actors from the international development aid sector. These events facilitated exchange, discussion of challenges and possible solutions, awareness raising and outreach activities on TiP and SoM.

RI 4.5.1: Number of events, publications and media coverage which reflect the experiences of target groups and which are designed to influence the practice of others. (Target: 12)

The result indicator was **achieved**. In total, 28 events for 10,989 (5,345 female) stakeholders and community members were held in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Three publications were published by BMM/GIZ in Ethiopia and Kenya, addressing opportunities for safe migration in the countries as well as abroad. The Programme designed its interventions around international days such as World Day against Trafficking in Persons as well as the International Migrants Day, maximising the impact of outreach activities in particular for young men and women. IPs approached their target groups through cultural

activities such as sports, music, theatre plays and movies but also engaged the international community to raise awareness and commitment for addressing TiP and SoM.

3 Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

3.1. Target beneficiaries

Throughout the first programme phase, BMM reached more than 192,000 beneficiaries with assistance services and outreach activities across the HoA. Protection services were provided to 18,229 (37% female, 31% children) VoT and migrants. Migrants were assisted irrespective of gender, age, nationality or religion. Over 174,600 host community members, migrants, returnees and potential migrants were informed on migration related issues through awareness raising and outreach activities.

In **Djibouti**, BMM assisted a total of 6,317 (11% female, 18% children) migrants with medical and psychosocial services and AVR. They mostly benefitted from services provided by the MRC and the mobile unit. The UN World Day Against TiP and the International Migrants Day were used in Djibouti to sensitise host communities on TiP and to bring migrants and host communities together in joint events. Approximately 18,900 migrants and Djiboutians were reached.

In **Eritrea**, no assistance services were provided since Component 3 was not implemented.

BMM **Ethiopia** reached 6,579 (45% female, 37% children) vulnerable migrants with services including child protection services, shelter for VoT and AVRR. Beyond assistance services provided at the capital, BMM had a geographical focus on the Amhara Region where shelters for VoT as well as drop-in centres for vulnerable groups of migrants were supported. Over 39,300 migrants, potential migrants, and host community members were reached with outreach activities.

BMM **Kenya** assisted 119 (87% female, 35% children) VoT. Basic services and legal aid were provided in a specialised shelter for VoT in Nairobi. Outreach and awareness raising activities on safe migration reached approximately 57,500 potential migrants and host communities.

In **Somalia**, 4,655 migrants (58% female, 42% children) received protection services supplied by the MRC in Hargeisa as well as AVR services. Geographical focus areas for assistance services were Somaliland and Puntland. Through various outreach activities, BMM involved 64 Somalis on the topics of migration and alternative livelihood options in Somalia.

BMM **Sudan** provided medical and psychosocial services at the MRC in Khartoum as well as through its mobile unit. A total of 524 (55% female, 20% children) vulnerable migrants were assisted. Several outreach activities and events were facilitated, in which a total of 54,800 migrants, potential migrants, and host community members were involved.

In **Uganda**, BMM/IOM assisted the voluntary return of six female VoT from Thailand. In addition, nearly 4,000 migrants, VoTs, returnees, refugees, potential migrants and host community members were informed on migration topics in various events, as well as through a toll-free hotline.

3.2. State authorities

In total, BMM engaged with 1,648 government actors from judiciary and law enforcement, supporting them through trainings in investigating and prosecuting TiP and SoM. Capacity building measures on border management were conducted for 1,448 government officials. The trainings and workshops focussed on IBM, document examination and fraud detection, as well as the operation of OSBPs.

In **Djibouti**, the MoI was the main political partner, due to its responsibility for migration coordination. Under Component 2, primary actors included the national police, the gendarmerie, the coast guards and the MoJ. Under Component 3, BMM/IOM cooperated closely with the Ministry of Health, whereas BMM/GIZ worked primarily with the NHRI and local government institutions.

In **Eritrea**, under Component 2, BMM/UNODC mainly engaged with the MoJ as well as the police and prosecution. Further actors included the MoFA, the Women Association and the MoLSW as pertinent actors for Component 1 and 4 interventions.

BMM **Ethiopia's** focal partner was the EATTF for all activities under Component 1, as well as a relevant partner throughout the other three components. Under Component 2, the AGO, the police (on federal and regional level) as well as the judiciary were key partners for implementation. Assistance to migrants under Component 3 was closely coordinated with local government structures.

In **Kenya**, the NCM was the main partner for activities under Component 1. Under Components 2 and 3, the CTiP AC was a close partner, whereby under Component 2 BMM also cooperated with the BMS, the national police, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and the National Intelligence Service. Under Component 3, BMM/GIZ fostered a strong partnership with the KNCHR.

In **Somalia**, the OSE was the focal point for all interventions. The TFHTS and the Department of Immigration played a key role for activities taking place under Components 1 and 2. Further actors, in particular under Component 2, included the MoI and the Police. The National Refugee and Displacement Agency was a key actor for implementation under Component 3, as well as the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development.

In **South Sudan**, BMM/IOM worked with the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, the national police and public prosecution in implementing activities under Component 2.

In **Sudan**, the key actor for implementation of Component 1 was the NCCT. Further actors included the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Judicial and Legal Sciences Institute, and the MoJ. These were equally engaged under Component 2, as well as the MoI. Under Components 2 and 3, involved actors were the COR, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Welfare and the National Council for Child Welfare.

3.3. Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

BMM focussed on keeping relevant multilateral organisations and regional entities engaged. The Programme maintained a wide range of working relationships with non-governmental actors in particular under Component 3 and 4.

On **regional** level, the Programme kept a continuous presence in KP meetings, contributing and sharing information and knowledge from BMM implementation. IGAD was consulted and engaged for relevant regional activities, e.g. the event for anti-trafficking bodies in Sudan and the human rights conference in Kenya. In addition, the Programme engaged with relevant institutions such as ILO, the International Criminal Police Organisation, the African Union and the EAC.

In **Djibouti**, UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme, the Danish Refugee Council and Caritas were relevant partners in implementing protection activities, specifically to coordinate activities in order to avoid duplication and to complement each other' interventions. In addition, 11 local NGOs were engaged for protection and human rights-related activities under Component 3.

In **Eritrea**, BMM/UNODC implemented activities jointly with a United Kingdom (UK) funded programme. Civil society actors were involved in the dialogue with the authorities, notably the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), although they were not engaged in implementation.

In **Ethiopia**, UNICEF and SCI were key partners for child protection activities. AGAR, OPFRIS, Good Samaritan Association, TLHE and FSCE were national CSOs which were selected for the implementation of protection activities under BMM. Under Component 4, ten CSOs were contracted for the implementation of awareness raising activities.

In **Kenya**, the civil society actors were strong partners under the NCM. BMM supported HAART, Trace Kenya and the 'Stop the Traffik' network to implement protection activities and strengthen the role of civil society in counter-trafficking. Moreover, BC partnered with KMYA as well as HAART and Trace Kenya in Component 4. In addition, BMM engaged with a number of actors such as the KNCHR, the CTiP AC, the Refugee Affairs Secretariat, the International Rescue Committee, ICMPD, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, the EU's Research and Evidence Facility, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the British High Commission, and the Salvation Army in the beginning of its implementation.

In **Somalia**, BMM partnered with the IIDA Women's Development Organisation for the implementation of awareness raising activities. For its work with the coast guards in the Federal Member State of Somaliland, BMM closely coordinated with the European Union Capacity Building Mission to avoid duplication of effort and build on their capacity building mandate. Furthermore, the youth organisation Somaliland National Youth Organisation provided local insight into challenges that encourage young Somalis to leave their country. The organisation also supported BMM activities with logistical support in Hargeisa.

In **South Sudan**, BMM cooperated closely with the Embassy of Japan through the Japanese Supplementary Budget funding, which facilitated, together with BMM, the development of the

South Sudan Migration Policy in 2019. The Programme also coordinated with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as well as with international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Universal Network for Children Defence Rights and Catholic Relief Services.

In **Sudan**, UNHCR and UNICEF were close partners for the reform of the referral systems in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala states. Local CSOs such as the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the Ahfad University for Women, the Sudanese Organisation for Development and the Sudanese Organisation for Research and Development were engaged for the implementation of activities. The Lawyer's Union was engaged in Component 2. Nine CSOs were contracted for implementation of activities under Component 4.

In **Uganda**, the Ugandan Association of Recruitment Agencies and the Platform for Labour Action were important stakeholders for the review of recruitment regulations under Component 1. Furthermore, BMM coordinated with the CSOs Willow, UYDEL and Rahab on protection interventions. For awareness raising activities, BMM partnered with the social enterprise POLLICY.

3.4. Links/ Synergies with other Actions/ Programmes

At a regional level, the IGAD RCP as well as the 'African Union – Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling' were the most relevant programmes under BMM for exchange and coordination. BMM also established strong ties with the EU-funded Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa (AMMi) programme, which had some programmatic overlap with BMM, specifically concerning anti-trafficking efforts, direct support to vulnerable migrants, and improving MRCs, that were sequenced through direct coordination and consideration of recommendations of AMMi to BMM. Furthermore, in the beginning of BMM, exchange of information and cooperation took place with the AU portfolio and in particular with the AU 'Migration Fund' financed by the BMZ. The BMM Programme also liaised with the programme 'Strengthening the capacities of IGAD and its member countries to develop and implement regional migration policies in the Horn of Africa' (PN: 17.2043.2) as well as 'Support to the African Union in the area of migration and refugees' (PN: 17.2116.6).

On national level, cooperation was fostered with various programmes depending on the specific BMM activities in each country.

In **Djibouti**, strong synergies existed with the AMMi programme and the set-up of mobile units. BMM was also liaising with the Danish Refugee Council's EU-funded migration project in the country.

In **Eritrea**, UNODC fostered synergies between BMM and the UK funded programme 'Strengthening the Human and Institutional Capacity of the Government of Eritrea to Fight against TiP and SoM'. In the beginning of BMM, a strong working relation between BMM and the GIZ project 'Improving opportunities in non-formal vocational training' (PN: 16.1843.8) was established in order to exchange ideas and to foster cooperation with the Eritrean partner.

In **Ethiopia**,

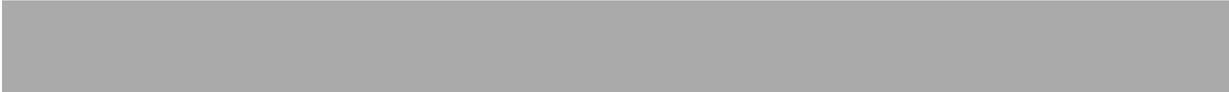
. Under Component 3,

the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration Programme together with BMM facilitated the return and reintegration of vulnerable migrants mainly back to Ethiopia. In the beginning of the implementation, BMM engaged with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and ILO regarding the EUTF project 'Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia' to coordinate implementation. Cooperation in Ethiopia was not limited to European programming, as BMM/GIZ also engaged with the United States Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration as well as with the focal point for migration in the Embassy of Canada, for information sharing and coordination of BMM with other programmes.

In **Kenya**, BMM worked closely with the Migration-EU-Expertise (MIEUX) programme in order to support recommendations made to improve migration data management. The BMM Programme also worked aligned to other IOM programmes on immigration and border management, counter TiP and labour migration funded by the Government of Canada, the Government of Japan and the US State Department of Labour and Human Rights.

In **Somalia**, BMM remained closely engaged with the EU-funded REINTEG³⁹ programme and International Development Law Organisation programmes. In addition, AMISOM was engaged with in activity implementation.

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ identified opportunities for cooperation with the GIZ programme "Improving the living conditions of refugees and host communities in eastern Sudan" (PN: 15.2142.6). The objective was to refer former residents of VoT shelters to technical and vocational education and training institutes in order to provide them with skills that could support income generating activities and facilitate their integration into local communities. The Programme collaborated with the EUTF funded project 'Protection of Persons of Concern and Vulnerable Migrants along Migratory Routes in Sudan' in the development of SOP for state referral systems. BMM/IOM had close synergies with the Expertise France project titled AMMi which together with BMM facilitated the set-up and strengthening of the Gedaref MRC. Concerning the training activities in Component 2, BMM also coordinated with the Regional Operational Center in Khartoum.



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6 Programme management and monitoring

This chapter addresses programme management, M&E and the steering structure.

6.1. Programme management

The programme management structure was primarily structured along the Implementing Partnership and its underlying personnel commitments per grant agreement/ service contract.⁴¹ The below table depicts staff presence per IP and country at the end of the Programme in 2019.

Table 5: BMM staff presence in partner countries

Country/IP	IOM	UNODC	EF	BC	GIZ
Djibouti	X				X
Eritrea					
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia	X	X			
South Sudan	X				
Sudan	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda	X				X

⁴¹ For a detailed list of BMM staff, please refer to annex 2. All financing instruments (grants, financing agreements, local subsidies) are listed in annex 3.

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6.2. Programme monitoring and evaluation

In order to manage the implementation of the commission, the Programme conducted annual planning workshops for implementation year 2017/18 and 2018/19 in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan.⁴³ Participants represented all relevant governmental and non-governmental partners as well as representatives from donors and other development aid programmes as applicable. The annual work plan (AWP) 2018/19 for Uganda was derived

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from the kick-off workshop in May 2018 in Kampala. The AWP for Eritrea and South Sudan were developed each year in a consultative process between the concerned IPs and bilateral discussions with national partners. Planning workshops included a review of what was achieved in the previous year of implementation as well as detailed planning along the logframe for the upcoming year. The subsequent monthly monitoring and coordination meetings had the objective to steer the implementation at operational level based on the AWP, discuss challenges, share information, coordinate activities, collect information on the progress of the planned activities in the AWP as well as capture beneficiary data. These meetings between IPs, as well as in some instances the EUDs, took place in all countries (excluding Eritrea and South Sudan) enabling the Programme to report on a monthly and quarterly basis on progress made. This included reporting to the Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa Programme.

An EU mid-term review was conducted for the Programme from July to December 2018 by the consulting company ALTAI. The review evaluated progress to date and delivered recommendations for the remaining implementation period as well as a potential second phase. Impact evaluations for the specific objective indicators were conducted for the respective indicators in the third quarter of 2019.

6.3. Programme steering structure

On the political level, the Steering Committee (SC) convened ten times; generally, twice per year with a higher number of meetings during 2016 when the Programme was designed. Based on the results and recommendations from the midterm review; the SC decided on the continuation of the Programme in a second phase. The SC members agreed to a no-cost extension up to September 2019.

On the operational level, IP meetings generally convened once per year with regional representatives of all IPs. The meetings served to review the Implementing Partnership, discuss improvements as well as the results from the midterm review. At country level, the monitoring and coordination meetings took place on monthly basis in which IPs but also the EU Delegations participated. The meetings were used to discuss progress made, upcoming activities and other matters pertaining to managing the implementation in each country.

7 Visibility and Communication

This section outlines the efforts made to promote BMM in a coherent manner to internal and external target audiences based on the BMM Communication and Visibility Plan agreed by the SC in November 2016. The implementation of the Plan was managed by the BMM/GIZ Communications Officer based in the BMM/GIZ Brussels coordination office since July 2017. The Officer was supported by a Junior Officer part-time (50%) since March 2019. All IPs were required to adhere to the Plan for all BMM related information sharing in order to ensure communication with one voice and one image.⁴⁴ Since July 2017, the Communications Officer

⁴⁴ For an overview of deliverables under Communications and Visibility Concept, please refer to annex 5.

provided 80% of the required communication outputs as illustrated under Section 8 in the Communication and Visibility Plan.

7.1. Visibility and branding

BMM took all appropriate measures to publicise the EU and BMZ funding, i.e. developing a branding with the donor logos as well as the BMM Programme logo. To this end, the visual appearance of all publications and public relations materials produced display the logos of both donors, as well as the BMM Programme logo.

Based on this agreement, BMM provided templates to ensure the visibility of the Programme and its donors. The templates for presentation material such as word documents (standard, report, PowerPoint presentation), visibility material (banner, roll-up, notebooks, folder, car-sticker, labels), communication material (factsheets, flyer, brochures, poster), conference material (name plates, badges, registration, reimbursement, car signs, transfer announcement) and give-aways (T-shirts, caps, pens, bags, mugs, USB memory sticks) were developed. These visual representation materials of BMM were shared with the IP to ensure that BMM presented a consistent image to external audiences. Following the finalisation of the BMM templates, a guideline on the usage of the templates and on the processes related to external communication as well as a summary of all existing material and channels was delivered to all IPs in April 2018. A French version related to the logos of the templates for the usage in Djibouti was produced by the end of 2018. The templates were also made available in a folder in the GIZ document management system to which all IPs had access. The folder included an internal photo database to share with IPs photos of BMM activities for internal and external use. Access was provided to IPs through a request to the Communications Officer. Not all IPs accepted the offer, some requested single templates via e-mail or recreated them. Furthermore, BMM released a guideline on compliance with the European General Data Protection Regulation within BMM in February 2019. The guideline included templates for registration of participants, storing personal data as well as taking and publishing photos and videos on websites, flyer, poster, etc.

The Communications Officer was established as focal point for all IPs as well as partner CSO and other subcontractors on any questions regarding communication and visibility. Briefings with the IP communication officers took place in Brussels, Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya in 2017. The main topic was to present and share the standards, the existing communication material, and the workflow among all BMM IPs and other sub-contractors, as well as to increase the collaboration. In addition, the EUDs were contacted in order to support them with communication material for their channels and to coordinate the external communication at country level.

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8 Lessons Learnt

This section intends to capture and reflect on key lessons learnt derived from the implementation of the BMM Programme phase I. The lessons learnt distinguish between the programmatic level and the management level. Whereas the former reflects more on thematic, technical aspects during implementation, the latter takes managerial aspects into account i.e. the mechanisms and processes designed for the implementation as well as resource management.

8.1. Programmatic level



At programmatic level, five main lessons learnt were derived from the programme implementation. These are: reinforcing the regional approach, promoting regional partnerships, strengthening governmental ownership, creating linkages to the KP as well as building NGO autonomy and sustainability.⁴⁶ Each lesson learnt has its own inherent challenges but all of them remain crucial for the second phase of BMM.

First of all, the regional approach needs to be streamlined more prominently throughout the components. Opportunities for regional interventions need to be increased and pursued in a systematic and strategic manner with a commitment for long-term support. During the first programme phase, national partners were very much concerned with internal, national matters for which they requested intensive support from BMM. The support provided at this level ensured national ownership and reduced variances in capacity levels between partner countries, so that regional processes could be facilitated more effectively. As a result, considerable time and effort was spent by the Programme in identifying topics of mutual interest at the HoA level and subsequently bringing partners together in targeted regional events. However, while regional large-scale events gathered a lot of attention, fostered exchange and discussions between partners, they proved a less suitable format for invoking change in processes between countries. In this regard, cross-border exchanges that addressed a concrete problem of mutual interest to two countries as well as engaged the political and technical level proved more successful. In particular when designed in a series of exchanges, these permitted trust-building between selected institutions and gradually led to commitments in change processes. Therefore, attention needs to be given to identifying suitable stakeholder formats that connect the Programme at regional level and allow for concrete agreements and planning at working level. Ideally, a mix of different formats that complement each other should be envisioned.

Secondly, cooperation between the Programme and regional partners needs to be strengthened and regional partnerships between partner institutions be promoted. A continuous partnership with IGAD as well as other relevant regional entities such as AU and EAC will further increase the sustainability and impact of BMM at regional level. Opportunities for collaboration and joint implementation with regional partners need to be systematically identified and initiated by the Programme to complement the political processes and initiatives in the HoA. Furthermore, a strengthened cooperation between BMM, IGAD and other regional entities will contribute to anchor regional exchanges between national institutions with the corresponding regional entity and foster alignment to regional processes. For instance, NHRIs, anti-trafficking bodies, CSOs and rule of law actors can be supported in their networking capacities and enabled to jointly tackle relevant issues in line with regional frameworks and agreements. If provided with adequate opportunities, i.e. formats for interaction, these institutions will form regional networks through which information can be exchanged, learning increased and support provided. A good example in this regard is the mentoring that took place between KNCHR and the human rights institutions in Djibouti and Somaliland (refer to RI 3.6.1). Considering the different capacity of institutions at the HoA, it is the role of the Programme to identify potential in institutions and promote their leadership and strategic networking skills. If change is advocated by national stakeholders, its actual implementation will be much more fruitful and sustainable.

⁴⁶ Thematic reflections and discussions have taken place with national partners, civil society, international organisations and donors in the framework of the BMM II scoping workshops in spring 2019. Reports had been distributed to the participants.

Thirdly, it remains important to continue strengthening governmental ownership and devise tools and means to ensure political buy-in. National partners should be in a position to take on responsibility for jointly planned activities, developed action plans and agreements made, so that a trickle-down effect to the technical staff level of institutions can be instigated. Furthermore, partner countries need to be recognised for their contributions made, challenges faced and engaged in continuous dialogue not only by IPs but also by the donor community. Annual planning workshops brought together national partners and IPs in phase I in order to continuously take into consideration national interests and priorities when designing interventions. To further strengthen partnerships, the Programme intends to add another layer, concerning national partner engagement, to its programme steering structure in the second phase. The Programme will introduce a Technical Steering Committee meeting in each country that meets in the interval between the planning workshops in order to assess progress made, challenges encountered and also have IPs as well as national partners account for delays. Through the committee, joint solutions to challenges in the implementation should be agreed and achievements highlighted, which will encourage national partners to actively shape the implementation and ultimately increase ownership.

Fourthly, the Programme needs to create a closer link to the KP in order to feed lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for cooperation from the operational level to the political level. During the first programme phase, BMM regularly participated in Thematic Meetings of the KP and presented the approach and achievements of the Programme. However, the technical information provided could not be taken up by the KP member states in a systematic manner, as it was somewhat disconnected from the political dialogue. To better inform the political dialogue, BMM intends to continuously collect and assess lessons learnt, best practises and cooperation challenges regarding their political relevance. As a second step, BMM will evaluate opportunities to contribute to the agenda setting of KP meetings and cooperate with ICMPD in this regard. This will allow to present issues that require the attention of the political level and lobby for political buy-in. The member states of the KP will thus be able to utilise the operational knowledge from BMM as a point of reference during thematic discussions on the one hand and advise the programme implementation on current regional political priorities on the other.

Lastly, the Programme was confronted with the conflict of expectations in providing protection services through CSOs while at the same time setting up sustainable protection structures. Since none of the BMM countries provided budget assistance to CSOs through governmental channels, CSOs needed to rely on their own capacity to generate support from donors. To that end, the Programme will intensify its efforts in providing the CSOs with the means to attract funding from donors while at the same time lobby for contributions from governmental actors to make national services accessible to vulnerable migrants.

8.2. Management level

At management level, the Programme collected five main lessons learnt that would improve programme management in phase II. These can be summarised under strengthened regional BMM coordination mechanisms, coordination with other initiatives/programmes, stronger engagement of EUDs, strengthened feedback mechanisms between EUDs, IPs and beneficiaries, as well as improved communication policies and procedures.



Secondly, coordination with other initiatives/ programmes in the region became increasingly important as new EU and other donors' programmes on migration and related topics in the HoA region came into existence. Difficulties were encountered in accessing information on other programmes due to the high number of actors involved, potential competition between implementing parties, and/or to absence of field staff if the programme is still under preparation. The multitude of other programmes in the region with at times overlapping mandates and objectives made the design of interventions increasingly difficult as large interventions may create duplications whereas small scale interventions limit impact. The effort for coordination and communication with a multitude of partners oftentimes created a burden on field staff as in some cases duplication of activities only showed during their preparation. This led to activities being dropped or redesigned, which required additional resources. In this regard, it is essential for the Programme to retain the flexibility to readjust its interventions and planned activities if duplications with other programmes are discovered. At the same time, synergies and complimentary interventions become relevant in order to save resources and allow for a wider geographical intervention. For BMM II, the Programme will make an investment in capturing other relevant programmes at country level and collect updates on their respective activities among the IP and other actors. However, it is expected that limitations will prevail with regard to access to pertinent activity plans and progress. Wherever possible, synergies created during the first phase, e.g. with MIEUX, will be further strengthened and opportunities for additional collaboration will be explored.

Thirdly, and in particular regarding to the above point, a closer relationship to the EUDs is essential to access information on donor coordination and initiatives. The EUDs participate in donor coordination meetings in which they can represent BMM and thus communicate where duplicative efforts by other (new) programmes might occur. Thus, they contribute to avoiding duplications in the set-up of new programmes as well as gathering information on other donors'

programmes for sharing information on synergies and duplications that is beyond BMM management. BMM will seek close coordination with the EUDs and regularly update them on the programme's implementation, so that EUD representatives are able to present the Programme to other donors in the countries and the HoA region. To this effect and as a lesson learned, the Programme progressively actively engaged the EUDs in monthly coordination meetings, in the Technical Steering Committee and in annual planning workshops.

Fourthly, in order to ensure good quality in the performance of the BMM Implementing Partnership, internal feedback mechanisms become relevant. They inform GIZ on IP performance as implementation lead and IPs are informed on their contributions to established processes and the implementation of the commission. GIZ plans to jointly design a feedback mechanism with the IPs at the onset of phase II and link it to the IP meetings to promote an open and frank dialogue. Furthermore, EUDs should be engaged in the monthly coordination meetings so they are aware of the progress made, challenges encountered and mitigation strategies. This will also allow EUDs to provide valuable contributions to the Programme, to react more quickly to requests from the Programme and the other way around. Additionally, the Technical Steering Meeting will permit closer exchange with the national partners which will also broach challenges encountered, exchange on mitigation strategies and the development of a joint way forward.

Lastly, underlying processes for communication need to be simplified in order to react in a timely manner, especially with regard to approval processes which led to delays in the publishing processes. Furthermore, communication activities need to be expanded through the usage of more diversified communication channels, linkages and opportunities to reach a larger target audience including national partners and beneficiaries. BMM saw different expectations on national and regional level as to the communication outputs. The need to streamline BMM information according to the Communication and Visibility Plan, as well as reporting on BMM activities required a quite narrow approval process.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In the Communication and Visibility Plan for phase II, this was taken into consideration in order to make processes better known and easier to follow as well as to speed up the approval process with donors.