

Better Migration Management II: T05 – EUTF – HoA – REG – 78 - 01

Final Report

1st of October 2019 to 30th of September 2022

Better Migration Management II 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 The cooperation with the MoFA is on hold. For details see chapter 2.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHTCPU	Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit
AML/THB	Anti-Money Laundering / Countering Trafficking in the Greater Horn of Africa
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
API	Advanced Passenger Information
ATD	Alternatives to Detention
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BC	British Council
BID	Best Interest Determination
BLMA	Bilateral Labour Migration Agreement
BMC	Border Management Committee
BMM	Better Migration Management
BMS	Border Management Secretariat
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BoLSA	Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs
BRMM	Better Regional Migration Management
CAP	Community Action Plan
CATIP-U	Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons – Uganda
CID Kenya	Criminal Investigation Directorate
CID Somalia	Criminal Investigation Department
CID Sudan	Criminal Investigation Directorate
CIVIPOL	<i>Société de Conseil et de Service du Ministère de l'Intérieur</i>
CNDH-DJ	<i>Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme</i>
COPTIP	Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons
CSE	Crime Scene Examination
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTiP	Counter-Trafficking in Persons

CTIPA	Counter Trafficking in Persons Act
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
DCIC	Department of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DIS	Directorate of Immigration Services
DTF	District Task Forces
DoMV	Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability
EDA	Emmanuel Development Association
EHoA	East and Horn of Africa
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
EPU	Ethiopian Police University College
EU	European Union
EUTF	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FA	Financial Agreement
FBO	Faith-Based Organizations
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FOAG	Federal Office of the Attorney General (Ethiopia)
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</i>
GoSSD	Government of South Sudan
HAART	Awareness Against Human Trafficking (Kenyan civil society organisation)
HoA	Horn of Africa
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IBM	Integrated Border Management
IBMC	Integrated Border Management Committee
ICS	Immigration and Citizenship Service
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IND	Immigration and Naturalization Directorate

INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
INVEA	Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
JTI	Judicial Training Institute
KfW	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i>
KIMS	Kenya Institute of Migration Studies
KNCHR	Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights
KP	Khartoum Process
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAP	Migration Action Plan
MGI	Migration Governance Indicator
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMTF	Mixed Migration Task Force
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Eritrea)
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs (Uganda)
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Migration Response Centre
NANHRI	Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCT	National Committee on Counter Trafficking
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NEA	National Employment Authority

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIDAA	Sudanese Development Call (Sudanese civil society organisation)
NPC	National Partnership Coalition
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
O	Output
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OI	Output Indicator
ONARS	<i>Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés</i>
OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
OSC	One-Stop Centre
PoE	Point of Entry and Exit
RCP	Regional Consultative Process
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
ROCK	Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIMPI	Strengthening IGAD's migration policy implementation
SLM	Seasonal Labour Migration
SLNHRC	Somaliland National Human Rights Commission
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region
SO	Specific Objective
SOI	Specific Objective Indicator
SoM	Smuggling of Migrants
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SORD	Sudanese Organisation for Research and Development
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
TOCU	Transnational Organised Crimes Unit
ToR	Terms of References

ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UASM	Unaccompanied and/or Separated Minors
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UMC	Unaccompanied Migrant Children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VCMS	Victim Case Management System
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

This final report covers the period from 1st of October 2019 to 30^h of September 2022 and accounts for the activities and achievements of the second phase of the Better Migration Management (BMM II) programme, an international multi-stakeholder initiative implemented by British Council (BC), *Société de conseil et de service du ministère de l'Intérieur* (CIVIPOL), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The programme's activities took place in the member states of the Khartoum Process (KP): Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda.

BMM II aimed at improving the management of safe, orderly and regular migration in the region Horn of Africa (HoA) and supported national authorities in addressing Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) within and from the HoA. This overall objective should be reached by three intervention areas: "Migration Governance" (component 1), "Effective Institutions" (component 2) and "Protection" (component 3).

The target beneficiaries of BMM II were government actors such as anti-trafficking/anti-smuggling bodies, national coordination bodies on migration, justice institutions, law enforcement agencies as well as non-governmental actors such as CSOs and other protection and assistance service providers.

The programme accounts for achievements and progress in all three components. 22 of the total of 35 indicators (63%) were achieved, with 15 of them overachieved. 13 indicators were not achieved (of which 9 were at least partly achieved).

Component 1: Migration Governance

The focus of this component was to strengthen inter-institutional/governmental coordination on migration-related issues at local, national, bilateral and regional level and to enhance bi- and multilateral cooperation and learning between migration governance stakeholders. Target institutions included the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM) and related local institutions. BMM II strengthened those by addressing migration and anti-trafficking through capacity development measures. The programme supported the development of eight national migration policies and the alignment of six secondary legislations to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols. Moreover, BMM II facilitated digital migration management through the development of databases, data management tools and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. Overall, 3.488 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders (therof 853 female) took part in BMM-supported activities such as workshops, trainings, Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) and conferences. The efforts were complemented with the support to migration-affected communities to formulate their needs and priorities regarding migration. Four community platforms for exchange between community members and local policy makers have been established in Sudan and Ethiopia, and seven counties in Kenya were engaged through outreach activities with a total of 2.641 (640 female, 700 male minors, 300 female minors) beneficiaries.

Component 2: Effective Institutions to address trafficking and smuggling

The capacities of key government agencies in charge of counter-trafficking and migration management (including police, prosecution and judiciary) were addressed by trainings and workshops at individual and organisational level. Curricula developed by BMM II were embedded into the regular curricula of ten national training institutions of law enforcement agencies in five countries. Five SOPs for police-prosecutor cooperation were finalised and task forces for their implementation and monitoring were initiated to ensure that cases will be proceeded in a smoother way between police and prosecutors. BMM II pursued an integrated approach of ToT and subsequent trainings targeting investigators, prosecutors, law enforcement agents, and judges. The programme reached 3.226 stakeholders (therof 1.105 female) in 199 capacity development measures. Further support focused on improved cross-border coordination through the development of an integrated border management manual, the establishment of integrated border management committees (IMBC) and 90 capacity development measures for 2.158 border/immigration officials (therof 397 female). BMM II also strengthened the capacities of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the target countries to report and follow-up on human rights violations against migrants. Moreover, BMM II strengthened the regional cooperation of NHRIs through meetings and study trips, supported regular exchanges of the HoA working group under the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and facilitated the creation of complaint mechanisms for cases of human rights violations within NHRIs. 1.182 actors (therof 437 female) were trained through 72 BMM-supported activities in the field of human rights of migrants.

Component 3: Protection

The third component aimed to improve protection of VoT and migrants by building on good practices and achievements made by governments, CSOs as well as regional bodies. BMM II thus supported the capacity-building of actors from ministries and the civil society to implement and improve procedures and structures for the protection and referral of VoT and vulnerable migrants. Selected civil society organisations from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda received capacity development measures on topics like advocacy, communication and resource mobilisation. Continuous support was provided to a regional CSO network of more than 80 CSOs from the BMM II target countries (all except Eritrea), through supporting quarterly meetings and numerous CSO-led learning calls. A regional mapping of trafficking routes in all implementing countries with the involvement of CSOs was conducted and launched. Communication strategies to sensitise stakeholders on human trafficking and safe, orderly and regular migration were implemented in Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Those reached 3.226 target beneficiaries (therof 1.533 female). A mapping of economic initiatives for sustainable solutions for VoTs and vulnerable migrants was published and shared with relevant stakeholders in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, a booklet on remediation guidelines for vulnerable migrants could be launched. 265 persons (therof 122 female, 10 male minors, 6 female minors) received direct protection assistance via local subsidies. 4.551 state and non-state stakeholders (therof 2.130 female) were reached with protection-related activities, trainings and workshops.

1 Context of the Action

The HoA region is characterised by complex migration dynamics with a long history of intra- 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 migrants 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), 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 II Programme was based on the third objective of the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), namely “improved migration management in countries of origin and transit”. It also contributed 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 (with or without status), asylum seekers, transnationally trafficked persons, UASM, environmental migrants, stranded migrants, victims of exploitation and abuse, and family members seeking to reunite with their families.

BMM II built on the achievements of its first phase (BMM I period: 01.04.2016 – 30.09.2019) and incorporated the best practices and lessons learnt. The programme aimed to improve the management of safe, orderly and regular migration in the region and support national authorities in addressing TiP and SoM within and from the HoA. This overall objective was divided into three intervention areas (components): 1) strengthen regional migration governance in accordance with the global and regional frameworks through support to national policy makers and institutions, 2) capacity development of law enforcement and judicial actors as well as increase national and cross-border cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases between actors involved in investigation, prosecution, courts and other state as well as non-state actors in accordance with international standards, 3) improve the protection of vulnerable migrants at local, national and regional level ensuring appropriate assistance and support for VoT, taking into accounts the gender specific aspects of migration. The programme followed a regional and multi-level (sub-national, national and regional) as well as a multi-stakeholder approach engaging state and non-state stakeholders in all components, thereby strengthening cooperation, mandated institutions, networks and systems with a special emphasis on sustainability, human rights adherence and gender specific programming.

The programme was jointly implemented by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the British Council (BC), *Société de conseil et de service du ministère de l'Intérieur* (CIVIPOL), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). BMM II activities took place in the member states of the

Khartoum Process (KP): Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda.⁴

2 Achievements against specific objectives and outputs⁵

This chapter provides an overview of the most important achievements accomplished during the entire BMM II programme period 1st of October 2019 – 30th of September 2022. It is structured along the logframe’s three components and describes interventions implemented and results obtained versus the logframe indicators. Where applicable, the information is provided per country.

Out of 10 specific objective indicators (SOI) 5 (50%) were achieved, 4 (40%) were partly achieved and 1 (10%) was not achieved. Out of 25 output indicators (OI) 18 (72%) were achieved, 4 (16%) were partly achieved and 3 (12%) were not achieved.

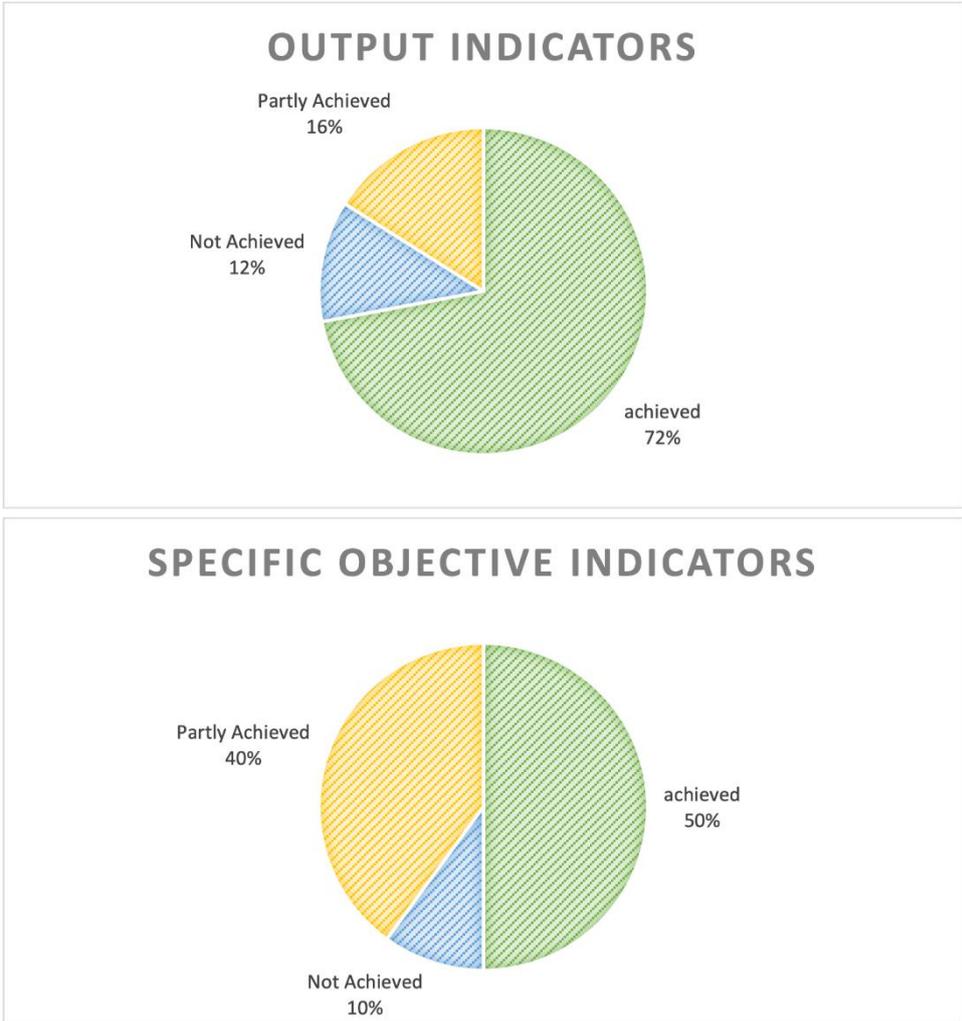


Table 1: Distribution of achieved target values per specific objective indicators and output indicators.

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

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

2.1. Component 1: Migration Governance

The aim of component 1 was to support national and regional authorities and institutions in the area of migration governance and to act in accordance with global and regional migration governance frameworks and human-rights-standards.

SO 1: National and regional authorities and institutions in the area of migration governance are aware of and act in accordance to global and regional migration governance frameworks and human-rights standards

SOI 1.1: Number of relevant regional policy fora (e.g. KP, IGAD RCP) referencing lessons learned, cooperation challenges and recommendations drawn from the implementation of BMM II (REG, 6 fora in total, 2 per implementation year)

The aim of this SOI was to establish a closer link between the policy and operational levels. Lessons learned from the BMM II implementation, challenges in collaboration, and recommendations should be presented at regional policy fora to consider concrete on-the-ground experiences in the decision-making process.

The SOI 1.1 was **partly achieved** (five of six regional fora): Two regional consultations to review the BMM II mapping of migration policies took place; BMM II representatives participated in three thematic meetings of the KP.

✓ **Regional migration policies mapped and recommendations identified**

On **regional level**, BMM/IOM has mapped continental and regional migration policies in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The aim of the mapping was to consolidate and develop a repository of migration-related policies in the region and to evaluate gaps and opportunities for further policy formulation. BMM/IOM held two regional mapping workshops in October 2021 with 11 (thereof 4 female) and in September 2022 with overall 28 stakeholders (thereof 9 female) from the target countries. The mapping highlighted existing policy gaps and opportunities at both the national and regional levels in the East and Horn of Africa (EHoA).

After further analysis of the country-specific findings, gaps were identified and recommendations were formulated in the following areas: policy development and implementation, reporting mechanisms and capacity gaps at national and local levels, especially in the protection of vulnerable migrants.

During the workshops, ways were identified to fulfil the countries' national migration-related policy commitments. As a result, BMM/IOM provided support to implement the recommendations of the workshops in the partner countries, e.g. Somalia (see OI 1.2.3).

✓ **Active contribution of BMM II in regional fora**

At **regional level**, BMM II contributed to four online webinars between March and June 2021, organised by the Khartoum Process members on the four P's of countering human trafficking: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership. In addition, BMM II took part in three thematic meetings of the KP. The first meeting "Return, Reintegration and Integration: Finding Durable Solutions" took place in Geneva in November 2021. BMM II informed representatives of the target countries, the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the regional engagement of the programme and strengthened the coordination between the

relevant regional policy bodies. The second meeting was held as a senior officials' meeting in March 2022 in Kampala. BMM II informed about the regional achievements of BMM I and II. During the third meeting in Mombasa in July 2022 BMM II participated in working groups on cross-national harmonisation of practices on talent and skills mobility.

SOI 1.2: Number of mandated national migration coordination bodies supported in their progress monitoring and reporting with regards to the Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) Migration Action Plan (MAP). (KEN/SSD/UGA, at least 3 BMM/IGAD countries)

The BMM II Programme supported the NCMs and related entities to ensure the alignment of national migration governance with the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) by revising existing monitoring tools or developing new tools on the RMPF.

BMM/IOM conducted an endline survey on the reporting mechanisms in Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda (see OI 1.2.2). The assessment was a follow-up to the baseline study conducted in September 2021 which provided data on the number of mandated institutions equipped with a (digital) migration data management tool for evidence-based policymaking. Involved were both national authorities and civil society migration-related institutions. The study assessed the modes of data collection and the facility with which such data is collected, retrieved, and analysed. Results from the assessment showed that interventions supported by the programme contributed to improved data collection, analysis, and dissemination within the respective organizations. Continuous support is needed to ensure sustainability and further improvement.

The SOI 1.2 was **partly achieved** (2 of 3 BMM/IGAD countries): **Kenya** and **Uganda** submitted regular reports on their progress concerning the MAP.

✓ **County outreach on migration governance indicators supported in Kenya**

BMM/IOM supported the NCM of **Kenya** to launch the first report on the Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM). The report was validated at a workshop in September 2022 with 39 governmental stakeholders (therof 14 female) of the NCM. The workshop provided a platform for different government stakeholders to agree on the migration governance priorities in Kenya and assess the current state of migration governance in the country.

BMM/IOM supported the NCM to disseminate and launch the MGIs profile through the county outreach programme in three counties (Busia, Migori, and Kwale). Government representatives at the county (e.g., local) level increased their knowledge and awareness of migration and mobility. More importantly, they were able to understand how migration and mobility link to their current mandate. As a result, counties created knowledge depositories. and established county migration focal groups with a broad range of stakeholders. The focal groups will enhance the coordination of migration management and governance as well as incorporate their work into the national migration governance framework.

✓ **Data tools developed in South Sudan and Uganda**

In **South Sudan**, BMM/IOM equipped the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with a digital migration data management tool and supported the bureau to develop a data protection policy. In **Uganda**, a TiP database was launched by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoI) in September

2022. In both countries further technical support on processing the data for reporting is planned for BMM III.

SOI 1.3: Number of newly developed or revised national migration policies, strategies and legal frameworks, which are in accordance with regional frameworks and international law. (12 in total: 9 under BMM II)

The total value of this SOI is composed of the results of OI 1.2.3, 1.3.1 and 1.3.2. According to the respective values, the SOI 1.3 was **achieved** (21 policies in total, thereof 17 during BMM II).

The national migration policy has been developed or revised in **Djibouti (2x), Ethiopia (2x), Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan (2x) and Uganda** (see OI 1.2.3). Technical support to the drafting and revision process of national/secondary legislations on counter TiP and SoM were provided in **Ethiopia (2x), Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda** (OI 1.3.1); the national action plan on Seasonal Labour Migration (SLM) in **Sudan** and a pre-departure curriculum has been validated in **Uganda** (OI 1.3.2). Hence, 17 national migration policies, strategies or legal frameworks were revised or developed in BMM II, 21 in total for BMM I and II.

Output 1.1: Coordination between government institutions responsible for migration management at local, national and regional levels is strengthened, effective and coherent.

BMM II strengthened the governance cooperation at institutional (horizontal) and national/sub-national (vertical) level by addressing the needs regarding organisational capacities of existing national structures mandated for TiP/SoM and migration management and by enhancing bi- and multilateral cooperation and learning between migration governance stakeholders.

Output Indicator (OI) 1.1.1: Percentage of national and sub-national authorities confirm enhanced understanding of cooperation needs within and between national and sub-national migration management coordination mechanisms in line with a whole-of-government approach. (all BMM II countries except ERI, 90% of 100 stakeholders)

By the end of the programme, 917 stakeholders (thereof 225 female) took part in BMM II supported measures such as trainings and workshops to strengthen the whole-of-government approach. To measure the OI and to evaluate the degree of knowledge increase BMM II commissioned a survey, which concluded that 94% of supported authorities (corresponds to 91 out of 97 respondents⁶) confirm enhanced understanding of cooperation needs within and between national and sub-national migration management coordination mechanisms.

Thus, OI 1.1.1 was **achieved** (confirmation of 94% stakeholders). This OI is closely linked to OI 1.2.3, where BMM/IOM provided support specifically on the alignment of the NCM to the GCM (see page 31).

In Djibouti, the newly established national coordination offices were supported on sub-national level. In Ethiopia, BMM II supported the set-up regional branches of the National Partnership Coalition (NPC). In Kenya, the NCM received support to understand its mandate and role. An evaluation of the Kenya Institute of Migration Studies (KIMS), finalised in 2022, proved a

⁶ Due to a low respondent rate only 97 instead of 100 questionnaires could be used.

positive development of the regional migration management. The transformation of existing migration structures into a NCM was supported in Somalia and a strategic plan was drafted for the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) in Somaliland/Somalia. The South Sudanese border strategy was validated and endorsed. In Uganda, BMM II supported the establishment and capacity development of the district level taskforces.

✓ **Support to the establishment of the national coordination office for migration in Djibouti provided**

Since August 2021, the institutional responsibilities in **Djibouti** regarding migration governance have been clarified. In this context, the migration unit at the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) was de facto dissolved following the cessation of its funding. It was replaced by the national coordination office placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior. Composed of an inter-ministerial committee, the main objective of this office is to define national priorities in terms of migration and to coordinate all activities initiated in the field of migration. BMM/GIZ and BMM/IOM assessed training and equipment which BMM/GIZ supplied. At the local level, following the assessment of needs and the proposal to re-organise the prefectures, a paper setting up the framework for the coordination at the local level of state action has been drafted and submitted to the Minister. In anticipation of its adoption, the prefectures of Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Obock participated in capacity building measures and received new IT equipment. The prefectures of Tadjourah and Arta will follow in the next programme phase.

✓ **Set-up of regional branch of the national partnership coalition supported in Ethiopia**

In Addis-Ababa and Benishangul-Gumuz, **Ethiopia**, BMM/GIZ supported the set-up of the regional branch of the NPC, which was a strategic objective of the NPC's 2022 annual plan. Trainings on enforcement of proclamation 1.178 were organised and office equipment was provided. BMM/GIZ handed over a 4x4 vehicle, printed 5.000 copies of the revised proclamation 1246/2021 on "Oversea Employment", translated the documents into English, Amharic and Oromiffa and printed 1.200 copies of the migration glossary.

✓ **Reporting mechanisms of the NCM strengthened in Kenya**

After a significant turnover of staff of the NCM in **Kenya** over the past years, BMM/GIZ conducted an induction training for new members of the NCM and its secretariat with 47 stakeholders (therof 21 female) in Nairobi in February 2022. The training entailed an overview of the NCM's mandate as well as the role and mandate of its members. The NCM implementation strategy, developed in 2020, remains an important guidance document to share the vision of the NCM and its priorities for the coming years.

✓ **KIMS established as a stand-alone institution in Kenya**

Three student cohorts with a total of 71 participants (therof 25 female) completed their studies. Students from Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda spent the second semester from January to May 2022 studying in person in Nairobi, while the first and third semester were delivered online. The study tour to Uganda in May 2022 and to immigration facilities at the Kenyan airport and borders in April 2022 remain a highlight of the course. The faculty of the post-graduate diploma in migration studies brings together expertise from University of Maastricht, University of Nairobi, the Directorate of Immigration, and regional experts.

BMM/GIZ conducted an impact assessment with students and sending organisations from the first and second cohort through Altai Consulting. The report published in June 2022 indicated a substantial improvement of general migration knowledge, but more significantly an improvement in soft skills. Sending organisations highlighted the improved problem solving and reporting ability as well much improved communication skills, which have benefitted the organisations across the HoA.

The EU Ambassador to Kenya visited KIMS in May 2022 and met with faculty and students. She highlighted opportunities for cooperation with ERASMUS MUNDUS and other EU academic programmes. The regional officer for refugees and migration from the German Embassy in Addis Ababa joined KIMS and University of Nairobi staff for an overview of achievements and challenges in September 2022.

✓ **Transformation of existing migration taskforces to an NCM supported in Somalia**

In **Somalia**, BMM/GIZ supported the Somali government to transform the existing migration task forces into a functional NCM aligned to IGAD RMPF recommendations. BMM/GIZ built on the achievement of the first phase of the programme where it partnered with IGAD and the African Union Commission (AUC) and provided key stakeholders in the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) with a roadmap for developing a functional NCM. With the aim of mapping existing migration coordination structures and familiarising stakeholders on NCM structure and functions at the federal member state level, BMM/GIZ, through a financial agreement (FA) with OSE supported two consultation workshops with relevant government stakeholders in Jubaland in October 2021 with 31 stakeholders (therof 7 female) and in Southwest State in December 2021 with 37 participants (therof 7 female).

✓ **Strategic plan for the MMTF drafted in Somaliland/Somalia**

BMM/GIZ provided both technical and financial support to the development of the first strategic plan and an action plan for its implementation for the **Somaliland/Somalia** MMTF. The strategic plan was aimed at providing the MMTF with the roadmap to align the organisation's functional activities to fulfil its mandate and to provide better coordination in managing mixed migration in Somaliland/Somalia. Through various consultative workshops with relevant national stakeholders, international partners, UN Agencies and CSOs, MMTF established its strategic objectives and goals that will enable it to increase its operational efficiency in coordinating mixed migration in Somaliland. The strategy was officially launched in February 2022 at the council of ministers where 24 senior government officials (thereof 4 female) participated.

✓ **Thematic meetings of the NCM in South Sudan facilitated**

BMM/IOM supported the NCM in **South Sudan**, also referred to as the National Aliens Committee (NAC) with technical support to provide directives to its member ministries concerning migration governance. Four meetings were conducted between February and September 2022 with 126 government officials (thereof 10 female). During the meetings, the NCM endorsed an assessment on the labour migration corridor between Ethiopia and South Sudan and approved the establishment of a migration data technical working group. It also endorsed a migration data sharing and data protection policy and a legal analysis on counter-trafficking produced by a technical taskforce to combat trafficking in persons as well as the border management and border security strategy. These documents serve as a foundation for further improved migration management.

✓ **NCCT's national action plan evaluated in Sudan**

BMM/GIZ supported the development of the new National Action Plan of the National Committee on Counter Trafficking (NCCT) in **Sudan** with other international actors. A consultant was engaged to support the NCCT to identify concrete actions with the committee members. This strengthened the ownership and commitment of all ministries and institutions. The first part of the assignment was concluded, the remaining tasks were halted after the coup in October 2021.

✓ **District-level task forces established in Uganda**

In **Uganda**, BMM/GIZ supported the Coordination Office for the Prevention of Trafficking in Person (COPTIP) in the Ugandan Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) in establishing and training District Task Forces (DTFs) in Arua and Kyotera district. Based on two fact finding missions in July 2021 to these districts to assess TiP dynamics and to establish the coordination needs of key stakeholders at district-level, a consultant was selected together with COPTIP to conduct a five-day training in both districts. In Arua, the training took place in July 2022 and was attended by 27 participants (therof 14 female) including the COPTIP deputy national coordinator. In Kyotera, 30 participants (therof 16 female) attended a 4-day training also in July 2022. Participants included members of the local government, civil society, immigration officials, Uganda Police Force representatives and members of the private sector. The participants were trained on the National Referral Guidelines, the National Action Plan and basics of TiP and SoM. The training materials were reviewed and validated by COPTIP. Both task forces formulated Terms of Reference (TORs) to decentralise COPTIP's operations through the DTFs.

Most of the participants rated the overall training as very good (80% of the participants in Kyotera and 82% of the participants in Arua).

OI 1.1.2: Number of migration-affected communities formulating recommendations on their needs and priorities with regards to migration management towards national resource allocation resulting from multi-stakeholder dialogues between migrants, host communities (incl. men, women, girls and boys) and national and sub-national government officials. (ETH/KEN/SUD, 6 communities in at least 3 BMM/IGAD countries)

With the support of five CSOs, BMM/BC supported the set-up of local platforms between migrants, host communities and governmental stakeholders in which the needs and priorities regarding migration were formulated for two communities each in Ethiopia and Sudan. The members of the civil society identified jointly their needs and priorities as migration affected communities. These recommendations were discussed with the local stakeholders. In Kenya, an outreach strategy by the NCM was conducted in seven counties.

OI 1.1.2 was **achieved** (11 communities formulating recommendations with regards to migration management in 3 countries). Overall, 2.641 people (therof 640 female, 700 male minors, 300 female minors) engaged in 64 activities such as consultation meetings, advocacy workshops, and sensitisation sessions.

✓ **Needs and priorities for migration-affected communities identified in Ethiopia**

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/BC conducted a baseline survey in cooperation with the implementing CSOs African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) and Emmanuel Development Association (EDA) in January 2022. The aim was to identify the major actors in migration governance, the needs and priorities of migrant and

host communities and the concerns of communities with respect to migration governance and policies. The communities of Sodo and Metema were identified for the survey. 209 people participated in key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

Findings demonstrated that, although a draft national migration policy for Ethiopia was in place, communities had not directly participated in the policy development process. The practice in policy consultation in Ethiopia is usually to engage the federal, regional and sub-regional levels of the government administration and seek the participation of representatives of non-state actors, usually in the form of government known CSOs. Government officials interviewed highlighted that there is no systematic way for engaging migrant and host communities in discussions about migration issues and governance. Furthermore, there is little to no expertise on how to engage in dialogue by both government officials and migration-affected communities.

The most pressing needs identified by migrants and host communities in the survey were associated with a) access to employment/livelihood opportunities; b) safety, security, and protection; c) access to complaints mechanisms for violations, justice, and responsive services; and d) access to mental health care. Women, children, youth, especially young women, and unemployed youth are most affected by these issues making them particularly vulnerable to irregular migration.

✓ **Dialogue platforms established in Ethiopia**

In October 2021, BMM/BC supported the drafting of a community engagement resource pack for the Ethiopian CSO partners to facilitate dialogue sessions, hold community conversations, and to mentor those individual migrants and host community members who then presented the policy recommendations.

Based on the community engagement strategy, the CSOs ANPPCAN and EDA established two platforms in October 2021 in the locations Metema, Amhara and Sodo, South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions with a total of 118 representatives (therof 36 female) from the host communities, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, migrant groups and prospective migrants. 20 members were selected for each platform. To secure government support and buy-in of the platforms, the two CSOs ensured the participation of the zonal labour and social affairs units.

The induction of the platforms took place in Metema in November 2021 with 20 participants (therof 6 female) and in Sodo in December 2021 with 20 platform members (therof 11 female) participating. This was followed by a series of trainings from December to March 2022 on facilitation skills and policy review as well as four dialogue sessions on eleven of the chosen themes which led to the drafting of policy recommendations that are supposed to reduce irregular migration and encourage regular (safe and orderly) migration.

✓ **Dialogue platforms extended to include government officials**

In May and June 2022, the draft recommendations were presented to other migration-affected communities in both towns. The community consultation in Metema was held in May 2022 with 47 participants (therof 18 female) including returnees, prospective migrants, community leaders and local government officials. The consultation helped to gain feedback on the recommendations and to promote the work of the platforms.

The consultation in Sodo was held in June 2022 with 63 participants (therof 35 female). In this forum, ideas were proposed to improve each of the recommendations. One of the major issues

was the deficiencies in the implementation of migration policies and strategies. One unplanned but very successful outcome of the community consultation meetings and the sharing of the recommendations was the establishment of a seven-member-committee to coordinate community activities against trafficking, particularly of children. This is a key issue in the Wolaita zone and covered in the community dialogues and recommendations. In June 2022, both platforms presented their recommendations to local government officials and members of the respective Regional Partnership Coalition (RPC) of the two regions.

Four dissemination events were organised in Metema, Awasa, Sodo and Gondar in June 2022 with 190 participants (therof 57 female) from key migration management bodies such as the office of the attorney, social and labour affairs, youth and women affairs, and micro and small enterprises at the zonal level.

A two-day final reflection workshop was held in Ethiopia in July 2022. The CSO partner achievements, effectiveness of strategies, outcomes and a way forward were identified. A total of 29 participants (therof 11 female) attended with representatives of migration affected communities from the Metema and Sodo dialogue platforms, government officials from the Bahirdar RPC, Metema and Sodo labour and social affairs departments, partner CSO staff (ANPPCAN and EDA), GIZ and British Council staff.

Participants reported that the dialogue processes had strengthened collaboration and led to joint action between local governments and migration-affected communities on migration issues. For example, two committees of community leaders and government officials in Wolaita-Sodo have been established to mobilise government structures and the community to take action on migration issues and to support implementation of recommendations on child trafficking. CSOs reported that various TV and radio station in Metema and Sodo have broadcasted topics on migration.

✓ **NCM Outreach conducted in seven counties in Kenya**

BMM/GIZ and BMM/IOM supported the NCM in **Kenya** to organise piloting of the county outreach programme in seven counties from November 2021 to April 2022 with 184 participants (therof 43 female) targeting national and county government officers, members of the county assembly, CSOs, faith-based organisations, and community leaders. The aim was to engage county governments and other community stakeholders on migration issues, mainstream migration into development processes at the county level and engage counties in comprehensive migration policy development. Seven county outreach visits took place in Kajiado and Kitui in November 2021, Migori and Busia counties in February 2022, Turkana and Kisii in March 2022 and Kwale in April 2022. In the workshops, county officials were informed of migration and mobility realities in their respective counties including the role of NCM in migration governance.

✓ **Engagement of local communities in migration management supported in Sudan**

In **Sudan**, BMM/BC conducted a baseline study in eleven locations in Khartoum and El-Gerief in October 2021. Initial findings were presented in three online sessions in November 2021 for validation and identification of potential challenges vis-à-vis the political situation in Sudan. 331 migration-affected communities participated in the study.

Findings revealed that Sudan does not have a comprehensive migration policy yet. However, several relevant laws related to asylum, immigration, anti-trafficking, employment and customs are in place but not well-known to relevant departments at local governments. Five of the

priority needs identified are related to legal, physical, and material safety: a) access to legal identity, adequate documentation, legal migration pathways, local integration; b) protection, safety/security (including peaceful co-existence, social inclusion, SGBV); c) access to adequate affordable housing/shelter; d) access to basic services (education, health, water); e) access to employment/livelihood opportunities. Overall, migrants depend on legal documentation to access basic services and, to a certain extent, livelihood opportunities. The sixth priority need for environmental protection was raised with a focus on mitigating practices that have a negative effect on sanitation and hygiene (open defecation), waste management (poor waste disposal) and deforestation (cutting down trees for fuel). Women, children, and youth are the most affected by the needs identified – and particularly young women who face sexual violence, not just during transit but also at their homes. Men, on their part, are unable to protect and provide for their families because of the lack of legal identity, which hinders their freedom of movement, access to employment, basic services, and justice. While most government officials, host communities and migrant communities were willing to engage in dialogue and consultation, several migrant community members were more reluctant to participate, as they do not have a legal status. Women expressed a lack of confidence to speak in public.

Due to the military coup in October 2021, BC halted all activities, and retrieved the cooperation with civil society organisations without involvement of state officials in December 2021. A one-day induction session for the CSOs was facilitated in Khartoum and Gedaref each on the findings of the mapping and identified needs for the CSOs in these areas. Trust building between migrants and host communities, improved communication between the two groups and building capacities regarding advocacy, application of migration laws and migration policy in general were raised as priority needs.

✓ **Capacities CSOs and platform members strengthened**

Based on the community engagement strategy, BMM/BC supported the Sudanese Development Call Organisation (NIDAA) and Sudanese Organisation for Research and Development (SORD) to establish two platforms in the AL Grief and Aldiem localities in Khartoum respectively. A total of 1.250 migrant and host community members voted for 54 of them to become members of the platform. Approximately 39% of the elected platform members were women and 70% migrants of Ethiopian and Eritrean nationalities. In El-Gedaref, the Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS) established a platform at state level which consists of representatives of the four target localities.

Capacity building activities were conducted for the CSOs and platform members using the resource pack tailored to Sudan context in facilitation skills and migration policies and using facilitators toolkits. In Khartoum, NIDAA and SORD jointly conducted a three-day facilitation skills workshop for 19 participants (therof 12 female), moderated by the BMM II national consultant for the CSOs and members of the BMM II migration network in January 2022. A similar workshop took place in Gedaref with 24 members (therof 12 female) in February 2022.

The migration policy review training took place during a three-day-workshop conducted in El-Gadaref in February, attended by 21 members (therof 7 female) of the CSOs and the Migration Network. The policy review drew upon material on IOM studies and reports which reviewed current national policies on migration and local actions experienced by the migrant groups.

In addition, BMM/BC delivered a training on Financial Management for Development Professionals (FMD-Pro) in August 2022.

✓ **Local recommendations drafted in Sudan**

After various community and dialogues between civil society platform members in May and June 2022, recommendations were formulated for the community consultation process in July 2022 concerning a) migrants' legal status; b) cross-cultural understanding; c) protection and access to justice; d) access to livelihood; and e) access to basic services.

A final reflection workshop was held in Khartoum in August 2022 to review achievements of CSO partners, assess effectiveness of strategies, identify outcomes, draw lessons learnt and give the platform members the opportunity to present their recommendations to IPs of BMM II. 35 participants (therof 15 female) from migration affected communities from El-Gadaref and two Khartoum dialogue platforms, CSO partner staff (El-Gadaref Consortium, NIDAA and SORD), BMM II IPs (GIZ, IOM and UNODC), migration network CSOs and BC staff attended the workshop. Main results were the increased confidence to engage in migration issues, enhanced contribution to changing attitudes and fostered trust between migrants and host community members.

It was reported that domestic conflicts among migrants continued after arriving in Sudan. Throughout the dialogue sessions, the tensions decreased. Anecdotal evidence was given for a behavioural change of some host community members who had a negative attitude towards migrants in the past, but who even fought unjust actions against migrants such as forced home evictions at the end of the session.

The respect for each other and positive acceptance of others was the most significant change mentioned. Several joint actions and structures were established in Khartoum and El-Gadaref that would help to address some of the recommendations formulated. For example, the NIDAA platform had planned for joint clean-up activities to address the garbage disposal issue identified during the baseline as a point of tension; in El-Gadaref, two youth associations in Basounda and Doka had been established to follow up on the recommendations.

✓ **Sudan CSO migration network supported**

In February 2022, BMM/BC, BMM/GIZ and the Migration Network coordination office discussed the support needed for the Migration network. BMM/BC delivered subsequently three skills trainings for the network. The first was on Project Management for Development Professionals (PMD-Pro) in July 2022 for 17 CSO staff (therof 8 female) from different states. The course aim was to build the participants confidence and skills needed to effectively initiate, plan, execute, and close out projects as well as to raise the capacity of the participants on delivering the project timely, on scope, and on budget. The second training was delivered for 11 CSO finance staff (thereof 8 female) on FMD-Pro. The course aim was to build confidence and financial skills to operate effective financial management systems and manage programmes more efficiently and effectively. The third course was delivered in August 2022 for 9 senior CSO staff (therof 5 female) on proposal and report writing.

OI 1.1.3: Number of joint thematic documents with actionable commitments resulting from bilateral and multilateral peer-to-peer learning measures. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/UGA, 6 documents from 15 exchanges: 4 from 8 under BMM II)

One joint thematic document regarding cross-border child protection engagement was elaborated in a cross-border exchange between Ethiopia and Djibouti. One training concept was developed on the operationality of the Ethiopian/Kenyan border posts.

Hence, the OI 1.1.3 was **partly achieved** (4 from 6 documents, from 11 out of 15 exchanges).

✓ **Cross-border exchange between Ethiopia and Djibouti on child protection conceptualised**

In February 2022, BMM/GIZ and IOM Ethiopia/Djibouti updated and finalised the concept note on the planned joint support activities to improve the cross-border referral of Ethiopian child migrants from Djibouti to Ethiopia. This was done by four consultation meetings with a total of 7 stakeholders (therof 6 female) from the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Women and Social Affairs, the Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) between March and May 2022.

✓ **Improved staff training for the Ethiopian-Djiboutian border**

Due to the constraining security context throughout 2022 along some part of the Kenyan-Ethiopian border, the support of BMM/GIZ to enhance the operationality of Suftu border post was shifted to Dawale border post. As planned, a comprehensive follow-up assessment was conducted at Dawale and Bolhu border posts (border with Djibouti) in April - May 2022 in close collaboration with INVEA. This resulted in the introduction of a new training concept aiming at streamlining the delivery of in-service trainings through enabling INVEA's training directorate to monitor and evaluate the skills acquisition among its staffs whilst improving the training needs' identification.

O 1.2: The development of national and regional policies and strategies on safe and regular migration is supported.

Under this output, the BMM II supported the development of national, regional and multi-country policies, as well as policy guidelines and strategies on safe and regular migration in selected BMM II target countries.

OI 1.2.1: Number of regional or multi-country policies, guidelines and/or strategies supported in their development (including consultative and validation processes) or harmonization. (3 regional or multi-country guidelines/strategies)

BMM/IOM conducted a rapid study on the rights of vulnerable migrants in 2021 that formed the foundation for the technical support to Somalia on bilateral labour migration agreements (see below). Achievements of this OI were training, technical inputs to the current labour law, a standard contract for Somalis working overseas and SOPs on oversea labour migration. In South Sudan, a corridor assessment was conducted which served as a foundation for a consultation on the need for labour agreements with Ethiopia and Eritrea. In Sudan, BMM II laid the foundation for the revision of the existing bilateral labour migration agreement (BLMA) framework.

The OI 1.2.1 was **achieved** (4 instead of 3 national country guidelines developed to match regional or multi-country policies).

✓ **Model bilateral labour migration agreement supported**

At regional level, BMM/IOM carried out a rapid assessment in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti, and examined the existing vulnerabilities of EHoA migrant workers' status and rights in countries of destination mainly in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, as well as in transit and upon return to countries of origin. The assessment revealed that most migrant workers travel irregularly and fall prey to traffickers, smugglers and unethical recruitment practices. Most of them continue to lack regular employment and residence status in countries of destination. They remain unaware of their rights and thus become vulnerable to exploitation

and abuse as well as to detention and deportation. Most of the migrant workers are Ethiopians followed by Somalis, mainly youth. Women are more vulnerable and fall prey to physical and sexual abuses due to the “kafala” system and lack of legislative frameworks to protect migrant workers in countries of destination. The rapid assessment showed as well that sudden loss of jobs and income due to the COVID-19 pandemic, migrating irregularly, and lack of job opportunities in the countries of origin have made migrant workers and their families particularly vulnerable. The assessment supported efforts by BMM/IOM to draft a bilateral labour migration agreement between Somalia and Qatar (see below).

✓ **Support to bilateral labour migration agreements for Somalia provided**

After the rapid assessment on vulnerable migrant workers, BMM/IOM provided technical support to the **Somalia** Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs with regard to bilateral labour migration agreements. The programme has engaged a consultant to work with the relevant ministry to implement the recommendations.

The consultant mentored five staff members (therof two female) from the labour relations departments on how to implement the BLMAs and their role as an institution. The ministry now has improved institutional capacity and the trained staff understand and implement labour migration processes. This implies knowledge of reviewing BLMAs and related guidelines, labour dispute resolutions, migrant workers’ legal rights, and assessing the qualifications of recruitment agencies.

BMM/IOM supported the review of the labour law/code that is currently being updated. It also provided technical inputs to the background paper and ToR of the IGAD labour committee. SOPs for the committee were also prepared. In addition, the committee developed together with BMM/IOM a standard contract for migrant workers, intended for Somali employment agencies entering agreements with employment agencies overseas. Finally, BMM/IOM developed SOPs on conditions for overseas employment agency registration.

To address some of the key challenges, particularly pertaining to staff turnover and maintaining institutional knowledge, BMM/IOM assigned the MIDA labour migration technical advisor to manage the knowledge and sustain the achieved outcomes. These include a) developing a stock-taking assessment to collect data on BLMAs in Somalia; b) developing an action plan outlining the measures that need to be taken going forward with BLMA processes and c) designating two Ministry staff as key focal points for the BLMA processes.

✓ **Labour migration routes assessed in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Industrial Relations conducted an assessment for the South Sudan – Ethiopian migration corridor in 2022. In total, 45 key informants (therof 17 female) participated in the study, including government and private sector actors, and community members from migrant associations, civil society, and academia. The corridor report confirmed that South Sudan – Ethiopia corridor is an active corridor used by mostly Eritrean and Ethiopian labour migrants travelling into South Sudan for jobs in the hotel industry and general trade. Labour migrants from these countries face exploitation and irregular taxation imposed by unscrupulous actors. The corridor report has been used by the government to discuss the need for BLMAs with Ethiopian and Eritrean counterparts to ensure better management of labour migrants and to protect them from potential exploiters. The corridor assessment has also inspired the MoL to conduct a similar study with countries in the middle east region before negotiating for BLMAs with them.

✓ **BLMA framework harmonised in Sudan**

BMM/IOM supported the MoL in **Sudan** to assess the existing BLMAs. In this context the importance of ensuring the protection of migrant workers throughout the labour migration cycle was highlighted. Financial planning was emphasised as a crucial part as it requires involvement, expertise-sharing, and coordination among the ministries, CSOs, diaspora groups, recruitment agencies, and country of destinations to make it fully operational. The findings were presented in June 2022 to 20 technical officers (therof 12 female) from the MoL. The meeting has provided valuable information on the process and contents of facilitating the development of future BLMAs.

OI 1.2.2: Number of mandated institutions equipped with a (digital) migration data management tool for evidence-based policy making. (KEN/SSD/UGA, 2 mandated institutions)

In Kenya, BMM II cooperated with the GIZ programme “Strengthening IGAD’s migration policy implementation (SIMPI)” to build on a capacity needs assessment concerning data management. In South Sudan, necessary data management tools are in place including a data management policy. In Uganda, the national TiP data base is in place and staff was trained on its usage. An endline study was conducted by BMM/IOM on the data collection (see SOI 1.2. for further details).

The OI 1.2.2 was **achieved** (3 instead of 2 mandated institutions in 3 countries equipped).

✓ **Training needs evaluated for NCM members**

While the topic remains a priority for the NCM in **Kenya**, there was limited progress. The regional GIZ SIMPI project supported a workshop, which reconfirmed the technical working group (TWG) on migration data and its ToRs. The TWG also updated the SOPs developed in BMM II. The assessment of data management capacity building needs was also taken over by SIMPI. The planned BMM II training on data management was put on hold pending the outcome of the assessment.

✓ **Policy recommendation on data protection protocol validated in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM supported the NBS, as the current host of migration data in the Republic of **South Sudan** to strengthen its capacity to manage migration data and improve its coordination with line ministries collecting and administering migration data. BMM/IOM assisted the establishment of a TWG with members from line ministries. As a result, an evidence-based policy on data sharing and data protection was drafted and validated. The policy was informed through a) a desk review on the migration data landscape, institutional arrangement and existing mechanism concerning data sharing and protocol; b) consultative sessions through focus group discussions with key informants; c) two working group sessions with members of the TWG to review the draft migration data protection and sharing policy. A total of 21 representatives (therof 1 female) from the NBS, Ministry of Justice, South Sudan National Police Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and Ministry of Interior participated. A validation workshop was conducted in March 2022 and attended by 17 participants (therof 1 female) from NBS, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Ministry of Justice, Commission for Refugee Affairs, and Directorate of Civil Registry Nationality Passport and Immigration.

The data sharing and data protection policy provides guidelines, rules and principles relating to the processing of personal data of persons of concern to the line ministries responsible for migration statistics. BMM/IOM also provided technical support to the NBS, which included the procurement of a prefabricated office for data clerks working to input migration statistics; a server and its supporting appliances connected to NBS's existing ICT infrastructure; computers and laptops.

✓ **TiP data base set-up in Uganda**

BMM/IOM supported the set-up of the national TiP database hosted at MoIA in **Uganda**. The database is customised to suit the MIA national counter-human trafficking project Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) layout and structure: Migration Data collection, storage and management, victim of trafficking profiling as well as other migrants in vulnerable situations to ease referral processes. The objective is to allow for a timely support as it is linked to the national referral guidelines for the management of VoTs, trafficker profiling for prosecution led investigations, reporting (including dashboard) and user management based on input from the stakeholder consultations and assessment of the existing database.

To strengthen the usage and for continuity of the TiP database, BMM/IOM organised two trainings in January 2022 where 36 participants (therof 21 female) attended from the National Taskforce against Trafficking in Persons comprising of Government departments, United Nations (UN) Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), Civil Society and the President's Office. The pre-usage training session was preceded by a recap discussion of the previously held consultative meeting on the same database to gain some commitments from members but also, to provide feedback/guidance to some of the inquiries arising from members.

OI 1.2.3: Number of national policies and/or strategies supported in their development (including consultative and validation processes) or their revision aligned to regional policy framework, taking special account of human rights and gender equality principles. (DJI/ETH/SOM/SUD/UGA 6 policies/ strategies in at least 3 countries in total: 4 under BMM II (2022)).

BMM II supported the development or revision of a national migration strategy in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The national migration policy in Somalia has been initiated in collaboration with the GIZ/AU programme. BMM/IOM supported the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) in the implementation of the new immigration act in Somalia. However, activities were halted due to the political situation. BMM/IOM further supported the alignment of national policies of Djibouti and Ethiopia to the GCM. In Kenya, the NCM developed a plan to update the national migration policy with the support of BMM II.

The OI 1.2.3 was **achieved** (9 instead of 6 policies in 6 instead of 4 countries under BMM II).

✓ **National migration strategy and migration governance indicators developed in Djibouti**

BMM/IOM supported the development of the first national migration strategy in **Djibouti** and facilitated a workshop for 27 members (therof 2 female) of the National Migration Coordination Office on Migration Management in December 2021. The focus was on the roles of the different sectoral ministries and a common understanding of the dimensions of migration management and cooperation in national responses to migration governance issues in line with the national strategy. The workshop enabled an inclusive and participatory dialogue between the

institutions on tools and methodologies to integrate the topic of migration in all their actions and strengthened the capacities of government actors at central and local level in migration management. The members of the coordination office and the other migration focal points formulated recommendations for an improved cooperation and capacity building for actors to facilitate the implementation of the national strategy for migration. Other recommendations focused on the reinforcement of inter-agency and international cooperation at the borders.

To strengthen migration governance in Djibouti, BMM/IOM conducted a MGI assessment between December 2020 and February 2021. The objective of this survey was to assess the comprehensiveness of Djibouti's migration-related policies and to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened. An initial MGI assessment was carried out in 2019 this second assessment shows the progress made on the policy domain covered by the MGI such as migrant's rights and whole of government approach. An updated Djibouti migration governance report highlighting good practices with regards to migration governance as well as areas for potential development was produced and presented to the Djibouti government in March 2021.

✓ **National migration policy revised and migration profile developed in Ethiopia**

The government of **Ethiopia** was supported by BMM/IOM to develop a national migration policy through a whole-of-society and a whole-of-government approach.

In 2021, BMM/IOM supported the national stakeholder's consultation meeting on the Draft Migration Profile of Ethiopia (MPE) in coordination with the NPC. The MPE provided the government with an overview of the migration trends and their impact. It also served as a critical tool to evidence-based policies and frameworks that govern migration management. The consultation meeting was attended by 20 TWG members (therof 4 female) from 16 – 17 August 2021.

In 2022, the national migration policy was submitted to the council of ministers for endorsement. Through various consultations at the federal and regional levels, this inclusive approach to policy development aimed to promote ownership of the policy and its implementation. It also ensured that the policy addressed the realities on the ground and highlighted the need for coordination amongst all levels of migration management.

From January to April 2022, IOM conducted five consultations bringing together 124 representatives (therof 37 female) from federal, regional and city governments, academia, civil society, and development partners. In working to enhance synergies and complement the interventions, IOM co-funded these consultations through the BMM II programme and a Danish-funded project, which provides support to the Ethiopia Statistics Services (ESS). The ESS is also part of the NPC. Their inputs were key in the provision of updated migration trends and data that informed the policy and the migration profile. One of the consultations was supported in coordination with IGAD, which was a positive outcome as the policy was aligned with various regional and international frameworks.

The consultations served as a foundation for BMM/GIZ to provide technical inputs to the draft migration policy developed by the NPC with the support of BMM/IOM. BMM/GIZ also facilitated the cooperation between the NPC, BC and IOM for organising a round of consultation with Ethiopian CSO and community-based organisations.

✓ **National migration policy revised in Kenya**

In **Kenya**, BMM/IOM provided a platform for 11 stakeholders (therof 4 female) of the NCM in October 2021 to discuss the draft National Migration Policy (NMP) amongst different

stakeholders while promoting the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Initial discussions amongst NCM multi-stakeholders led to an improved and updated NMP, with a wider scope also focusing on issues of forced migration and irregular migration. The revision entails a more comprehensive view on migration and national security matters, considering county, national, regional, and international dimensions, including a human rights perspective.

To ensure the whole-of-society approach in the discussions around the NMP, BMM/IOM facilitated a public participation workshop in September 2022 in Machakos county. The workshop was attended by 37 government representatives (therof 16 female), CSOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), academia, the private sector, and UN agencies. The workshop was used as a platform to share the progress on the proposed NMP and discuss the different thematic areas within the NMP. As a result, a roadmap for the draft national migration policy was developed. BMM/IOM will continue supporting this initiative in BMM III. Although the NMP has been reviewed and updated together with stakeholders, the NMP remains at the cabinet level. BMM/IOM will continue implementing advocacy, raise awareness and build the capacity of key government representatives to increase their knowledge on migration and have increased buy-in on migration-related issues.

✓ **Migration policy framework developed in Somalia**

Through financial support from BMM/GIZ, and in coordination with GIZ/AU, IOM and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the Special Envoy on Migrants and Children Rights (OSE) facilitated two consultation workshops for the development of migration policy framework for Somalia. The first targeted 30 senior technical task force officials (therof 10 female) and took place in October 2021 in Mogadishu. The OSE presented the outcome of the migration mapping that was carried out by European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM). The participants agreed on an optimal mechanism for the development of policy framework, identifying additional collaboration with relevant line ministries, Federal Government Member States (FMS), and civil society groups as an effective means to enhance policy dialogue leading up to the actual development of the migration policy framework.

In December 2021, a second consultative meeting took place in Galmudug federal member state, bringing together various high-level stakeholders from this area and CSOs. The workshop provided an overview of key migration thematic points identified during migration mapping and then open discussions between the participants on current gaps and needs for all-inclusive migration policy framework, as well as suggestions for improvement. Best practices from other countries as well as regional and continental framework from IGAD and AUC relating to migration policy frameworks were also reflected on.

✓ **Consultations on revised immigration act held in Somalia**

BMM/IOM supported the OSE in **Somalia** with the facilitation of four consultative meetings attended by 98 participants (therof 22 female) in Mogadishu on the development of a roadmap for a functioning national Migration Policy Framework (MPF). The foundations were laid through the regional policy mapping facilitated by BMM/IOM (see also SOI 1.1) and through two workshops in June 2022 with 35 stakeholders (therof 3 female). The consultative meetings were conducted in Mogadishu, headquarters of the FGS and South-Galkayo in Galmudug FMS between March and August 2022 and were attended by civil society actors (social workers, universities and youth associations), whereas the last meeting was attended by high-level key representatives from the MMTF on FGS level. The objective was to develop a roadmap to

establish a National Migration Policy Framework, which was drafted by the OSE and supported by BMM/IOM. The roadmap identified seven key outcomes required for a national migration policy. Those included the restructuring of the NCM on migration, enhancing border management and control, effective diaspora engagement, combat migrants' smuggling and human trafficking, strengthen return, re-admission and re-integration of Somali migrants, and enhancing the protection of the rights of the migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The roadmap also identified key recommendations such as strengthening the migration institutional coordinating mechanism, integrating the national migration policy framework in the national development plan, and recommendations on restructuring and revitalisation of the NCM.

✓ **Border security strategy developed and migration policy reviewed against current trends in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM supported the NCM in South Sudan in developing the border security strategy 2021 - 2026. The border security strategy identifies 10 objectives with 40 action points to strengthen border management in South Sudan. Several consultations with border agencies, including site visits to the select borders were undertaken. The draft border security strategy was validated, and publicly launched by the minister of interior on 15 September 2022 in an event attended by 118 participants (thereof 13 female). Stakeholders have highlighted the need to reinforce the implementation of migratory laws more specifically in border management and free movement of persons, labour migration, forced migration including issues of refugees, internally displaced persons and VoTs. It encompasses 10 objectives and 50 specific actions and tasks.

BMM/IOM facilitated a mid-term review of the policy of the Government of **South Sudan** (GoSSD) on the current socio-economic development at the country, regional and global level. The review was undertaken through a desk review of policy documents between April and May 2022, consultation sessions with stakeholders in May 2022, attended by 65 participants (therof 8 female) from government, CSOs, and interest groups such as migrant communities, women, and youth. The reviewed policy document was validated by all stakeholders in an NCM-led meeting in August attended by 39 participants (therof 6 female). The result of this review re-confirmed the existing key priorities, with climate change identified as a threat affecting forced migration to be added as a priority. Several key recommendations were updated to ensure the inclusion of climate change and mobility into the policy.

✓ **National labour migration policy developed and migration policy revised in Sudan**

BMM/IOM developed the national labour migration policy and action plan in **Sudan** in close coordination with the technical personnel of the Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform. A coordination meeting was held in July 2022 to present the latest drafts of the policy and action plan to be reviewed by the same technical committee that has been involved since the drafting process began. 19 technical staff (therof 16 female) attended the meeting. The purpose of revising the policy and action plan was to support the MoL to develop the instruments in line with national, regional, and international standards.

The labour migration dynamics and trends of Sudan, laws and legislation, protection, integration, and re-integration of returning Sudanese migrant workers, as well as the rights of foreign migrant workers in Sudan, regulation of their recruitment, employment, and protection – which are new additions to the policy and action plan were also presented.

Furthermore, BMM/IOM cooperated with the Population Council to amend the mapping of the NMP that was drafted in September 2019 during BMM I. The policy was revised and validated on 24 October 2021 with 35 (thereof 8 female) stakeholders. The general outline of the NMP and other migration legislations along with recommendations on the implementation were also discussed. Further engagement was halted.

✓ **National Migration policy drafted in Uganda**

BMM/IOM has provided continuous technical support to the MoIA of **Uganda** to draft the NMP. The policy was validated at technical level in 2016 and IOM provided input at mission, regional, and headquarters level. Due to the cabinet’s recommendation to conduct a comprehensive Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) before presenting the policy to the cabinet for endorsement, the process has been slowed down as the RIA is still in its draft form. To prepare the necessary documents for the endorsement, BMM/IOM supported the office of the prime minister to facilitate the 11th quarterly meeting of the NCM in September 2022. 20 stakeholders (therof 12 female) reviewed the policy and initiated the RIA. The policy will entail the principles of the GCM. BMM/IOM has therefore facilitated two NCM meetings in October 2021 with 32 stakeholders (therof 16 female) and in September 2022 with 22 stakeholders (therof 14 female) prior to the policy review.

O 1.3: National legislation in target countries on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants and related issues are drafted or revised in accordance with international conventions and standards.

Under output 1.3, BMM II sought to strengthen the national legislations or secondary legislations on TiP and SoM as well as the national regulatory frameworks for recruitment of labour migrants in the countries of origin.

OI 1.3.1: Number of national legislation and secondary legislation on countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, supported in the drafting or revision process in accordance with international conventions. (ETH/KEN/SUD, 3 national legislations in at least 2 countries: 2 under BMM II)

BMM/UNODC organised a UNTOC conference at regional level and supported the revision of two legislations in Ethiopia of which one has passed the parliament. In Kenya, the counter-trafficking bill was drafted with BMM II support and in Somaliland/Somalia the Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants bill was approved by the parliament. Furthermore, the UNTOC accession talks were retrieved in Somaliland. In South Sudan, accession instruments on the UNTOC protocols were drafted, whereas in Uganda, the alignment of national TiP legislation to the UNTOC protocols was initiated.

████████████████████ BMM(UNODC held one consultative meeting to define support for stakeholders on the ratification of the TIP and SOM protocols in February 2020.

OI 1.3.1 was **achieved** (6 instead of 3 national legislations supported in 5 instead of 2 countries).

✓ **Awareness on UNTOC raised on regional level**

In September 2022, UNODC organised a **Regional** Conference on the UNTOC and the protocols thereto for 15 participants (therof 8 female) from the following BMM II countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) Uganda, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UGANDA Justice Law & Order Society, Willow International, FIU Uganda, Director of MLA/International Cooperation Kenya, Western Union were facilitators/presenters. The conference aimed at increasing awareness on the importance of these international instruments and the benefits of being a party thereto in preventing and combatting trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and other manifestations of transnational organized crime. Further aims were addressing the ratification/accession process as well as available tools and possible technical assistance activities UNODC could provide to member states in view of their implementation and enhancing bilateral and regional cooperation on these crimes.

✓ **Subsidiary laws drafted in Ethiopia**

BMM/UNODC supported the government of **Ethiopia** in the revision of two legislative TiP frameworks and subsidiary regulations/directives. The proclamation 1178/2020 and its corrigendum which was pending following the revision needed on definition of TiP, was accepted and passed in December 2021 by parliament. The proclamation general to the amendment of the current law constituted in the proclamation 699/2010 on witness protection and whistle-blowers is pending with the council of ministers.

On the aspect of subsidiary laws, BMM/UNODC continued to support on having the developed regulation for victim fund passed by council of ministers. BMM/UNODC supported drafting of the regulation in 2020 which has been pending with the ministers from 2021. BMM/UNODC requested the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to revise and align the directive for victim reintegration as per the new national proclamation 1178/2020 which is still under revision before its approval by MoJ.

Furthermore, BMM/UNODC facilitated a sensitisation workshop on proclamation 1178/2021 in May 2022 for 25 law enforcement officials (therof 2 female) from Oromia region. Following a bilateral discussion with MoJ, UNODC supported the translation of UNTOC from English to Amharic which was disseminated to the NPC.

In September 2022, BMM/UNODC supported the annual meeting on migration and discussed the gaps and challenges faced by the national partners from both federal and regional states and how to coordinate in improving while considering the victim-centred and human-rights approach. A total of 41 participants (therof 1 female) attended.

✓ **Counter-trafficking in persons act revised in Kenya**

In **Kenya**, BMM/UNODC supported the Kenya Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTiP) secretariat technically and with material including the hiring of a national consultant which provided technical inputs to a series of legislative drafting workshops.

In October 2021, BMM/UNODC facilitated the first drafting committee retreat to support the CTiP and the TWG in strengthening the existing Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (CTIPA) 2010 and aligning it with the government of Kenya's international legal obligations under UNTOC and its supplementing TiP protocol with 13 participants (therof 7 female). UNODC's national legal expert facilitated the legislative drafting workshop and Kenyan stakeholders presented on TiP trends and the need to amend the legislation to include sufficiently stringent

sentencing for this crime. A zero draft of the CTIPA amendment bill was thereafter reviewed by UNODC to ensure its alignment with international legal standards.

In May 2022, UNODC supported a one-day stakeholder's workshop to review and strengthen the Kenya CTiP draft bill 2022 with 14 participants (therof 9 female).

Subsequently, a workshop to receive input for the draft amendment bill 2022 from the advisory committee and the Trust Fund's Board of Trustees was held in June 2022 in Naivasha with 20 participants (therof 11 female). The draft is now pending with the CTiP secretariat for review and approval, after which it will have to pass a stakeholders' validation forum. Upon validation, the draft bill will be presented before the parliament for endorsement and adoption.

✓ **Bill on TiP and SOM aligned with supplementary protocols in Somalia**

BMM/UNODC supported the government of **Somaliland/Somalia** in drafting a comprehensive Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants bill, which was passed by the Parliament of Somaliland, signed by the president and published in the Gazette. The law effectively criminalises TiP and SoM and provides for adequate offences as in line with UNTOC and the supplementary protocols.

In **Somalia**, the elections delayed the process of accession to the UNTOC and its Protocols against TiP and SOM. After the elections in 2022, BMM/UNODC resumed the engagement on this matter with the new members of government. The newly appointed Minister of Justice has expressed buy-in for Somalia to accede UNTOC and the protocols, and to draft legislation to counter TiP and SoM. He considers this process in line with the government agenda on strengthening security. In July 2022, UNODC posted a legal advisor in MoJ to work on the accession of UNTOC. The MoJ has produced a roadmap for the accession of UNTOC and for the drafting of legislation against TiP and SoM, as well as delivered two technical workshops: one for 9 legal translators (therof 1 female) of the MoJ in September 2022 and the second for 16 lawyers, legal drafters and prosecutors (therof 6 female) of the MoJ and Attorney General Office in September 2022.

✓ **Awareness sessions on legal frameworks on TiP conducted in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM supported the **South Sudan** taskforce to CTiP and SoM to organise nine sessions with 284 participants (therof 53 female). BMM/IOM facilitated a review of the national legal framework against UNTOC and established a technical legal advisory working group consisting of legal experts from various disciplines, i.e., anti-corruption experts and international law experts. Eight legal experts conducted a benchmarking visit to Kenya from February to March 2022, to study how the Kenyan government's institutions responded to trafficking in persons. BMM/IOM assisted the task force to conduct awareness raising in form of town hall meetings, workshops, radio messages and interviews throughout the country targeting state officials, traditional authorities, women groups, youth, and law enforcers on TiP.

✓ **Accession instruments for UNTOC protocols drafted in South Sudan**

In March 2022, BMM/UNODC organised a briefing to members of the high-level taskforce (TiP and SoM) on the accession process for the UNTOC. The workshop was attended by 29 participants (therof 4 female) from Ministries of Interior, of Law and Justice, of Gender, of Health, of Labour, of Foreign Affairs, the Criminal Investigation Division, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), and the Office of the Prosecution. BMM/UNODC gave guidance and technical support during the process of drafting the accession instrument.

Upon request from the GoSSD, BMM/UNODC will continue to engage in drafting of the relevant national legislations in line with UNTOC.

✓ **Revision of national TiP legislation in accordance with UNTOC initiated in Uganda**

In preparation for the high-level briefing on UNTOC and its supplementing protocols, UNODC prepared a strategy paper for the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions on lobbying for the ratification of UNTOC and the supplementing protocols on TiP and SoM as well as strengthening of the prevention of TiP Act, 2009. UNODC held a meeting with the Director of Public Prosecutions in March 2022 to discuss the strategy for engagement with government of Uganda regarding strengthening of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (2009), the fate of the Anti-Modern-day Slavery Bill and the ratification of TiP & SoM protocols.

BMM/UNODC further remained engaged with the government of Uganda to support the dissemination of national referral guidelines relating to combating TiP and the development of an abridged version of the national referral guidelines for duty bearers.

From May to June 2022, BMM/UNODC in partnership with the Human Trafficking Institute convened a Sensitization & Drafting Workshop on Migrant Protection in Entebbe, Uganda with 18 participants (therof 9 female) from government offices, civil society and the Parliamentary Legislative Drafting Office. The three-day workshop critically reviewed the provisions of the draft Anti-Slavery Bill (ASB) against Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009 (PTIP Act) and agreed that it would be more beneficial if the PTIP Act were to be enhanced to accommodate the few progressive proposals that are included in the ASB. The PTIP Act could also be complemented by the enactment of a general migrant protection law to fill in for any gaps that cannot be addressed by the enhanced PTIP Act.

OI 1.3.2: Number of countries supported to develop national regulation and legislation on foreign recruitment of labour migrants. (ETH/UGA, 3 countries: 2 under BMM II)

BMM II supported the coordination on Seasonal Labour Migration (SLM) in Sudan as well as the revision of an employment strategy and the dissemination of a pre-departure curriculum in Uganda. In addition, 5,000 copies of overseas employment proclamation 1246/2021 were handed over to the national partner in Ethiopia. However, the planned labour migration framework could not be finalised in this phase.

OI 1.3.2 could be **achieved** (3 of 3 countries, therof 3 counties under BMM II, supported for 2 regulations/legislations).

✓ **Inter-agency coordination on SLM facilitated in Sudan**

In Gedaref, **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ supported the SLM working group and facilitated two inter-agency meetings, one in February 2020 with 31 actors (therof 10 female) and one in June 2021 with 20 representatives (therof 4 female) from state and federal level, such as MoL, Gedaref state government, UN agencies but also Sudanese farmers and the Ethiopian consulate. Overall, participants confirmed that the SLM working group has improved the management of seasonal labour migration in Gedaref. The WG assisted relevant authorities with baseline survey data to make informed decision on numbers of farmers who can receive a border-crossing permit. Furthermore, the awareness among farmers/employers was raised on migrants' protection and human rights as employees. The WG supported the state judiciary and prosecution to assess their capacity development needs in terms of international migration laws and protection for VoT and vulnerable migrants.

✓ **Revised employment strategy and pre-departure curriculum disseminated in Uganda**

While executing its mandate, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) was supported to fulfil its thematic coordinating role in managing and regularizing labour externalisation. This was done through the revision of the employment regulations of 2005. IOM further provided technical support and coordination of approval from the Solicitor General of Government of Uganda (GoU) and facilitated printing and handover of over 500 copies of the regulations to the MGLSD for further dissemination to different stakeholders.

To promote human rights and protect the rights of migrant workers abroad, the MGLSD in 2015 developed the pre-departure orientation and training curriculum for migrant workers; this was revised in 2021 with BMM II support. The curriculum was to guide the migrant training centres on how to inform migrants of their labour rights. Through this curriculum, migrants will acquire knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that will enable them to effectively understand their status as migrant workers and make informed migration decisions before departure.

2.2. Component 2: Effective Institutions to address trafficking and smuggling

The aim of component 2 was to strengthen the capacities of all public national institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management and improve the quality of national and cross-border cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases between law enforcement, judicial and other state and non-state actors in coordination with existing regional initiatives and in accordance with international obligations and standards.

SO 2: The quality of national and cross-border cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases between law enforcement, judicial and other state and non-state actors, in coordination with existing regional initiatives and in accordance with international obligations and standards, is increased.

SOI 2.1: Percentage of police and prosecutors confirm improved internal cooperation and coordination on investigated and prosecuted trafficking and smuggling cases. (60% of 400 in at least 4 countries)

The SOI 2.1 measured the impact of support provided at output level (OI 2.1.1 – OI 2.1.3 and OI 2.2.1) to cooperation and coordination a) among investigators; b) among prosecutors and c) between investigators and prosecutors at the end of the project. Overall, BMM II has provided capacity development measures for a total of 2.392 stakeholders (therof 834 female).

To generate data for this SOI, BMM/UNODC conducted a study on fair trial principles covering all BMM II countries except Eritrea and South Sudan (see SOI 2.2.), a survey on the quality of cases prepared by investigators for indictment (see OI 2.1.3) and a study on the coordination of police-prosecutor cooperation. All studies included online surveys targeting prosecutors and investigators, semi-structured qualitative interviews and focus group meetings with key national stakeholders from the ministries of justice, attorney general offices, police services, INGO representatives and international experts.

For the assessment of SOI 2.1, 217 prosecutors, investigators and judges were surveyed. 183 (84% of 217) of the respondents confirmed an improved cooperation between investigation and prosecution of trafficking and smuggling cases.

Because the target sample was set at 400 persons to be interviewed, the SOI 2.1 could only be **partly achieved** (84% of 217⁷, instead of 60% of 400, jointly trained investigators and prosecutors).

SOI 2.2: Percentage of surveyed trials regarding TiP and SoM cases during the period of BMM II that have followed fair trial principles and adhered to international standards on rights of migrating men and boys, women, and girls. (50% of 30 surveyed trials in at least 3 countries)

The study conducted under SOI 2.1. has also entailed a study in which 35 cases were analysed whether they followed at least one fair trial principle based on the definition of UNODC. In 100% of the cases, at least one fair trial principle had been observed. The principles are access to court; right to information; right to interpretation; right to legal representation.

The SOI 2.2 was **achieved** (in 100% of the 35 monitored court cases, instead of 50% of 30 cases, at least one fair trial principle could be observed).

SOI 2.3: Percentage of relevant cross-border stakeholders involved in BMM cross-border activities confirm improved cross-border cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases. (60% of 138 in at least 4 countries)

In 2021, BMM/IOM has conducted a baseline assessment on cross-border cooperation with regards to TiP and SoM in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. 138 officials from NCMs, migration related task forces, national steering committees (SC) and task force(s) on countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling, among others, were interviewed. The assessment has shown that 56.5% of respondents were aware of the existence of a country coordination mechanism with regards to addressing issues of human trafficking. 64.50% of the respondents confirmed the existence of cross-border coordination mechanisms among border agencies. 40% (55 respondents) rated the cross-border cooperation as good.

In the context of the endline assessment in 2022, 214 respondents from national headquarters and Points of Entry and Exit (PoEs) representing border management institutions were surveyed. The objective of the endline assessment was to measure the progress made concerning cross-border cooperation in the EHoA. 70% of 214 respondents affirmed the existence of a country coordination mechanism that addresses issues of human trafficking; 73% affirmed that cross-border cooperation and communication has improved in the past two years.

80% of the respondents confirmed that in the recent past their institutions have taken measures to strengthen cooperation amongst border control agencies; however, 67% confirmed that no new interventions/SOPs on the protection of VoT, formations of referral systems to assist victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants had been introduced in the past two years. 51% confirmed coordination with other institutions to facilitate criminal proceedings of trafficking

⁷ Due to a low respondent rate, only 217 instead of 400 interviews were available.

cases both domestically and internationally; 68% of respondents were not aware of any partnership with either NGOs, community gatekeepers or governmental partners across the border targeting potential victims.

Thus, SOI 2.3 was **achieved** (73% of 214 respondents confirmed an improved cross-border cooperation and communication).

O 2.1: The quality and comprehensiveness of investigations of trafficking and smuggling cases is improved.

OI 2.1.1: Percentage of jointly trained investigators and prosecutors participating in national and bi-national trainings confirm enhanced knowledge on their relevant roles and responsibilities within criminal procedure codes or other relevant national legislation. (ETH/KEN/UGA/REG, 60% of 500)

BMM/UNODC trained 797 (therof 270 female) investigators and prosecutors as well as attorneys and border security officials to detect, investigate and prosecute TiP and SoM and to strengthen their understanding on their roles and responsibilities on criminal procedure codes in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South-Sudan and Uganda. Furthermore, 559 (therof 185 female) prosecutors and officers affiliated with Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) took part in consultative workshops and trainings on the SOPs (see OI 2.1.2). 64% of 600 training participants surveyed confirmed that their knowledge on the relevant roles has increased.

Accordingly, OI 2.1.1 was **achieved** (64.2% of 600, instead of 60% of 500, jointly trained investigators and prosecutors confirmed enhanced knowledge).

✓ Inter-regional meeting on combatting TiP facilitated

BMM/UNODC organised two regional events in the context of BMM II. In November 2021 the inter-regional meeting on “Combatting Trafficking in Persons (TiP) by Air” took place in collaboration with the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior. The meeting gathered 12 participants (therof 6 female) from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, including 68 participants (therof 18 female), representing 15 countries from Eastern Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf States. The delegates included front-line law enforcement officials at international airports, heads of police TiP units, specialized prosecutors, delegates from the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, as well representatives from CSO focusing on combatting.

The stakeholders formulated several recommendations for a better cooperation such as the deployment of specialised officers within a larger team of law enforcement officers entrusted with combatting TiP at airports, providing them with necessary trainings on analysis of passenger data and on TiP indicators at the frontline. Furthermore, a working group was established to exchange regularly on trends of TiP by air and to facilitate collaboration. Participants also stressed the need for an enhanced international and regional collaboration with the support of international organisations such as INTERPOL especially in investigating TiP cases, extradition processes, and information sharing.

In May 2022, BMM/UNODC facilitated an expert group meeting (EGM) on digital investigations, cybercrime and enhancing crime intelligence, threat assessment and exchange of intelligence on cross-border crime related to TiP/SoM/ToC for 28 participants (therof 6 female) from different member states in the Eastern Africa Region. The meeting was to share

knowledge, experiences and best practices in relation to combating human trafficking and SoM by use of technology.

✓ **Investigators, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers trained**

In **Djibouti**, BMM/UNODC delivered a ToT in May 2021 for 11 participants (therof 1 female) of the gendarmerie, police and coast guards academies and organised two national basic trainings in 2021, in July for 19 (therof 2 female) cost guards, gendarmerie, prosecutors, and labour inspectors, and in September for 13 (therof 3 female) LEA officers in Djibouti City. The aim of this basic training was to enhance knowledge and skills on identification, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants as well as national, regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

In 2022, three basic trainings on investigation and prosecution techniques on TiP and SoM were held for 52 stakeholders (therof 8 female).

In **Ethiopia**, in January 2022 BMM/UNODC conducted one mock trial to assess effective investigation and prosecution of TiP/SoM with 10 prosecutors (therof 6 female). The training aimed at enhancing the capacity of prosecutors in Ethiopia and involved prosecutors from the special TiP prosecution and different prosecution sections within the MoJ.

In June 2022, BMM/UNODC held a workshop for both investigators and prosecutors in the Amhara region. 21 participants (therof 2 female) were sensitised on the new national legislation (proclamation 1178/2020) and on basic investigation and prosecution technics of TiP and SoM. Participants were 5 prosecutors from federal MoJ including the NPC, 10 prosecutors and 6 investigating police officers from the Amhara region. Participants shared best practices, experiences, and challenges between prosecution and investigation of the federal and regional criminal justice offices. In July 2022, BMM/UNODC conducted a basic training for the witness protection unit on the protection of witnesses in TiP/SoM cases for 7 staff (therof 1 female).

In August 2022, BMM/UNODC conducted a basic training workshop in countering TiP/SoM in Addis Ababa for 40 (therof 13 female) federal prosecutors, judges and investigators. The workshop conveyed knowledge and understanding on issues related to TiP and SoM including the application of victim centred, gender responsive and child friendly approaches. Furthermore, the workshop created a platform among the three actors of the criminal justice system, to engage in a constructive dialogue to address the common challenges encountered in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating TiP and SoM cases.

In **Kenya**, BMM/UNODC delivered seven workshops and mock trials for 133 stakeholders (therof 59 female). Training topics included training on TiP for airport officers at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport in Nairobi where many people arrive with false travel documents. The training programme was a joint initiative of BMM II and the Communication Project (AIRCO) that aims at strengthening the capacities of staff of international airports to target and detect victims of TiP and intercept high-risk passengers and illicit commodities (such as wildlife and mineral products, arms and ammunitions, falsified medical products, undeclared cash).

BMM/UNODC conducted three specialised joint agency response trainings in 2022 on TiP and SoM in Kenya which were attended by 50 participants (therof 23 female) from Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), ODPP, Directorate of Immigration Services (DIS), Directorate of Child Services (DCS), Witness Protection Agency (WPA), CTiP Secretariat, as well as the CSOs Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) Kenya, Okoa Sasa, Azadi Kenya, Candle of Hope, ANPPCAN Kenya, Trace Kenya, and Usikimye. The overall aim of the training

was to establish a formalised, victim-centred, joint agency response to cases of TiP. The workshop was followed by a mock trial in February 2022 for 9 prosecutors and investigators (therof 3 female).

Furthermore, BMM/UNODC conducted four basic trainings in 2022 on Investigation and prosecution techniques on TiP and SoM (“NTC Trainings”) with 74 (therof 33 female) law enforcements agents (Police, prosecutors, coast guards and judicial officers) in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. The workshop enhanced the participants’ knowledge and basic skills in investigating and prosecuting TiP and SoM with a special emphasis on the national legislation of Kenya.

In **Somalia**, BMM/UNODC organised three trainings for 93 (therof 22 female) criminal justice practitioners, police and airport, port officers and staff of the criminal investigation directorate (CID) on the prevention of TiP and SoM (Specialised and NTC Trainings). One of the trainings took place on Hargeisa, Somaliland/Somalia. The trainings aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of criminal justice practitioners on effective detection and identification of TiP and SoM cases, while ensuring adequate victim support and assistance as required by the convention and its protocols thereto. Furthermore, the training provided a platform for bilateral discussion between participants from different institutions to strengthen national cooperation and coordination. Overall, the participants discussed crime prevention and criminal justice, including investigation and prevention of crimes; identification, assistance and protection of victims of TiP and vulnerable smuggled migrants; and national, regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

Due to the military takeover in October 2021, all trainings were halted in **Sudan**, with only four capacity building activities being approved.

In June and September 2022, BMM/UNODC conducted a basic training for lawyers on prevention and protection of victims of TiP from various states. The aim of the training was to provide a platform for lawyers from various states to learn, share knowledge, experiences, and best practices in relation to combating TiP/SoM and enhance coordination at state level. The training was attended by 63 participants (therof 36 female) from various legal aid organisations.

In August and September 2022, BMM/UNODC conducted two training workshops for 56 stakeholders (therof 11 female) from various bordering states on prevention and countering TiP and SoM in Khartoum. The aim of this training was to enhance knowledge and skills on effective detection and identification of TiP and SoM cases, while ensuring adequate victim support and assistant.

In March 2021, BMM/UNODC facilitated a one-day training/briefing to members of the high-level taskforce (TiP and SoM) in Juba, **South Sudan**. The aim of this briefing was to share information to authorities on ratification requirements and process. South Sudan is currently one of the last three African states (along with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia) who have not yet become party to the UNTOC. 32 participants (therof 4 female) from Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Criminal Investigation Division, INTERPOL, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Prosecution took part in the briefing.

In April 2022, UNODC conducted a national training workshop for 22 participants (therof 5 female) from police, immigration, labour and airport authorities on prevention and countering TiP and SoM in Juba. The aim of this training was to enhance knowledge and skills on effective

detection and identification of TiP and SoM cases, while ensuring adequate victim support and assistant.

In **Uganda**, 105 stakeholders (therof 44 female) took part in six trainings, two of which were Specialised Joint Investigation Trainings on TiP and SoM. It brought together law enforcement officers specialising in the investigation of TiP and SoM and prosecutors from across Uganda. The participants learnt best practices in securing cooperation of, and evidence from, victims/survivors, and examination of the mechanisms available to support them. They broadened their understanding of the importance of and how to obtain evidence to support victim testimony. They were also trained on practical methodologies of dealing appropriately with survivors who have been forced into exploiting others - besides obtaining a clear understanding of the benefits of, and methods of undertaking, prosecutorial case analysis, case building, strategy, and preparation as well as anticipating and responding to common defences.

OI 2.1.2: Number of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for police-prosecutor cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases established or adapted. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, 5 SOPs in at least 4 countries)

Through the support of BMM/CIVIPOL/UNODC, SOPs for investigating and prosecuting TiPs and SoMs were endorsed in Djibouti, Ethiopia (2x) and in Uganda. In Sudan, the SOPs were validated, but the planned endorsement was put on hold due to the political situation. In Kenya the SOPs were validated, the endorsement will take place in the next phase. To ensure the sustainability of the enhanced police-prosecutor cooperation, permanent multi-agency task forces to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the SOPs were formally established in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

OI 2.1.2 was **achieved** (6 SOPs were established in 5 countries, instead of 5 SOPs in 4 countries).

✓ **Regional experience-sharing workshop on SOPs organised**

BMM/CIVIPOL organised a regional experience-sharing and cooperation workshop on the SOPs in cooperation with the EU-funded Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative (ROCK) and Anti-Money Laundering/Countering Trafficking in the Greater Horn of Africa (AML/THB) projects, in September 2022. Hosted in Nairobi, the event saw the participation of the SOPs multi-agency task forces from Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Uganda. Although the SOPs have not been endorsed yet in Kenya, representatives from ODPP and DCI participated in the event. The Djibouti Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) was composed of 24 representatives (therof 9 female) from the General Prosecutor Office (Deputy Prosecutor General), National Police, National Gendarmerie, Coast-Guards and National Security Service. Uganda SOPs multi-agency task force delegation was composed of representatives from ODPP, Attorney General (AG), Uganda Police Force and Ministry of Internal Affairs (the COPTIP Coordinator). The Ethiopian SOPs Task force was represented by the MoJ (Directors of the International Cooperation and of the Transnational Organised Crime Directorates), the Federal Police Commission and the Deputy Director General of the ICS.

The national participants from the multi-agency task forces from Ethiopia, Djibouti, Uganda, and their Kenyan counterparts and the four Liaison Officers (LOs) of the ROCK from those countries, joined by the LOs from DRC and Chad and the ROCK and AML/THB projects senior

management, have worked in plenary sessions and working groups in order to analyse challenges and needs in addressing in a transnational perspective human trafficking with an intelligence-led and comprehensive approach, and with a human-rights based approach. Measures were outlined to enhance bilateral/multilateral cooperation on the SOPs and to assess, promote and enhance international police and judiciary cooperation, including financial investigations, and proposals and commitments were identified for formal and informal international cooperation.

✓ **SOPs implementation supported and task forces established**

In **Djibouti**, the SOPs on investigating and prosecuting TIP and SoM have been endorsed in June 2021. In November 2021, BMM/CIVIPOL/UNODC organised a workshop with seven participants (therof two female) on the follow-up of the implementation of the SOPs by the law enforcement agencies in Djibouti and about the possibility to create a task force in charge of the implementation of the SOPs. With the support of BMM/CIVIPOL, the IAWG for the implementation of the SOPs was established in February 2022. 9 participants (therof 3 female) from the general prosecutor office, national police, national gendarmerie, coastguards and national security service have worked on a draft action plan designed to disseminate the SOPs and to build capacity through trainings on how to implement the SOPs in the field for the law enforcement agencies officers. The Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) tools (operational monitoring checklist) developed by CIVIPOL were presented. In May 2022, the first IAWG operational meeting for the implementation of the SOPs in Djibouti took place. 6 representatives (therof 1 female) from the Djiboutian SOPs working group were invited to participate in the regional workshop in September 2022 organised by BMM/CIVIPOL. On that occasion a side meeting with the Djibouti SOPs IAWG allowed to further develop their action plan, in view of BMM III. BMM/CIVIPOL printed 500 copies of the Djibouti SOPs final document including the annexes. Based on guidance by the Working Group, the state-wide dissemination of the SOPs will be carried out during BMM phase III, also through trainings and workshops and technical assistance for field work.

In **Ethiopia**, after the endorsement of the SOPs in 2021, BMM/CIVIPOL organised an assessment workshop for the set-up of an SOPs implementation and monitoring task force in January 2022 in Bishoftu, with 20 participants (therof 5 female) from MoJ, Federal Police Commission, Addis Ababa Police Commission and MoJ/Police branch from Dire Dawa, Immigration, Financial Intelligence Centre and INSA. Draft ToR for the task force were worked out and validated, with the decision to establish the task force to monitor the implementation of the SOPs in Ethiopia. The establishment ceremony and first meeting of the task force for the implementation of the SOPs (establishment of High-level Committee and Operational Group) were held in April 2022 in Adama with 19 participants with the support of BMM/CIVIPOL/UNODC. An outline of the action plan of the task force was worked out and approved, as well as M&E tool, annexes of SOPs and input for BMM III.

To monitor the implementation of the action plan, several meetings of the operational group of the task force took place: first meeting in April 2022 (see above), second meeting in June 2022 (10 participants, therof 1 female) and third meeting (13 participants, therof 1 female) in September 2022. BMM/CIVIPOL printed 600 copies of the Amharic version of the SOPs final document. The state-wide dissemination will be done by BMM phase III.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/CIVIPOL also organised trainings on the SOPs for investigating and prosecuting TIP and SoM to support their implementation at the regional and zonal administration levels, notably in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's

Region (SNNPR). 48 participants (therof 5 female) have been trained on the use of the SOPs. The SOPs training in SNNPR took place in November/December 2021 in Arba Minch with 23 (therof 3 female) police investigators and public prosecutors and immigration officers. The SOP training in Oromia, Adama, was held in February 2022 with 25 (therof 2 female) police investigators and public prosecutors, MoJ NPC. The objective was to raise awareness about the SOPs and enhancing the capacity of police officers and prosecutors for effective investigation and prosecution of the cases as well as identification and protection of the victims. The participants assessed the SOPs as very useful and appreciated the practice-oriented effectiveness of the training.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/CIVIPOL/GIZ have developed forensic investigations/crime scene management SOPs on TiP cases. The objective of these SOPs is to improve TiP Crime Scene Examination (CSE) in the field, even with limited resources. The draft SOPs were discussed with the forensic investigation units at the federal and regional state levels, and the Ethiopian Police University (EPU). The final validation of the forensic SOPs took place on the 16 of September 2022 with 13 participants (thereof five female) from the MoJ, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, Federal Justice and Law Institute, Police and Civil (Hospital) Forensic Units. Official endorsement will take place BMM Phase III.

In **Kenya**, BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL convened two validation workshops for SOPs for Police - Prosecutor Cooperation on effective investigation and prosecution of TiP and SoM in October 2021 and July 2022 with 46 (therof 22 female) participants from police, prosecution, Ministries of Internal Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and CSOs. In view of the SOPs endorsement, the ToR of the proposed SOPs multi-agency task force were presented by BMM/CIVIPOL in the July workshop and further worked out for Kenya. The MEL checklist was also validated. Due to the election period in Kenya between July and September 2022, all activities of DCI and the ODPP were put on hold, hence the SOPs are still pending approval.

In **Uganda**, BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL facilitated a seminar for SOPs for police-prosecutor cooperation on effective investigation and prosecution of TiP and SoM cases in Entebbe, Uganda, in October 2021, with 11 (therof 8 female) participants from police, prosecution, Ministries of Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Constitutional Affairs and CSOs. The SOPs were validated in November by 14 participants (therof 6 female) and approved and endorsed in February 2022 by 26 delegates (therof 16 female).

In June 2022, a preparatory meeting for the establishment of the task force for implementation of SOPs for police-prosecutor cooperation in TiP cases in Uganda took place in Kampala and was attended by 26 participants (therof 11 female).

In 2022, the multi-agency taskforce was finally launched by representatives of 12 member agencies from the ODPP, Uganda Police Force and 4 ministries, (26 participants, therof 11 female).

OI 2.1.3: Increased percentage of prosecutors confirm that the quality of cases prepared by investigators for indictment in regard to (file management and) sources of evidence including physical evidence has improved. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, X+20% of 80)

Under this indicator, BMM II trained 475 law enforcement officers (therof 154 female) on the special training curriculum part 1.b, part 2 and 3 and established a mentorship programme for specialised units in Kenya and Uganda. To measure the indicator, BMM/UNODC included this indicator into its survey (see SOI 2.1., SOI 2.2) with a sample of 66 persons. As no baseline

data were available BMM/UNODC has included a question to rate the quality of the case files in comparison with 2020. 32 prosecutors rated the quality of case files to be at 3.4 out of 5 points in the beginning of 2020 (retrospectively), and to be at 3.8 out of 5 in mid-2022. 90% of 32 prosecutors confirmed that the quality improved (10% stated that it stayed the same). 34 investigators rated the quality of case files to be at 3.3 out of 5 points in the beginning of 2020 (retrospectively), and to be at 4 out of 5 points in mid-2022. 94% of 33 prosecutors confirmed that the quality improved (6% stated that it stayed the same).

The OI 2.1.3 was **not achieved** (90% of 32 instead of 80 prosecutors confirmed that the quality improved).

✓ **Trainings and ToTs delivered in Ethiopia**

In **Ethiopia**, a ToT course on CSE protocols for 12 trainees (therof 1 female) was held in June 2022 by BMM/CIVIPOL/GIZ. The training focused on following topics: definition of the crime scene, definition of traces and clues, protection of the crime scene, research and materialization of evidence, record premises layout by photographic album, collection and packaging of evidence.

In July 2022, 40 trainees were trained on CSE protocols, by the 12 trainers of the ToT course above. supported by CIVIPOL CSE Expert.

In September 2022, BMM/UNODC conducted a five-day training workshop for 25 (therof 7 female) prosecutors, investigators and experts from the Financial Intelligence Service, from the federal offices on countering TiP/SoM through cybercrime, digital investigations and illicit financial flows (IFF).

✓ **Training on victim centred approaches in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking and migrant smuggling delivered in Ethiopia**

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/CIVIPOL held a two-weeks training on victim-centred approaches in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking and migrant smuggling in two parts: in October and November 2021, 16 law enforcement officers and prosecutors (therof 6 female) were trained, in the second week also anti-trafficking NGO representatives were included, bringing the total number of participants to 26 (therof 8 female). The training was implemented in cooperation with the MoJ and the Federal Police Commission in October/ November 2021.

The objective was to support the implementation of the SOPs, notably to enhance the capacity of the law enforcement agency professionals in effectively investigating and prosecuting the crimes of TiP and SoM, ensuring at the same time identification, protection, referral to assistance and access to justice to the victims of those crimes. During the second week, seven NGO's providing services to trafficked persons and abused/vulnerable migrants participated in the training to bring together prosecution and protection as the main pillars of anti-trafficking response in a practice-oriented approach. The programme culminated in a four-day multi-agency simulation on a real case scenario for investigating human trafficking and identifying and protecting victims, applying the above-mentioned SOPs and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) implementing guidelines.

✓ **Multi-agency simulation-based trainings organised in Kenya**

In **Kenya**, BMM/CIVIPOL organised a ToT to set up a pool of trainers for the implementation of "Multi-agency simulation-based trainings for investigating and prosecuting human trafficking and identifying and referring the victims to assistance" in the counties of Kenya in April 2022. 25 stakeholders (therof 13 female) from the DCI (Training Academy, Transnational Organized

Crime Unit - TOCU, Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit - AHTCPU, INTERPOL), Kenya Police Service, ODP, Judiciary, Immigration Services, CTIP Secretariat, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, specialised NGOs (TRACE, HAART, Candle of Hope, CAPA, CDTD), and Ministry of Labour (Labour and OSH Inspectors) took part.

It was the first step to build a team of trainers able to implement the multi-agency simulation-based trainings in the counties of Kenya. The trainers worked together in a real case scenario enforcing Kenya anti-trafficking legal framework also by implementing the draft SOPs. The scenario was revised and refined to bring it even closer to the current TiP phenomenon in the country and to the regular practice in the field by the different institutions and anti-trafficking stakeholders. A detailed draft plan for the implementation of the simulations in the counties was defined.

✓ **Specialised units on TIP and SOM mentored in Kenya and Uganda**

During BMM II, BMM/UNODC deployed a mentor to support the existing specialised anti-human trafficking and smuggling of migrants' units in **Kenya and Uganda**. As a first step, UNODC developed a mentorship plan for the units in Uganda (Kampala) and Kenya (Nairobi and Mombasa) and identified infrastructural needs that required immediate attention. In total 50 police officers (therof 15 female) from Kenya took part in seven mentoring sessions and 35 officers (therof 28 female) from Uganda took part in four sessions.

The consultant provided advise to the investigators throughout the process of dealing with live cases. In total, the programme supported the investigation of 30 active cases. The mentor also identified gaps in the professional capacity and performance of the specialised units, provided professional advice and identified areas where BMM/UNODC would intervene and support including on the provision of equipment. During the period of the BMM II programme, the mentorship initiative supported the target member states in identifying and collaborating in joint investigations in cases of TiP and SoM that involved other countries. This is an endeavour that UNODC is committed to supporting moving forward.

Efforts to establish a mentoring programme in Djibouti was discarded as the EU Joint Operational Programme is also planning to set up a specialized unit to combat TiP & SoM. Therefore, BMM/UNODC intends to cooperate with other actors in the establishment of this unit by providing specialized support (i.e. equipment, training and mentoring on investigation of illicit financial flows in relation to TiP & SoM). UNODC is awaiting feedback from the EU Delegation.

Due to the security situation related to the conflict in **Ethiopia**, a mentor could not be embedded with the Ethiopian Federal Police. It was agreed that BMM/UNODC would recruit a national consultant with a law enforcement background to perform an assessment of the units and develop a mentoring programme. The report which was conducted in August 2022 highlights the gaps and challenges as well as recommendations in supporting the technical, capacity building, and mentoring aspects.

✓ **Equipment for criminal investigation unit procured in Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia**

UNODC procured basic and specialised equipment to provide partners in **Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda**, with the capacities to run effective investigations and prosecution of TiP and SoM including notebooks, cameras, recorders, computers, and forensic equipment.

OI 2.1.4: Increased number of national police and/or other law enforcement academies, which apply integrated modules on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants at international standard in their curricula, aligned with gender and human and child rights principles. (DJI/ETH/KEN/SUD/UGA, 4 academies: 3 under BMM II)

Under OI 2.1.4, BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL supported the process of finalising the Training Curriculum on Investigating TiP and SoM in Uganda, and BMM/UNODC in Kenya. BMM/CIVIPOL/UNODC provided technical assistance and ToTs to facilitate the mainstreaming of the training curriculum into the regular training programmes of the law enforcement training institutions of Djibouti and Ethiopia. BMM/GIZ designed a special curriculum for the police training institution in Sudan. All further activities were halted due to the political situation there. BMM/IOM drafted a curriculum in cooperation with KIMS for the national police in Kenya. In Uganda, BMM/IOM initiated the development of specific modules for the Immigration Training Academy.

Overall, OI 2.1.4 was **achieved** (14, instead of 3, national police academies supported).

✓ **Training curriculum on investigating TiP and SoM mainstreamed in Djibouti**

In **Djibouti**, BMM/CIVIPOL/UNODC held workshops (6 participants, thereof 1 female) in November 2021 on the implementation of the curriculum on investigation TiP and SoM cases in the law enforcement academies/schools of national police, gendarmerie, coast guard (3 in total). The objectives were to assess the progress of the curriculum implementation in the different academies and define the areas where technical assistance was needed. Another workshop with 5 participants (thereof 1 female) with the same objectives was organised in February 2022. In May 2022, BMM/CIVIPOL experts visited police and gendarmerie academies to support the trainers in implementing the training curriculum.

✓ **ToTs on curriculum conducted in Ethiopia and integrated into LEA trainings institute**

In **Ethiopia**, the validation workshop and endorsement ceremony of the training curriculum for investigating TiP and SoM was held in May 2021 in Bishoftu. To facilitate the mainstreaming of the training curriculum it was translated in Amharic. BMM/CIVIPOL formed a team of trainers to pursue the local implementation of the curriculum in ten police academies and colleges. The training of the team of local trainers for the mainstreaming and implementation in the Ethiopian law enforcement training institutions of the training curriculum took place in January 2022 in Bishoftu. 12 trainees (thereof 5 female) from EPU, Federal Police Commission, MoJ, regional and city administration police colleges and academies participated in the ToT. The 12 trainees had been selected from the group that had attended the ToTs organised to pilot the curriculum and held at the EPU between January and March 2021, and that came from academies and colleges of all regional states and city administrations of Ethiopia (except Tigray). During the ToT, a chart on the integration of the TiP/SoM investigations training curriculum into the different programmes of the various LE training institutions was designed.

As part of technical assistance, three online training sessions were delivered by BMM/CIVIPOL on Part 1.b curriculum in February and March 2022 with a total of 19 (thereof 10 female) Ethiopian team of trainers and Kenyan AHTCPU were implemented. The activity had a regional reach thanks to the online format. Besides, continuous support was provided by BMM/CIVIPOL in collaboration with EPU for the incorporation of the training curriculum in the regular training programmes of the police colleges and academies.

To integrate the curricula into the regular training programmes of the police training institutions of the whole country, a comprehensive ToT programme has been developed by BMM/CIVIPOL in cooperation with the EPU. In addition, the MoJ requested the regional justice bureaus to appoint prosecutors from the training department to participate in the ToT to receive an in-depth understanding of TiP and SoM investigations and acquire the skills to direct/lead investigations. The following geographical areas were identified: Oromia, Amhara, Sidama and SSNP, Harari, Dire Dawa, Afar, Gambela and Binishangul, Somali, Addis Ababa.

The three ToTs delivered by BMM, CIVIPOL and UNODC from March 2022 until July 2022 gathered 58 (therof 4 female) participants, trainers, police officers and prosecutors. Each ToT had a duration of two weeks.

The third ToT in the Amhara region could not be delivered due to the conflict in Tigray. Therefore, it was organised in the South-East region of the country (Dire Dawa) in July 2022, addressing the police colleges and academies and the bureaus of justice of the city administration of Dire Dawa and of the Somali and Harari Regional states (19 participants). After the ToTs, the seven involved law enforcement training institutions at federal level (EPU) and in Oromia, SNNPR, Sidama, Somali, Dire Dawa and Harari approved the TiP/SoM training curriculum for application in their regular training programmes.

✓ **Curricula modules validated in Kenya**

BMM/UNODC facilitated the validation of the curricula in **Kenya** in October and November 2021 during two workshops with a total of 25 participants (therof 7 female). Furthermore, BMM/UNODC conducted a refresher ToT course on effective countering TiP and SoM in October 2021. The workshop was held in Naivasha and comprised of 16 detective tutors (therof 6 female).

✓ **Police training curriculum approved in Kenya**

BMM/IOM supported the KIMS **Kenya** in developing a short course curriculum on case management for VoT and children on the move, which is aligned to children's rights principles and entrenched in the Kenya Counter Trafficking Act of 2010. 24 officials (therof 11 female) from various border points, case workers in the government, academia, and CSOs were trained as trainers in March 2022. The trainers will support KIMS in running the course as stand-by trainers as well as applying the knowledge gained in their daily work. The curriculum provided technical guidelines and expertise to law enforcers and children welfare officers on matters related to children on the move/trafficked children and critical information on the support required like psycho-social support, reporting channels and referral mechanisms at the PoEs, county, and national levels.

Under this phase, 5 government officers (therof 2 female) were sponsored for the KIMS post-graduate diploma on migration studies. Participants of this programme are effectively utilizing the gained knowledge at various PoE, and some have been promoted to managerial-level positions.

✓ **Training curriculum on investigating TiP and SoM validated and endorsed in Uganda**

In **Uganda**, through the support of BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL, the curriculum on TiP and SoM investigations was validated by 7 designated officers (therof 3 female) of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) in November 2021 in Entebbe. The endorsement took then place in February 2022 in Kampala with 26 UPF representatives (therof 17 female). To follow-up on the

dissemination and the implementation across LEA trainings institutions in Uganda, BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL convened a workshop with 21 participants (therof 7 female) from the UPF in Kampala in June 2022. The curriculum was finalised with 20 officers (therof 6 female) in September 2022 in a meeting facilitated by BMM/UNODC/CIVIPOL.

✓ **Development of training curriculum for Immigration Training Academy (ITA) supported in Uganda**

BMM/IOM facilitated a consultative meeting in September 2022 with the aim to draft a training curriculum for the Directorate of Immigration Control (DCIC) department at the MoIA **Uganda**. 26 (therof 12 female) regional, principal, and senior immigration officials from seven regions (Kampala, Mbarara, Gulu, Fortportal, Mbale, Arua and Hoima) took part in the meeting. To kick-off, participants assessed the training needs of border officials which would in turn lead to the development of training modules focusing on TiP and SoM. The modules are intended to strengthen the capacity of the officials and contribute to the training curriculum at the Immigration Training Academy (ITA). The stakeholders shared various experiences and provided strategic inputs towards the modules on TiP and SOM to be developed under three components of legal inspection and legal services, citizenship and passport control, immigration, and border control within DCIC. Subsequently, 8 members (therof 5 female) of different DCIC departments, COPTIP and BMM/IOM formed a TWG and conducted a consultative meeting in September 2022 to identify training needs against the current TIP trend and challenges of the different border post.

O 2.2: The quality of court proceedings of trafficking and smuggling cases is increased.

Under O 2.2, BMM II addressed the individual capacities of prosecutors and judges/attorneys and the management capacities of national structures on prosecution and court proceedings. Overall, the output demonstrates successes regarding trainings on case handling for prosecutors and judges.

OI 2.2.1: Percentage of trained prosecutors and judges confirm enhanced knowledge of case handling of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants' cases, the different needs and interests of migrating men and boys, women and girls in accordance with international standards. (All BMM countries, 60% of 500)

A total of 561 prosecutors and judges (therof 225 female) have taken part in BMM/UNODC trainings, such as conferences and workshops on regional level as well as in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. 268 training participants were surveyed, of those 184 (69%) confirmed that their knowledge of TiP and SoM case handling was enhanced through the BMM II activities.

Thus, OI 2.2.1 was **partly achieved** (69% of 268, instead of 60% of 500, trained prosecutors and judges confirm enhanced knowledge).

✓ **Exchange on mutual legal assistance and extradition facilitated**

At **regional/bilateral level**, BMM/UNODC facilitated a bilateral technical meeting in July 2022 on mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition between Kenya and Uganda in Nairobi/Kenya with 23 prosecutors and judges (therof 15 female) from the office of the attorney general (central authority) and the ODPP from the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda. The primary focus of the meeting was to explore the various normative instruments and frameworks that will allow for greater stability, predictability, and effective resolution of requests for international criminal assistance. Participants explored the possibilities for the

Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Kenya to engage in the ratification of the IGAD convention on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The bilateral discussions comprised of presentations by UNODC on the international legal framework related to international judicial cooperation in the forms of mutual legal assistance and extradition followed a presentation on best practices. Beyond the international conventions, effective tools that would allow greater fluidity in the processing of requests, a better understanding of legal systems and an improvement of mutual trust in the processing of requests such as joint investigative teams, liaison prosecutors, bilateral trainings, and bilateral management meetings were also taken into consideration.

✓ **Capacities prosecutors and judges strengthened**

In **Djibouti**, BMM/UNODC developed draft module for trainings on TiP and SoM cases which were validated in June 2022 with a final version being issued in September 2022. It was agreed that the ToT will be conducted during BMM Phase III.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/UNODC facilitated the development and validation of the training curriculum on international cooperation. The process was conducted in different stages including two drafting workshops with the third being on validation of the materials. A total of 34 participants (therof 6 female) took part in the process. BMM/UNODC thereafter supported in the printing of 200 copies of the developed materials and disseminated it to the Directorate of International Cooperation.

BMM/UNODC also supported the prosecution unit in countering TiP/SoM and transnational organized crime within the MoJ. From the report, the challenges reported were: 1) investigations and prosecutions; 2) resources; 3) victim centred practice; 4) digital evidence; and 5) court proceedings while recommendations for effective prosecution unit were a) conduct trainings for both prosecutors and investigators; b) obtaining and evaluating digital evidence needed; c) conduct trainings on evidence collection and management; d) enhance international cooperation to improve evidence collection and e) improve coordination and support the Government and in particular create specialized courts to prosecute cases of TiP/SoM.

Further to the assessments and requests received from the MoJ, BMM/UNODC procured IT equipment for the International Cooperation Directorate and Directorate of Legal Awareness, Education and Training.

In **Kenya**, BMM/UNODC conducted four trainings on basic prosecution techniques for TiP and SoM cases for 51 stakeholders (therof 31 female) in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi and Nanyuki between February and April 2022. The trainings were based on a short curriculum that has been developed in advance. It enhanced the participants' knowledge and basic skills in prosecuting and adjudicating TiP and SoM with a special emphasis on the national legislation of Kenya.

In **Somalia**, three trainings for 63 prosecutors (therof 18 female) from the attorney general office of the Federal Republic of Somalia were conducted in Mogadishu and Garowe. The training aimed at enhancing the capacity of the attorney general office to effectively prosecute TiP and SoM cases and related offences. The training covered the international and Somali legal frameworks and participants learned to identify the indicators for such cases, the needs of victims in criminal justice proceedings and building cases by obtaining evidence to prove the elements of the crimes.

In **South Sudan**, BMM/UNODC conducted a national training workshop in April 2022 on prosecuting TiP and SoM in Juba. The objective was to enhance criminal justice practitioners' knowledge and skills on effective detection and identification of TiP and SoM cases, while ensure adequate victim support and assistant. 20 participants (therof 1 female) from the judiciary, MoJ and prosecutors attended the training.

In **Uganda**, BMM/UNODC facilitated three trainings on international cooperation in criminal matters on mutual legal assistance in June and July 2022 for 52 participants (therof 23 female) and one joint mock trial on prosecuting TiP and SoM in October 2021 with 17 stakeholders (therof 12 female) in Kampala. The primary focus of the three workshops was to train participants on the concepts and practice of mutual legal assistance, drafting of requests, international obligations of Uganda, human rights fundamentals associated with such practice, the various normative instruments and frameworks which facilitate the transmission of requests in foreign jurisdictions, international protocols on TiP and SoM associated with UNTOC and, finally, asset recovery practice. All participants agreed on the importance of such basic training on MLA with TiP/SoM perspective. As the workshops' set of facts was on TiP and SoM, participants were able to apply the best practices to case studies.

In October 2021 and February 2022, BMM/UNODC convened and facilitated a joint mock trial in Effective Investigation and Prosecution of TiP and SoM. The mock trials were held in Entebbe and Kampala respectively and involved a total of 25 prosecutors and investigators (therof 16 female). Both mock trials focused on effective investigator/prosecutor collaboration at trial – starting in witness care, witness management, and collaborative resolution of case management and evidential issues as they arise. The sessions produced confident and well-informed investigators and prosecutors in the field of TiP and SoM with both participants acquiring practical skills for applying a coordinated approach in the handling of cases – while applying victim centred and human rights based approaches in case management.

OI 2.2.2: Increased number of legal practitioners' training institutions apply integrated modules on case handling of trafficking and smuggling cases into their curricula according to international standards. (ETH/KEN/UGA, 3 institutions)

BMM/UNODC validated specialised modules for the Judicial and Legal Training Institute (JTI) in Djibouti with four stakeholders (therof 1 female) and concluded agreements in Ethiopia and Kenya on the future development of the modules.

Since the modules were not incorporated into curricula yet, OI 2.2.2 was **not achieved** (0 of 3 institutions applied integrated modules on case handling of trafficking and smuggling cases into their curricula according to international standards).

OI 2.2.3: Number of countries in which a disaggregated (and digitalised) case management system for criminal cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants is in place. (ETH/KEN/UGA, 2 countries)

BMM II initiated the set-up of integrated case management systems in Ethiopia through a rapid needs assessment, consultative workshops in Somalia and a data entry tool in Sudan. In Kenya and Uganda, technical support was provided to the relevant ministries. The data base was not fully set-up in BMM II.

Consequently, OI 2.2.3 was **not achieved** (0 of 2 countries in which a case management system for criminal cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants is in place).

O 2.3: The capacity of border authorities and immigration services is strengthened in view of facilitating orderly migration and improving cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases.

BMM/IOM and BMM/GIZ provided trainings to first responders and immigration/border officials which served as a foundation to support the integrated border management committees. Furthermore, an IAWG on regional level was established (OI 2.3.1) and support was provided to the establishment of national/bilateral integrated border committees.

OI 2.3.1: Percentage of trained border / immigration officials confirm enhanced gender and age specific knowledge on the identification and referral of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SSD/SUD, 80% of 500)

In BMM II, a total of 1.921 border and immigration officers (therof 367 female) took part in capacity development measures on enhanced knowledge on VoTs and vulnerable migrants in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia and Somalia. A training manual on IBM was validated and ToTs conducted. From the 1.921 officials, 531 stakeholders were surveyed after the trainings. 401 (75.5%) confirmed enhanced age and gender specific knowledge.

Thereby, OI 2.3.1 was **achieved** (75.5% of 531, instead of 80% of 500, trained border officials confirmed enhanced knowledge).

✓ **Training manual on integrated border management validated and rolled-out**

BMM/IOM has conducted a validation workshop of the IBM training manual in March 2022 with 20 stakeholders (therof 4 female). The workshop provided an opportunity to present findings from the regional consultative workshop on the establishment of an IAWG on IBM that took place in November 2021. Participants agreed on an official roadmap on the implementation of the SOPs on cross-border cooperation.

✓ **Regional training on the operationalisation of one-stop border posts held**

A **regional** One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) operations training was conducted in June 2022 based on the IBM manual. The objective was to build capacities on integrated solutions for safe and orderly movement of people and goods, and covered IBM processes including customs, standards, and human mobility. The training brought together 20 members (therof 6 female) of border agencies, officers from OSBPs as well as other officers involved in cross-border cooperation in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda.

To improve the understanding of migration management practitioners in the region on the IBM concept, BMM/IOM, in collaboration with the IOM Africa capacity building centre conducted a series of online trainings on IBM-related themes and topics including introduction to border management, IBM, introduction to migration management, and migration and gender nexus between August and September 2022 for 37 officers (therof 19 female). The virtual courses, targeting officers from border management institutions in the BMM II countries, were developed and based on the IBM Manual. On average, 52 participants attended the online trainings. Data collected after the training highlighted that 63% of the participants were able to expound on concepts, principles, and responsibilities whereas 75% understood the importance of cooperation in border management.

✓ **Bilateral trainings facilitated between Kenya/Uganda and Kenya/Ethiopia**

BMM/IOM in **Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia** organised two training workshops in Kenya in September 2022, for 58 (therof 9 female) for Kenyan and Ugandan officers at OSBPs and/or

point of entries. The workshops enhanced cooperation between border management officials from both sides of OSBP Kenya/ Uganda and Kenya/ Ethiopia and their awareness of the respective rules and regulations.

To anchor the cross-border cooperation in the local communities, BMM/IOM facilitated four sensitisation sessions in Naivasha, Kitale, Homa Bay and Nakuru in Kenya in which a total of 115 members (therof 23 female) of the respective communities took part. The aim of the sessions was to create nexus of preventive measures of TiP and SoM and reporting procedures to relevant agencies at POEs.

✓ **Study visit to Ethiopia for Somali officers facilitated**

To improve regional cooperation on border management BMM/IOM supported a study visit for 7 (therof 3 female) senior SIBC immigration officers to Ethiopia in September 2022. The study visit provided a platform to exchange best practices in inter-agency cross-border management coordination. Participants also enhanced their knowledge of data management systems and information sharing.

✓ **Identification of vulnerable migrants improved in Djibouti**

BMM/IOM has reinforced the capacities of the **Djibouti** national police and gendarmerie patrolling unit along the migration route in the identification and assistance of vulnerable migrants and VoT. BMM/IOM supported the Djibouti immigration department to develop an SOP manual on border control operations which was validated in September 2021 by the Immigration Department. The manual was finalised in November 2021 and disseminated to land, air, and maritime border posts. It aims to guide officers to perform their duties by harmonising the operations and procedures established and governed by the national legislative framework for migration management.

BMM/IOM conducted a training for 11 Djiboutian immigrations officers (therof 5 female) to provide them with technical assistance and capacity-building support in September 2022, in Moshi, Tanzania. Data collected after the training highlighted that most participants were able to expound on concepts, principles and responsibilities related to IBM and understood the importance and relevance of intra-service, inter-agency, and international cooperation in border management. The training strengthened their knowledge of integrated solutions for the orderly, safe, and regular movement of both people and goods in collaboration with government agencies.

BMM/IOM has further supported Djibouti's efforts to develop an Advance Passenger Information (API) system to monitor passengers entering and leaving Djibouti by air. To this end, a national committee for the introduction of the API system in Djibouti was set up in October 2020 by presidential decree. A consortium of legal and technical experts has been recruited to support the establishment of a legal framework and help in the assessment of the technical infrastructure for the establishment of the passenger information unit. Together with several UN agencies and international organizations such as INTERPOL, UNODC/TPB (Terrorism Prevention Branch) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), IOM worked on the establishment of the API system in Djibouti. The consortium of experts contributed to introducing a legal framework in accordance with international legal texts in collaboration with the competent national authorities. In coordination with the United Nations Office for Information and Communication Technology (OICT), the experts provided recommendations on the implementation of the travel system and its compatibility with the

infrastructure available at the national level. BMM/IOM procured IT and investigation equipment in January and March 2022.

✓ **Assessment for improved capacities of ICS conducted in Ethiopia**

Towards strengthening the capacity of the Immigration and Citizenship Services **Ethiopia** (ICS – former INVEA), BMM/IOM procured and delivered equipment and furniture to four border entry points: Metema, Galafi, Awbarre, and Tog-Wajaale, from April to June 2022.

A capacity development needs assessment of IBM was conducted from May to July 2022 at five PoE: Galafi and Guelile/Deweale (border with Djibouti); Dolo Ado and Tog-Wajaale (border with Somalia) and Bole International Airport. 49 (male) respondents from ICS, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), customs commission and federal police were part of the assessment. It was based on five thematic areas, which impact border management, namely health, border and mobility management (HBMM), regulatory framework, operation, data management and training. The findings of the assessment were presented to seven representatives of the four participating institutions in August 2022.

Based on the recommendations from the assessment as well as on a training manual developed by BMM/IOM, two ToTs for 44 participants (therof 14 female) were facilitated.

✓ **Sensitisation sessions on cross-border issues conducted in Kenya**

Based on the coordinated border management approach through the security law amendment (Acts of 2014 section 75) that established the border control and operations coordination committee, BMM/IOM supported the government of **Kenya** to operationalise the Border Management Committee (BMC). In November and December 2021, BMM/IOM conducted one sensitisation workshop in Kitale and Homa bay respectively for a total of 45 community leaders (therof 6 female) on emerging cross-border threats and functions in tackling transnational organized crime, especially TiP and SoM. As a preparation, BM/IOM trained 23 government officials from various PoEs on the community engagement and to serve as trainers and leaders of the sensitisation sessions in November 2021.

Furthermore, BMM/IOM facilitated two document examination trainings in the western region (Kisumu) and the coastal region (Mombasa) in November 2021 for 66 government officials (therof 26 female) from the DIS of different PoEs and international airports (Jomo Kenyatta, Kisumu, and Moi). The training entailed an introduction to various forms of fraud detection, substrates, four basic printing techniques, laminates, binding, inks, and additional security features, personalisation of security documents (inkjet, toner, and machine-readable zones), production of security documents, false documentation, profiling, and imposter detection. The training served as a critical exchange to most mid-level officers on security documents and developed their skills through on-the-job trainings to the newly recruited immigration officers from other stations.

✓ **IND quarterly conference facilitated in Somalia**

To strengthen cooperation in border management of **Somalia's** borders, BMM/IOM facilitated a regional IND quarterly conference in Kismayo with 74 stakeholders (therof 10 female) in March 2022. This coordination conference contributed to improving information sharing and promoting cooperation between the IND headquarters office in Mogadishu and its branches in all regions in Somalia. The quarterly conference was used as a forum for discussion of migration-related issues affecting Somalia. The conference was also a launch pad for the establishment of the regional Integrated Border Management Committees (IBMCs). It was an

opportunity to share, discuss, and collect inputs from the regional IND directors on the development of the IBMCs, as well as to emphasize the critical role of IBMCs in border management and future cross-border relations with neighbouring countries.

✓ **Advanced MIDAS trainings facilitated in Somalia and Somaliland/Somalia**

To further strengthen the capacities of border/immigration officers in **Somalia** and **Somaliland/Somalia**, BMM/IOM facilitated five trainings for a total of 134 participants (therof 25 female) on the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in Hargeisa, Berbera, Borama and Mogadishu between June and September 2022. The training aimed to build the capacity of immigration services to increase the technical knowledge and skills of the frontline officers on border management across the target PoEs. It also addressed the MIDAS challenges experienced by the officers such as data exchange from the PoEs to the immigration headquarters, configuration, installation and advanced operations of the various MIDAS hardware and software components. Officers from 16 PoEs (Hargeisa, Wajaale, Berbera, Lowyaada, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Abudwaq, Dhusamareb, Galkaio, Guricel, Kismayo, Garowe, Turdibi, Bosaso, Mogadishu, Borama) took part in the trainings.

✓ **Communication for immigration officers improved in Somaliland/Somalia**

In **Somaliland/Somalia**, one of the key challenges in ensuring safe migration at port of entries is the lack of communication capabilities between different ports of entry and immigration stations as well as other migration-related agencies such as police, customs and port/airport authorities. This impedes the exchange of information and data for operational and strategic planning but also the response and referral of vulnerable migrants to assistance services. To address this challenge, BMM/GIZ supported the Somaliland Immigration and Border Control Agency by constructing and installing a radio communication system at immigration offices in Hargeisa, Wajaale and Berbera. Additionally, BMM/GIZ trained 49 immigration officials (therof 4 female) in Hargeisa, Wajaale and Berbera on how to operate, maintain and maximise the functionality of the new equipment.

✓ **Border officials trained in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM supported the task force on counter-trafficking in **South Sudan** to conduct awareness-raising, with a kick-off session in Juba with the MoI and the MoJ. The session highlighted the nature, scale, and prevalence of trafficking in South Sudan from a study IOM conducted in March 2021. The prevalent forms of trafficking in South Sudan are the recruitment of children into armed forces, early/forced marriages, domestics servitude, forced prostitution, forced labour in the mining areas, and seasonal cross-border work in regions of the South Kordofan and Darfur. So far, trainings have been conducted in Aweil, Rumbek, Kapoeta, Nimule, and Yambio where different forms of trafficking were identified among the migrants from that area. 63 participants (therof 10 female) attended the trainings which were based on an IBM training manual that was developed in South Sudan by the directorate of civil registry, national ports, and immigration.

✓ **Joint trainings for first responders conducted in Sudan**

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ continued the implementation of two training curricula from BMM I to capacitate police first responders in identifying and referring victims of TiP. The target group of the three trainings were officers of the counter trafficking police, counter smuggling units, CID Sudan, traffic police, wild-life police, passport police, and other police units. Overall, 545 (65 female) officers were trained in Sudan.

The flagship training programme provided by BMM/GIZ under this indicator was the “Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Persons” training. It sensitised first responders in TiP and equipped them with tools and techniques to detect and handle trafficking cases. It also raised awareness on the special needs of vulnerable migrants and VoTs and provided a basic understanding on special measures for the protection of the target group. BMM/GIZ delivered a total of 15 trainings in Gedaref, Kassala and River Nile States for 307 police first responders (therof 17 female).

BMM/GIZ delivered also four first aid trainings in Kassala in March and April 2021. Kassala was chosen as it is the entry point for Ethiopian refugees from the conflict in Tigray. 60 police officers (therof 4 female) were trained and 30 first aid boxes were provided to the participants police units. One training in Amharic was implemented in February 2021 for 15 police investigators (therof 10 female) from the criminal investigation department and the family and children unit. The training was a focused technical session in using a translation booklet to reasonably communicate with migrants who are native Amharic speakers.

OI 2.3.2: Number of cross-border coordination bodies, groups and initiatives between relevant state and non-state institutions in cross-border regions supported (including needed equipment) to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. (KEN/SSD/SUD/REG, 12 in at least 3 cross-border regions: 5 under BMM II)

BMM/IOM supported the development of one regional cross-border IAWG on IBM and seven national IBMCs in Somalia, one in Kenya (see OI 2.3.1) and three in South Sudan. The activities were connected to the trainings of border and immigration officials under OI 2.3.1. In total, 12 coordination bodies in ten regions were supported in BMM II.

OI 2.3.2 was **achieved** (11 coordination bodies in 10 cross-border regions supported) + 7 bodies in 3 countries from BMM I).

✓ **Road map for the establishment of an inter-agency working group validated**

At **regional level**, BMM/IOM provided technical support to the establishment of an IAWG on IBM. A regional consultative meeting was held in November 2021. A validation workshop on the official roadmap for the formation of the IAWG was held in March 2022 and agreed upon by 20 (therof 4 female) government stakeholders and RECs. It brought together government officials from the various immigration training departments. The creation of the IAWG on IBM enabled states to provide inputs and ensured their buy-in as they were involved in the process, which in turn strengthened and created new areas of cross-border collaboration within the EHoA. The IAWG created a conducive environment for smooth trade facilitation and human mobility. For instance, Kenya and Ethiopia developed a common list of goods for trade and the implementation of a Simplified Trade Regime (STR). These two documents acted as a springboard for the Border Management Secretariat (BMS) to create their own SOPs on CBM for the BMCs, which are currently being cascaded at the PoEs. The IBM Manual and SOPs manuscripts will be the knowledge repository and learning tool for border management officials.

✓ **Seven IBMCs set-up in Somalia**

BMM/IOM supported the establishment of seven IBMCs across six regions of Somalia, notably in Dhobley and Kismayo in the Jubaland Region, Baidoa in the Southwest state, Beledweyne in Hirshabelle Region, Dhusamareeb in Galmudug Region and Garowe in Puntland Region. 245 members (therof 32 female) of the IBMC were introduced in six workshops to the concept of coordinated border management. The purpose of these initial workshops was to build

communication between the agencies and to develop a paradigm of coordination and collaboration amongst the different agencies in executing their roles and responsibilities in border management. To further strengthen the already established Mogadishu IBMC, BMM/IOM facilitated in coordination with UNODC a two-day training for 41 participants (therof 5 female) on TiP and SoM and the criminal justice system in Somalia in December 2021. The topic was a common area of cooperation that had been identified by the IBMC members during its second workshop, and the training enhanced the committee members' understanding of TiP and SoM, and the international legal instruments promoting cooperation to counter, investigate and prosecute TiP and SoM.

Another IBMC was established in Jubaland's capital in Kismayo. In the Hirshabelle region, security concerns due to Al-Shabab operations in the capital Jowhar forced the IND to instead establish the IBMC in Beledweyne.

✓ **Three one-stop border posts and integrated border management committees supported in South Sudan**

BMM/IOM has supported a sensitisation session at the Kaya border with Uganda on the conceptual framework for IBM. The session also assessed the capacities of members of IBMC to inform capacity-building programmes for the OSBPs. The ministerial order 09/2015 by the MoI required all border agencies at every gazetted border post in the Republic of South Sudan to form a border management committee chaired by a senior officer from any of the police units.

O 2.4: Violations of human rights of migrants are monitored, reported and followed-up on.

BMM II strengthened the capacities and reporting mechanisms of national human rights institutions regarding human rights violations against migrants in selected target countries with tangible achievements in terms of reporting and following-up human rights violations.

OI 2.4.1: Number of monitored, reported and followed-up cases of human rights violations against migrants, with a particular focus on women, boys and girls. (DJI/KEN/UGA, 100 cases monitored, reported and 60 cases followed-up in at least 3 countries)

The output indicator progressed in Djibouti, Kenya and Uganda. Capacities have been significantly strengthened for a total of 1.056 staff (therof 371 female) from human rights institutions⁸ to capture a total of 176 human rights complaints, generate anonymous data and statistics and report on how many cases have reported and followed-up. In Uganda, the complaint form was updated to capture different types of vulnerable migrants, e.g. VoTs. Followed-up is understood as the knowledge on whether the individual complaint cases have been referred to specialised institutions for further processing. To share best practices on regional level, BMM II organised a regional Alternatives to Detention (ATD) workshop.

OI 2.4.1 was **achieved** (176 instead of 100 cases monitored, reported and followed-up).

⁸ Double and triple count might occur due to multiple attendances to trainings.

✓ **Alternatives for detention identified**

BMM/GIZ and BMM/IOM jointly organised a **regional** ATD workshop in May 2022 in Nairobi. The overall objective of the workshop was to share experiences and international/regional best practices on ATD for irregular migrants. It brought together 18 participants (therof 5 female) from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The Kenya team had 8 representatives (therof 4 female) from the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, CTiP, DIS, Attorney General's office, Directorate of Criminal Investigations, NCM dealing with migrant issues. During the workshop, the different country teams discussed the policy and practice of ATD in their respective countries and learned about promising practices from other parts of the world. The Kenyan team gave various examples of non-custodial remedies for irregular migrants that fall under ATDs that are currently in use. These include existence of shelters to house irregular migrants mainly run by CSOs; releasing of irregular migrants on bond and bail by courts of law instead of incarceration; allowing for plea bargains and use of community service orders that allow the irregular migrants to continue living in the community as solutions for their cases are worked out. The team identified the following action points: ratification of the migrant convention and development of a migration policy.

✓ **Complaint mechanism on human rights improved in Djibouti**

BMM/GIZ supported the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme* (CNDH-DJ) to improve the complaint mechanism through multi-stakeholder meetings in Dikhil with eight stakeholders (therof two female), in Ali Sabieh with nine male participants, in Obock with seven male actors and in Tadjourah with eight stakeholders (therof one female). In the framework of the recent elaboration of the Djibouti national strategy for migration as well as the official launch of the national referral mechanism (NRM), these recommendations will be presented at national level for upscaling in the coming months.

Since the establishment of the complaint mechanism in 2019, the CNDH-DJ has identified, proceeded or referred 18 complaints related to migrating persons. Ten are Ethiopian nationals followed by five Eritrean nationals. In parallel, BMM/GIZ supported the CNDH-DJ to update its job descriptions regarding sensitive reporting and to develop a road map to be used on the ground, giving special consideration to gender aspects. To complement these efforts, an evaluation of the previous sensitisation tools was organised to support the CNDH-DJ achieving relevant changes.

✓ **Capacities of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights strengthened in Kenya**

In **Kenya**, BMM/GIZ cooperated with the Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) through a financial agreement and conducted ToTs on the topics of migrants and human rights for other government agencies working in the field of migration. In June 2022, they trained 16 beneficiaries (therof 10 female). To ensure standardised monitoring of the status of migrants in detention places, KNCHR has developed SOPs to be used by staff. The SOPs were piloted in 11 counties and reached a total of 59 beneficiaries (therof 10 female) and have now been finalised for use. KNCHR also held a validation meeting in August 2022 with 14 participants (therof 5 female) on revisions made in its Complaints Management System (CMS) aimed at enhancing documentation, investigations, follow up and reporting of migrant cases received. KNCHR carried out two fact finding investigations into reported cases of alleged violation of rights of migrants reaching 20 beneficiaries (therof 3 female) in June and July 2022. All investigated cases were referred to the relevant authorities for resolution.

Between June and July 2022, KNCHR held referral partner meetings in two different counties reaching a total of 54 partners (therof 15 female). The meetings sensitised the partners on the rights of migrants and options available for handling their cases. The commission also held a meeting with duty-bearers (relevant government ministries/agencies) attended by 24 partners (therof 5 female) in July 2022. The meeting discussed follow-up recommendations of KNCHR's Migrants survey report and alternatives to migrants' detention.

KNCHR commissioned a study to analyse data on complaints from migrants on human rights violations received by the Commission. The analysis covered the period of January 2017 to July 2022. From the analysis of complaints data captured in the complaints management system, a total of 158 complaints received from migrants were identified and analysed. Of these, 150 complaints were made by individuals and 8 were made by groups of multiple persons. The group complaints represented 109 individuals in total.⁹ From the analysis, majority of individual complaints were from males (65%). On age categorization, half of all complaints (49%) were received from middle aged migrants 36 – 60 years, followed by complaints from youth 18 – 35 years (42%). Complaints from other age categories were as follows: minors (4%), elderly (3%) and adolescents (2%) respectively. Most migrants recording complaints were from the East Africa and Horn of Africa region. The top five nationalities that recorded complaints were Congolese (48.8%), Burundian (42.6%), Somali (33.3%), Ethiopian (26.8%) and Rwandese (19.8%) migrants.

The KNCHR complaint's management system is currently configured to record migrants' complaints based on the reason for complaint. From the analysis, the seven key reasons for migrants' complaints were recorded as follows: right to protection (34.7%), right to seek asylum (16%), right to justice (9.3%), right to health (8.7%), right to registration (6.7%), right to personal liberty (5.3%), and right to personal security (2.7%).

Although the system does not currently have categorisation based on type of migrants the information gathered showed some trends. For instance, in North-eastern Kenya, there was a good number of cases recorded from undocumented/irregular migrants mostly from Ethiopia transiting through Kenya bound for South Africa; in Western Kenya, there were some migrants seeking assistance on labour related issues such as breach of contracts by employers, while in the coastal region, there were some cases of TiP identified.

All complaints received by KNCHR from migrants were investigated and thereafter referred to other agencies (UN bodies, government agencies and CSOs) for resolution.

✓ **Complaint form on human rights violations revised in Uganda**

The Directorate of Complaints, Investigations and Legal Services (CIS) of the **Uganda** Human Rights Commission (UHRC) has reviewed its complaints registration form with engagement of the UHRC field officers across the country. The amended form differentiates between various categories of migrants namely VoT, labour migrants, victims of forced labour, servitude or slavery, smuggled migrants, foreign students, and other migrants, and thereby allows to collect data on violations against human rights of migrants for monitoring, reporting and follow up by UHRC.

⁹ Data captured for individuals in group complaints was not comprehensive. It was therefore not possible to have demographic profiles of individual migrants involved in group complaints.

✓ **Development of a handbook on migration and human rights in Uganda**

BMM/GIZ and UHRC in **Uganda** concluded a local subsidy agreement in June 2021. Under this agreement, UHRC developed a handbook on migration and human rights that aims to strengthen the rights-based management of migration in the context of the challenges it presents to key duty bearers in Uganda. The handbook was launched in Kampala in June 2022 with 21 representatives (thereof 8 female) from ministries, department and agencies. The handbook was distributed and used for awareness raising and sensitisation.

OI 2.4.2: Number of recommendations, lessons learned and good practices on migration identified during cross-border or multi-country exchanges between independent human rights oversight bodies. (All countries except ERI, SSD, 12 in total 8 under BMM II).

Under OI 2.4.2, BMM II supported the formulation of 28 relevant recommendations of NHRIs and their closer cooperation with IGAD, e.g. through standardised procedures.

By the end of BMM II, OI 2.3.2 was **achieved** (28 instead of 12 recommendations, lessons learned and good practices on migration identified).

✓ **HoA working group supported in the formulation of 28 recommendations**

With support of BMM, NHRI participants of the working group discussed the necessity and usefulness of joint statements and recommendations from a **regional** point of view. One outcome of the discussions were recommendations at political level as well as at implementation and cooperation level. The general recommendations included several topics such as the cooperation with recruitment agencies, improvement of protection mechanisms for VoTs and vulnerable migrants and cooperation with CSOs, or awareness raising campaigns to recognise the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development, to only mention a few.

✓ **NHRIs supported to exchange with IGAD**

BMM/GIZ supported four exchanges of the NHRIs IGAD sub-working group with 23 participants in total (thereof 14 female), organised by the CNDH-DJ in November 2021, the KNCHR in February 2022, the UHRC in May 2022 and the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission (SLNHRC) in August 2022. Representatives of NHRIs from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda exchanged on topics such as migrants in detention, partnerships, challenges faced by NHRIs addressing human rights in the context of migration as well as complaints mechanisms. Members of the NHRIs IGAD sub-working group agreed to meet online on a quarterly basis, following a facilitation rotation system.

✓ **Bilateral exchanges between NHRIs fostered**

The cooperation between the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and KNCHR was strengthened as a study visit for 9 EHRC staff (thereof 3 female) was organised to KNCHR in July 2022. During the study visit, 38 (thereof 14 female) actors from both commissions held exchange meetings.

With 94.164 migrants who entered the Republic of Djibouti from Ethiopia between January and August 2022 (IOM DTM-August 2022), this route represents a major migration corridor in the region. Therefore, the national human rights commissions from Ethiopia and Djibouti organised in April 2022 a first bilateral online meeting with 5 stakeholders (thereof 3 female) to exchange

about migrants' situations in both countries, as well as to explore potential joint activities to answer to the needs of the migrants, especially the most vulnerable ones and the VoTs.

✓ **Standardised procedures within IGAD RMF identified and checklist for data collection developed**

At regional level, BMM/GIZ initiated the establishment of a working group for NHRIs of IGAD countries, focusing on migration and human rights. During the online inception meeting of the working group on 03 September 2020, 10 (thereof 6 female) representatives from the NHRI in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda agreed that the working group will serve as a platform to share, discuss and develop sustainable solutions towards the protection of migrant's rights in the region. Furthermore, participants agreed on concrete working areas and specific activities to be implemented together, and on communication strategies to make the working group a successful and sustainable platform.

Moreover, BMM/GIZ supported the NHRIs through developing standardised procedures to collect, process and share migrants data in Djibouti, Uganda and Kenya as the lack in comparable data is still a major challenge for NHRIs and data sharing is subsequently not as efficient as needed to monitor violations of migrants' human rights in the region. A checklist to be later used by all NHRI in the HoA region is about to be developed by a consultant. The aim of this list is to increase the number of monitored, reported and followed-up cases of human rights violations against migrants in the future and to improve cross-border cooperation on migrants' data between NHRI in the HoA.

BMM supported the NHRIs in the development of a tool to standardise the collection and sharing of data on human rights violations in the region and to implement one of the first recommendations the NHRIs voiced. For some countries, no procedure was in place, which made the creation of a tool aligned to both experienced and rather unexperienced stakeholders necessary. The outcome was a checklist outlining core information on cases as well as background information on the human rights violations. Data security and privacy concerns were accounted for. The report and checklist were later presented to and adopted by the NHRI working group and was translated into other languages for broader applicability.

✓ **Recommendations of Kenyan CSOs on anti-trafficking published**

In 2020, BMM/GIZ supported a CSO coalition in Kenya to submit and advocate for the adoption of an anti-trafficking recommendation to the Universal Periodic Review Process (UPR) of the United Nation's Human Rights Council. The Government of Kenya received 319 recommendations in the third cycle of the UPR review. They accepted the anti-trafficking recommendation in their adoption of the official outcome document on 28 September 2020. The anti-trafficking recommendation was included in the Kenyan UPR scorecard, published by UPR Info Africa in September 2021.

SO 3: Protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants at local, national and regional level is improved

Component 3 aimed to improve the identification, assistance and protection of VoT and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, in the HoA. The programme made good progress regarding the support to the regional CSO forum. Over 80 organisations from BMM II target countries exchanged regularly on service provision gaps. At regional level, the

coordination between IGAD and the CSOs was strengthened and communication strategies were implemented in the respective BMM II target countries.

SOI 3.1: Percentage of surveyed migrants and potential migrants and potential victims of trafficking, of which at least 30% are women and 30% are below the age of 18, who confirm an improved access to relevant information on safe and regular migration. (KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, 66% of 562).

Based on the communication strategies that BMM II supported to develop (see OI 3.1.1) and partially implemented (see OI 3.1.2), an endline survey was conducted by a consultant between February and August 2022 to measure the impact of the outputs. The study replicated the design and survey protocol from the 2020 baseline survey for the 2022 endline. Survey countries were **Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda**.

Overall, 58% of 579 respondents across all countries (with 52% of surveyed women and 52% of surveyed youth) indicated sufficient access to information on migration as compared to 51% at baseline. There were important differences based on country and locality. The greatest positive changes in access to information were seen in Somaliland (baseline 55% to 72% endline) and Kenya (baseline 48% to 63% endline). No change was seen in Sudan and a small decrease from baseline was seen in Uganda where implementation activities were not carried out prior to endline data collection.

As at baseline, indicators of frequency and availability scored lower in general at endline than indicators of information relevance. This pattern highlights that there remains significant room for increased frequency and availability of messaging about migration across the region.

In relation to relevance and specific content, at endline, data from all countries combined indicate that 67% of respondents agreed that the information was relevant to them and others; 46% of the endline respondents hear information on safe and regular migration at least monthly and only 18% reported never hearing such information. The survey dug into specific topics, revealing some important areas for continuing engagement. More than 80% of respondents indicated hearing no or little information on legal rights and protection of migrants as well as on points of contact/protection services for migrants. This contrasted with information about risks, which notably more respondents had heard a lot of information about.

The endline survey did not meet the target for several reasons: the political situations in Somalia and Sudan did not allow for a timely development of communication strategies as national partners shifted priorities. The survey could not account for the change in timeline. The survey will be repeated in BMM III as the implementation of the communication strategies will continue.

Overall, SOI 3.1 was **partly achieved** (58% of 579 respondents, instead of 66% of 562, indicated improved access to information on safe and regular migration).

SOI 3.2: Number of male and female vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking assisted by protection and assistance service providers involved in (national) referral mechanisms in line with international standards and gender-considerations. (All BMM countries except ERI, SSD, 30.000 migrants and VoT assisted by 30 surveyed service providers: 12.000 under BMM II)

BMM II conducted a regional endline study with the objective to determine if and to what extent referral mechanisms in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda are in place

and functional. The study established comparable data with the baseline data for BMM II indicators SOI 3.2 and OI 3.2.2 that was conducted in January 2021. The study informed on the targets of the Special Objective indicator 3.2 as well as output indicator OI 3.2.2.

Respondents from all six countries cumulatively referred a total of 20,976 VoTs and vulnerable migrants, in average 1,311 people per month. Out of the total referrals, 4,846 concerned women and girls. Compared with the baseline, this represents an increment of 27.6%. Most of them were referred in Sudan (11,321 referrals), followed by Uganda (6,472 referrals), Somalia (1,258 referrals) and Djibouti (972 referrals).

Of all 37 respondents that provided referral data, 21 could provide disaggregated figures for women and men. As for the baseline, respondents could not tell which services the VoTs and vulnerable migrants were referred or if the referrals were in line with international standards.

As for the increased number of relevant state and non-state stakeholder confirming referrals of VoTs and vulnerable migrants, 37 of 50 respondents (74%) confirmed to have referred VoTs and vulnerable migrants. Most respondents confirming referrals were in Uganda (10), followed by Djibouti (8), Sudan (8), Somalia (5), Kenya (4) and Ethiopia (2). Compared to the baseline, this represented an improvement of +18 percentage points.

In Ethiopia, BMM II supported the implementation of the referral MoU in the Amhara region. As a result of the efforts, 10,880 (therof 2,761 female) VoTs and returnees have been supported with different protection services available in the region that includes shelter, basic assistances, medical, legal, FTR, economic support and psycho-social services (see OI 3.2.2. for more details). Hence, the total number of referrals was 31,856 for BMM II and 49,856 migrants for BMM I and II.

Accordingly, SOI 3.2 was **achieved** (49,856 migrants, instead of 30,000, assisted with protection services and/or referred to protection services).

SOI 3.3: Information on service provision gaps in the protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking, (e.g. male victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, victims of domestic slavery), within the Horn of Africa region has improved through a regional civil society feed-back mechanism. (All BMM countries except ERI, 1 functional regional feedback mechanism)

Through BMM II continuous support, the regional CSO forum proved to be a functional platform to exchange on the protection assistance to vulnerable migrants and VoTs. More than 40 CSOs from the BMM II target countries Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia /Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda took regularly part in BMM II supported learning calls. One major achievement was the mapping of regional trafficking routes which was a joint effort by all participating CSOs.

SOI 3.3. was **achieved** (1 of 1 functional regional feedback mechanism).

- ✓ **Continuous support to the regional CSO network to exchange on service gaps and best practices**

BMM II supported the **regional** CSO network, established under BMM I, as a platform for protection assistance to vulnerable migrants and VoTs. Over 80 CSOs are part of the network, with more than 40 gathering regularly in BMM-supported activities. Whereas the 2020 and the 2021 regional CSO Forum has been held as a series of digital events due to COVID-19, the 2022 regional CSO Forum took place as a hybrid event in October 2022 to feed into the

regional CSO planning for BMM III. As an outcome of the Forum, CSOs will agree upon a roadmap towards CSO sustainability which will chart out a way forward to ensure the regional CSO network remains functional after the end of BMM II.

To support the ongoing communication between regional CSOs to exchange best practices, the Regional CSO Network conducted monthly calls. In 2020, the Network held 13 regional CSO calls, in 2021 9 monthly calls. Participation has increased over the years from an average of 6 participants per call at the inception in 2018 to currently over 27 on average in 2022. 55% of the calls are facilitated by the CSOs themselves, 20% and 25% are facilitated by BMM II staff and guest speakers respectively. Most speakers, 76%, are female.

✓ **Regional trafficking routes mapped**

As an outcome of the 2021 **regional** CSO Forum, BMM II facilitated a regional mapping on trafficking routes through the CSO freedom collaborative. The mapping had previously been conducted on national level in Kenya (2019, 2020) and Somalia (2021).

31 organisations from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda contributed 517 routes to the anonymous mapping. It also analysed data of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants the organisations worked with. CSOs had indicated which data points would be useful and data was collected accordingly on demography, locations, modes of transport, methods of payment, type of employment, exploitation, re-trafficking history, data on missing migrants, etc. BMM II launched the resulting report titled 'Regional Mapping of Trafficking and Vulnerable Migrants' Routes: Collective CSO Data on Migration Routes in the East and Horn of Africa' with regional CSOs in June 2022 with 19 participants (therof 13 female). BMM II also discussed how to best use the data in a national context with governmental and non-governmental partners. In Kenya, 16 participants (therof 10 female) discussed in an online meeting in July 2022 how activities can be better targeted using the mapping results, such as working with transport actors along known trafficking routes. In Somalia, as a result of a CSO meeting in June 2022 with four CSO participants (therof 2 female), the CSOs decided to draft a donor briefing based on the mapping results. Further stakeholder discussions in additional countries are planned.

✓ **Capacities of CSOs strengthened in Djibouti**

BMM/GIZ supported the capacity development of 13 CSOs based in **Djibouti** city and other regions of the country in the field of migrant protection. To facilitate access to protection services for the migrants through CSOs, a focus was given to internal governance, fundraising and communication. In June 2022, 12 participants (therof 3 female) attended a capacity development workshop, mixing trainings sessions, practical exercises and plenary exchange.

Furthermore, an online exchange was also organised between the CSOs of the Somali region of Ethiopia and Djibouti with two participants (therof one female). As a result, Djiboutian CSOs agreed on the following action points: 1) elaboration of a donor brief, 2) joint actions plan and 3) quarterly coordination online.

SOI 3.4: Number of victims of trafficking and stranded migrants referred to livelihood, TVET, reintegration and other suitable programmes in countries of origin and/or host countries. (All BMM countries except ERI/SSD, 800 VoT, stranded migrants or returnees)

Under the SOI 3.4, BMM II finalised mapping in Ethiopia and Uganda of sustainable solutions such as livelihood, technical vocational and education training (TVET) and other programmes. In Sudan, the Closed Camp assessment has been finalised and the results were validated by

the respective national stakeholders. All initiated mappings take into consideration how to refer migrants and VoTs to the programmes identified and will provide information on the access to the identified programmes. Actual referrals could not be considered in BMM II and will be planned for the third phase.

Therefore, SOI 3.4. was **not achieved** under BMM II (people could not be referred yet).

O 3.1: Access to information on safe, orderly and regular migration for migrants or potential migrants is improved.

The communication strategy in Kenya has been finalised and implemented by the national partners (see OI 3.1.2). In Somalia, an analysis on available information on safe and orderly migration has been conducted. In Sudan, the CSO SORD drafted a communication strategy. BMM II agreed with COPTIP to cooperate in terms of a revised communication and sensitisation strategy in Uganda. IOM X communication campaigns were implemented in Kenya, Somalia and Sudan.

OI 3.1.1: Number of developed national, regional and cross-border migration information and communication strategies informed by community level dialogues and assessments actively involving women and youth as well as private sector on causes of irregular migration and options for regular migration. (ERI/KEN/SOM/UGA, 3 strategies)

In Kenya the national communication strategy has been finalised by the national partners and implemented (see OI 3.1.2). In Somalia, an analysis on available information on safe and orderly migration has been conducted. In Sudan, the CSO SORD drafted the strategy. BMM II initiated the revision of the communication and sensitisation strategy in Uganda. In Eritrea, one video was produced as part of efforts to support the government with developing a communication strategy.

OI 3.1.1 was **partly achieved** (1 of 3 communication strategies developed).

✓ **One video produced as part of the communication strategy in Eritrea**

BMM/GIZ held a workshop with the BMM Steering Committee in February 2020 in **Eritrea** with 11 (thereof female) representatives from 6 governmental agencies. The objective was to update the national strategy and corresponding action plan on awareness raising and to introduce the participants to the main aspects of BMM Phase II to kick-off the cooperation. As a result, a local subsidy has been initiated with the local GO Eritrean Women and Youth Association which is part of the BMM steering committee for sensitisation activities on human trafficking. The initiated cooperation in Eritrea could not materialise due to a full lockdown from March 2020 onwards. Only one video was produced as part of the communication strategy.

✓ **Communication strategy drafted in Kenya**

In Kenya, BMM/GIZ contracted the Kenyan CSOs Trace Kenya, the Candle of Hope Foundation in Nairobi and the Stop-the-Traffik coordinator as consultant to develop and implement a communication strategy in 2021. The objective for the CSOs was to gather information about how to counter human trafficking available to the travelling public and the Matatu Owner association along main trafficking routes and hotspots near Mombasa and Nairobi. The target group were potential victims of trafficking at the point of transit with a focus on women and youth. A communication strategy as well as a monitoring and evaluation plan could be developed, based on the input of two focus group discussions with 31 community and

transport sector stakeholders (therof 12 female) and two surveys conducted on public transport use.

✓ **Communication strategy drafted Somalia**

In the frame of the finance agreement between BMM II and the Somali CSO, IIDA Women's Development Organisation a study informing the communication strategy in **Somalia** has been conducted. They delivered a desk review as well as original research into drivers of migration and trusted communication channels about migration in Somalia. IIDA undertook key informant interviews (KII) and structured interviews with Somalis considering migration (pre-departure), migrants on the move in Somalia and with returnees in Benadir (Mogadishu), Galmudug (Galkayo), Puntland (Garowe), Somaliland (Hargeysa) and Jubaland (Kismayu). IIDA also administered 310 questionnaires with the breakdown as follows: At-risk group (141); Migrants on the Move group (76); and the Returnee group (93). GIZ discussed the resulting analysis with the OSE. The development of a roadmap to develop an outreach strategy informed by the study has been postponed to BMM III.

✓ **Communication strategy for labour migrants initiated in Sudan**

During phase II, BMM/GIZ has contracted two consultants to design a communication strategy in **Sudan**. The strategies submitted did not serve the objective of BMM II. Therefore, BMM/GIZ held meetings discussing the basic components tht need to be included into the strategy: one point that needed to be encompassed is information on referral points for beneficiaries for services. Hence, BMM/GIZ, conducted meetings with potential service providers such as legal aid, healthcare, mental health, and psychosocial support providers in Khartoum State to map the available services and to support the key messages of the communication strategy for domestic workers. The same exercise was done in Gedaref with a focus on services for seasonal labour migrants and VoTs.

✓ **Revision of communication strategy initiated in Uganda**

In **Uganda**, BMM/GIZ supported COPTIP in the development of a communication strategy that aims to enhance the awareness, understanding and knowledge of key stakeholders in government, private sector, civil society, and the public to counter trafficking in person and to promote safe, orderly, and regular migration. A consultant reviewed the existing sensitisation toolkit on prevention of human trafficking, the NAP for the prevention of TiP in Uganda (2019-2024), the national referral guidelines for management of victims of trafficking in Uganda, July 2020, and other relevant documents. Furthermore, KIIs were conducted. The drafting process could not be completed due to the complexity of the task; and the draft communication strategy at hand will be refined in BMM III before presenting it to the senior management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

OI 3.1.2: Number of countries who have operationalised their communication and sensitization strategy with emphasis on the availability and uptake of information on human trafficking and smuggling (to ensure that potential migrants can avoid being trafficked). (ERI/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, 2 countries)

The indicator measures the progress of the implementation of the developed communication strategies in Kenya, as well as the context-wise adjusted IOM X communication campaigns in Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia and Sudan and an awareness raising campaign in Uganda.

OI 3.1.2 was **achieved** (4 instead of 2 countries with an operationalised communication strategy).

✓ **Communication campaigns implemented in Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia and Sudan**

BMM/IOM implemented the communication for development strategy (IOM X) awareness campaign model that encourages behavioural change through a community participatory approach. The awareness-raising campaign encourages safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking. Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan trained relevant state and non-state actors on the IOM X strategy as well as assisted in the rollout of the approach to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the strategy.

In **Kenya**, BMM/IOM identified Kwale county (Lunga and Vanga) and Mombasa County (Kisauni, Majengo and Old Town Mombasa) together with the government CTIP unit for the implementation of the IOM X campaign as high cases of TiP were recorded in these areas. To this end, awareness raising sessions with a total of 380 mainly young people (therof 173 female) from the areas were conducted. Key messages on safe labour migration were provided. A Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey highlighted the positive effects of the campaign: The awareness raising campaign led to more traffic to the National Employment Authority (NEA) employment website with a 200% increase in the number of people visiting the site over the week when the activities were conducted. The Kenya Association for Private Employment Agencies (KAPEA) reported having increased inquiries on the certified recruitment agencies in Mombasa and Kwale counties, with more youth enquiring about the requirements needed to get a work placement.

In **Somaliland/Somalia**, theatre for development and storytelling were selected as the primary methodology to raise awareness of the target audience in the locations of Bossaso and Hargeisa based on the findings of the consultations and on several workshops with key stakeholders. Both locations are considered the main trafficking points in the eastern route. BMM/IOM implemented an awareness-raising campaign in both locations on the risks of irregular migration, and the services provided in the Migration Response Centre (MRC) specifically the assisted voluntary return and reintegration services, to offer a solution to those who wish to return home to Ethiopia.

To establish evidence on the levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding migration, as well as other key gaps and motivators in the lives of young Ethiopian women, a baseline survey with 100 women was carried out in Bossaso and Hargeisa. The findings indicated that Ethiopian female migrants in Bossaso and Hargeisa lack essential knowledge on where to get migration information, especially in terms of return to their country of origin.

As part of the rollout, BMM/IOM delivered a theatre for development and storytelling training with the support of a local service provider in March and May 2022, targeting 25 selected key stakeholders (therof 18 female) in the MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa. Performers were provided with information on the history of theatre, ways of storytelling, tools for theatre performance, scripting art and design of the theatre. With the support of the local service provider, effectively performed theatre plays in both Bossaso and Hargeisa inviting members of the Ethiopian community in both locations. The performance was carried out by the trained performers in Amharic. As a result, a total of 400 Ethiopian migrants (thereof 395 female) were informed about available services for migrants at the MRCs and on the risks of illegal migration and how to reach out to the respective offices in case they face violations.

In addition to the above, IOM complemented IOM X activities with CT awareness workshops conducted in Somaliland in both Borama and Berbera. In total, 72 participants (therof 26

female) including representatives from Ethiopian Consulate, the Ethiopian Community Centres, and university students, attended the workshop in addition to relevant government stakeholders working with migrants and VoTs. The workshop sensitized stakeholders on the risks of irregular migration, and the available referral pathways for VoTs and discussed ways on how to improve CT and smuggling awareness raising in Somaliland including the IOM X methodology.

In **Sudan**, the “Think Twice and Think Again” campaign was implemented, targeting community influencers, returnees, youth as well as women leaders in North Darfur to help potential migrants make informed decisions on irregular migration and encourage safer migration. The campaign targeted Sudanese men aged 18 to 35 who may attempt to migrate irregularly to find economic opportunities abroad. The campaign inspired communities to start talking in public about the risks of dangerous journeys, drivers of migration, and misconceptions about destination countries – something that has previously been considered taboo in the region.

In five consultations and sensitisation workshops, a total of 204 community members (therof 112 female) in El-Fasher were reached through direct messages in the form of sharing testimonials from returnees from the same communities, performance of a renowned comedy group called ‘Al-Jawed’, and open conversations. The community members disseminated the messages to the rest of their communities, thereby reaching a wider audience. Imams were instrumental in spreading information about the risks of irregular migration during Friday sermons and using their radio shows. Upon the request of a group of university students, BMM/IOM organised a sensitisation workshop for students and professors at El-Fasher University in August 2022, as many youths consider irregular migration and at least one of their family members had emigrated using irregular pathways. A total of 80 community members (therof 32 female) attended.

Furthermore, 35 female community leaders from different localities of North Darfur have been sensitised to the risks of irregular migration and provided with information to disseminate within their neighbourhoods. A comic book ‘My Three Sons’, which depicted the real stories of three returnees, was developed with illustrations to start the campaign to address the misconception of irregular migration. These women have already reached approximately 2.000 households in North Darfur through the distribution of the comic book. The recorded testimonials of the three returnees and a radio jingle were aired through Darfur 90.3 FM radio during June 2022. The radius of the station covers 18 million people in Khartoum, North, West, East and Central Darfur and border communities of Eastern Chad.

IOM X on developing the community outreach materials such as recording testimonials of returnees and the radio jingle in partnership with Darfur 90.3 FM, in addition to developing the storyline of the comic book.

✓ **Outreach campaign in transport sector implemented in Kenya**

In **Kenya**, based on the national trafficking routes mapping which indicated Nairobi and Mombasa as trafficking hotspots and Kenyan mini-busses (matatus) as frequently used methods of transport for VoTs, BMM/GIZ piloted (Jan-Dec 2021) and upscaled (Jan-Jun 2022) the intervention strategy. As part of the strategy, the CSOs trained 131 public transport actors (therof 24 female) on identifying and assisting potential VoTs in three sessions in March and May 2022 in Nairobi and Mombasa. They also developed communication material informing potential VoTs en route about safe labour migration and distributing the phone numbers of helplines. CSO volunteers distributed the material in form of posters, branded headrests,

branded receipts (pilot only) and audio messages (upscale only) in the busses and matatus during the pilot and upscale. Based on feedback received during the pilot, BMM II made the material available in English, Swahili and Somali during the upscale. Matatu owner associations expressed their gratitude for the campaign and gave their feedback for further engagement in a final online workshop in June 2022 (11 participants, thereof 4 female). A M&E tool, which CSOs developed and implemented in parallel to the campaign, illustrated the campaign's considerable impact: Based on a baseline of April 2020 – April 2021, the number of interceptions of potential VoTs en route using public transport increased from 10.6 intercepts per month before the implementation to 32 during the pilot and 42 intercepts per month during the upscale. Similarly, the number of calls to the helplines was 15.7 per month before implementation, increased to 95 during the pilot and to 116 per month during the upscale. Both indicators – intercepts and calls to helplines – more than tripled over the course of the implementation.

✓ **Multi-approach awareness campaigns implemented in Uganda**

BMM/IOM conducted awareness-raising trainings and information campaigns with 67 schools and tertiary institutions in the five regions in **Uganda** largely engaged in various raising awareness strategies on TiP with digitalised approaches derived from the TiP sensitization guide. These targeted districts included Kampala (Central region), including Entebbe international airport – a pathway that acts as the source, transit and destination point for many migrants on the move at risk of being trafficking/smuggled; Moyo, Yumbe and Arua (west Nile); Mayuge, Kumi (Eastern Region); Hoima, Kikuube and Kyegegwa (Southwestern); and Mbarara, Kyotera and Isingiro (Western). Overall, a total of 158 people (thereof 72 female) were reached.

The strategy focused on leveraging existing school clubs to pass on the information campaigns and also to ensure continuity, to train senior officials from district local government, school/institutional heads with an aim of them in turn also training others both teaching and non-teaching staff within their supervisory structures as well as conduct information campaigns within schools and later with other sister schools in the neighbourhood for a broader coverage with the theme: “STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING, IT STARTS WITH ME”. The targeted schools were facilitated with ten copies each of TiP sensitization flipcharts, BMM-branded T-shirts, posters and leaflets to use in the different clubs and as they create awareness around their school communities in the 12 districts. Five ToTs were conducted in July 2022 in the five regions for 118 community members.

The programme facilitated awareness raising through digitized means at Entebbe international airport through the unveiling of pre-recorded audio-visual messages and the provision of 14 sets of television screens, which were installed in strategic areas at the waiting, departure and arrival sections for all persons accessing the airport. For departing migrants, preventive messages containing caution, and information on trends and tricks used by traffickers to lure their potential victims were mainly used including helpful contact information, while on the arrival side, more protective messaging was used to target returning migrants in need of protection-related interventions.

BMM/IOM also engaged closely with motorcycle transporters commonly known as ‘Boda-bodas’ in the 12 districts Moyo, Yumbe, Arua, Mayuge, Kumi, Hoima, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Mbarar, Kyotera and Isingiro. BMM/IOM provided a basic training to 400 (2 female) boda drivers to help them understand TiP but also respond to some of the frequently asked questions, in turn, to help them respond to their clients while on the move. BMM/IOM facilitated

with BMM-branded helmets, reflector jackets and mega-phones loaded with pre-recorded audio messages on TiP to create awareness.

200 airport officials (therof 99 female) were trained on TiP-related topics in 4 sessions with 50 participants each throughout July 2022. This followed a request from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) that indicated 3.000 first responders required training on TiP to complement the digitized approach of awareness raising.

O 3.2: Access to protection facilities and services for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants (incl. victims of forced labour and sexual exploitation, adults and children) is improved.

Under this output, BMM II has supported service providers and stakeholders to improve access to protection services by establishing NRMs, strengthening existing ones and other systems to better inform referral pathways as well as providing capacity development measures for staff providing protection services. A study conducted under SOI 3.2 and OI 3.2.2. has shown that all targets have been reached.

OI 3.2.1: Percentage of trained national and sub-national stakeholders of non-governmental and governmental institutions confirm a good understanding of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the referral of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking (incl. victims of forced labour, and with particular focus on the needs of women, boys and girls). (DJI/ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, 80% of 700).

Under this indicator, a total of 2.915 stakeholders (therof 1.340 female) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda from ministries and the civil society took part in trainings or exchanged on referrals of the target group and the NRMs were strengthened in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The 2.915 stakeholders trained were distributed among the countries as follows: At regional level, trainings reached 951 stakeholders (therof 485 female), in Djibouti 143 (therof 58 female), in Ethiopia 73 (therof 13 female), in Kenya 579 (therof 293 female), in Somalia 42 (therof 14 female), in Sudan 669 (therof 305 female) and in Uganda 458 (therof 172 female).

Out of 2.915, 637 were surveyed and 534 of trained stakeholders confirmed increased knowledge.

The OI 3.2.1 was **achieved** (83,8% of 637, instead of 80% of 700, trained stakeholders confirm a good understanding of standard operating procedures on the referral of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking).

✓ **Toolbox on migrant vulnerabilities validated**

BMM/IOM developed a **regional** toolbox based on the Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability (DoMV) (including VoT, SoM, Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC)/ Special Cases). The toolbox contains an online repository of consolidated protection-related documents aligned with continental, regional as well as national level protection frameworks, policies, approaches as well as vulnerable migrant screening tools that reduce factors contributing to migrant vulnerability through integrating a comprehensive whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach in migrant protection. The toolbox is intended for case managers, service providers, government, and non-government/private partners working to identify and provide protection and assistance to migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. In line with this, BMM/IOM held a virtual workshop in June 2022 with 17 stakeholders (therof 6 female) on the regional toolbox based on DoMV (including VoT, SoM, UMC/SC) to review the functionality and

features of the online tool. The workshop led to a roundtable discussion on the additional screening tools the platform could offer as a reference point to identify, protect, and assist migrants who have experienced or are vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse.

The official launch of the toolbox took place via two virtual meetings in June 2022 with a total of 47 government and non-governmental stakeholders (therof 15 female), with the goal to familiarise with the newly developed DOMV toolbox as well as to provide feedback on more tools that have been developed at BMM II country level.

BMM/IOM procured and handed over seven desktop computers as well as printers in August 2022. The desktop computers will be used by the various counter-trafficking secretariats of the various BMM II countries. The computers and printers will additionally be used with the counter-trafficking secretariats to access relevant migrant protection and assistance screening tools, policies as well as frameworks at an international, regional, and country-specific level.

✓ **Capacities of protection workers enhanced on regional level**

BMM/IOM facilitated five workshop series between July and September 2022 for a total of 211 workers (therof 80 female) in the protection sector in Nairobi, Entebbe and Addis Ababa on migrant response centers; ToT on child protection; reintegration of migrants in vulnerable situations; protection and gender mainstreaming; mental health and psychosocial support. The workshops sought to explain the different concepts of vulnerability, reasons for it and provided the protection workers with a brought skill set to address the needs of the target group in an adequate manner.

✓ **Trainings conducted for regional CSOs**

On the **regional level**, a Capacity Building Plan for CSOs has been developed with BMM/GIZ support to share capacities and avoid duplication of efforts across countries with regard to training curricula and training materials. Three types of trainings were held with regional CSOs online: 1) The Resource Mobilisation Training; 2) The Advocacy Training; 3) External Communications Training. Upon CSO request, BMM/GIZ organised every six months a refresher training on Basics of TiP & SoM. Another refresher training was held every six months on GBV and AHT. To support the training sustainability, each training package includes self-study material for CSOs with the presentations, exercises and video tutorials. Each country has a 'training custodian' for each training. The custodian makes the training material available for new CSOs upon request and is available and qualified to answer questions about the training content.

✓ **Application of digital service providers directory improved in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Somaliland/Somalia available**

BMM/GIZ improved the digital access of the digital service providers directory (DSPD). The data on service providers such as addresses, services provided, and target group served were updated for **Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Somaliland/Somalia** by local consultants. An IT specialist created a website that can host the application of the DSPD. Due to various shortcomings, it was decided to rewrite the DSPD application in a more user-friendly manner. Customisation of the application, the handover to national partners and respective IT trainings will take place under BMM III.

Separately, in Ethiopia the DSPD is accompanied by an updated version of the service providers directory in hard copy. This now includes services provided across all regions to victims of trafficking, vulnerable migrants and returnees.

✓ **Sensitisation on NRM in Djibouti conducted**

In March 2022, the NRM guidelines for migrants were officially launched by the Mol with the support of BMM/IOM in **Djibouti**. The event provided an opportunity to exchange with various service providers on the challenges encountered and the conditions of availability of services for migrants. The development of this guide was carried out in coordination with several entities such as ONARS and the migration coordination office and was attended by several national institutions, CSOs and protection actors in general. This guide will formalize and facilitate the provision of protection and assistance services to vulnerable migrants transiting through Djibouti. To roll out the document, BMM/IOM organised sensitization campaigns in the region for all the major stakeholders involved. BMM/GIZ added a specific session during the capacity development activity mentioned earlier, coming back on the importance of such document and how the local CSOs can effectively play their mandate.

In collaboration with the NCM, BMM/IOM conducted a total of five workshops to present the NRM for vulnerable migrants to actors providing protection and assistance services to vulnerable migrants in the regions of Obock Tadjourah, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh and Arta. representatives of local authorities, CSOs, law enforcement agencies (gendarmerie, National Police Minors' Brigade), the National Human Rights Commission, ONARS, regional medical centres and UN agencies, working in these regions.

Overall, 143 stakeholders (thereof 58 female) were reached.

✓ **MRC constructed and BID and BID trainings rolled-out in Ethiopia**

BMM/IOM continued with the efforts to construct an MRC in Jijiga, Ethiopia. The process was initiated in BMM I and experienced delays in obtaining the land from the community representatives. Finally, the land was obtained and the construction was accompanied by refresher workshops for the MRC committee members to discuss the SOPs. The MRC construction enabled to recommence the operationalisation of Ethiopia's national referral mechanism which had been halted since BMM I.

Following the piloting of best interest determination (BID) procedures in West Gondar in 2021 and the issuance of a report, a workshop was organised in Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia** in March 2022 with 18 (therof 4 female) key stakeholders at the federal, regional and zonal levels, CSOs and other international organisations. The objectives were to explain the process of the pilot project in Gondar with the presence of the local authorities who had been personally involved and who would share their experience and respond to queries from other participants, to consider lessons learned from the pilot project and to look into the feasibility of incorporating the SOPs used in the pilot project into the federal child protection case management framework. The workshop provided also space to identify ways to upscale the roll out of the SOPs on regional level and in border areas.

With the aim of scaling up the Amhara region SOPs pilot, a comprehensive training on best interest determination SOPs was provided in July with SNNPR child protection stakeholders. The training was attended by 20 participants (therof 4 female) in Arbaminch. The participants were from the Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSA), TVET, Justice, Police, Health, Education, Job Creation Agency and two CSOs, Fegegta and Shiny Day. The training empowered SNNPR stakeholders on the application BID SOPs and Minimum Standards of shelters in finding sustainable solution for trafficked and migrant children. As a way-forward, discussions and reflections were made on how to operationalise the SOPs at regional, zonal and Woreda level. Participants raised

different challenges. One was the lack of human resources experts and transportation means to implement all the phases of the BID process and case management. Improving the coordination of child protection stakeholders both in the areas of migration transit and departure areas in the region were also raised.

In BMM II, 73 (thereof 13 female) stakeholders were reached.

✓ **NRM strengthened in Kenya**

Trace Kenya held an NRM review meeting and refresher training for 45 participants (thereof 25 female) in May 2022 in Mombasa County. The aim of the meeting was to review the progress of the implementation of the NRM across the coastal region and to refresh participants on the referral pathway. Participants were from the Directorate of Children Services, Children Protection Volunteers (CPVs); CSOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Labour Union, Migrant Rights Forum, FBOs, Youth and returnees (survivors) of migrant labour.

Following a successful mapping exercise, 26 community facilitators (thereof 15 female) were identified and trained as ToTs in October 2021. Each facilitator represented one sub-county covering the six counties of the coastal region. After the training, the facilitators were requested to train members of their CBOs and FBOs to test their approach on community trainings. This provided them an opportunity to get feedback from their peers. Government officials and CSOs officials held a joint workshop in Msambweni near the Lunga Lunga Kenya/Tanzania border point in December 2021 that brought together 32 participants (thereof 12 female). One main point of discussion was illicit trade and smuggling activities across border communities. There was need to involve communities more in border management – facilitating regular movements of people and goods and using administrative restraint rather than criminalising border crossing.

A total of 579 (thereof 293 female) stakeholders were reached.

✓ **Trainings on national referral mechanisms implemented in Somalia**

In 2020, BMM/GIZ conducted capacity development activities on the national referral mechanism in Somalia/Somaliland. To this end, two trainings for stakeholders from ministries, the human rights institution and CSOs were implemented in Burao in February 2020 and in Hargeisa in March 2020 with a total of 42 actors (thereof 14 female)

✓ **Protection facilities improved in Sudan**

In **Sudan**, BMM/GIZ partnered at the beginning of BMM II with the CSO SOD to develop and set-up functional SOPs for the referral of female migrant workers. All activities related to the referral system were halted since October 2021. BMM/GIZ could nevertheless continue its support to the service providers such as the ahfad trauma centre which was granted a local subsidy to enhance mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) service provision for migrants' communities in Khartoum, River Nile and El-Gadaref state. The center could offer trauma counselling and psychosocial support for traumatized individuals; strengthen the assessment protocol in detention centres through technical support and therapist training, strengthen youth migrant's platform mental health outreach skills.

124 visits to detention centres, reception centres and safehouse were conducted resulting on the screening and supporting to a total of 135 beneficiaries (thereof 39 female) in both Khartoum and El-Gadaref state. A total of four trainings on Lay counselling, GBV/PFA, childhood trauma and assessment of trauma cases were conducted for 60 CSO members (thereof 56 female). Moreover, 19 youth platform members (thereof 13 female) from Nigerian, Ethiopian and Eritrean

migrant communities produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials addressing post-traumatic stress disorder in collaboration with artists that will be distributed in their communities.

BMM/GIZ has concluded a local subsidy from 04/2020 to 04/2021 with the Ethiopian Community Association (ECA) to strengthen their structures which in turn contributed to improve the provision of basic protection services such as legal aid for VoT within the Ethiopian community safety shelter. It presented the main access point to services for VoTs. The implementation of the agreed activities was slowed down due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Despite these challenges, PSS services were promoted through regular visits of the Afhad Trauma Center to the Safe House. The Safe House Clinic could improve its services through the purchase of essential medical and clinical equipment. A nurse was hired to provide basic care and 39 (9 male) beneficiaries received medical aid services and psychosocial support services. Legal Aid could also be performed through 46 (all female) referrals to legal aid services.

In Eastern Sudan, BMM/IOM refurbished the health clinic of the Sudan Family Planning Association (SFPA) and the Trauma Center of Gedaref State Hospital, which are both referral partners of IOM's MRC in Gedaref. The hygiene conditions were significantly improved at SFPA's health clinic through a refurbished lab and surgery room with a standby generator, which allows stable power connection and reduces the risks of operations being interrupted during power outages. Through and in coordination with MRC Gedaref, IOM and SFPA have partnered to provide healthcare services and medical treatments for migrants and host communities free of charge. Additionally, a child-friendly space with a fully equipped counselling room was created. The centre attracted over 300 people (10% of whom were migrants) from January to May 2022. Compared to the same period last year, the caseload has increased by more than 50% and the number of migrants to the centre has been increasing every month because of IOM's MRC in Gedaref and outreach services.

BMM II reached 669 (thereof 305) stakeholders.

✓ **Trainings on national referral guidelines held in two districts in Uganda**

To enhance the management of victims of trafficking through offering direct assistance in **Uganda**, BMM/IOM supported the roll-out of the National Referral Guidelines (NRG) document developed to enable active referrals of victims to the corresponding agencies that can help and serve them to better protect their basic rights in coordination with COPTIP. The core aim of this tool was to provide guidance as well as strengthen workplans relating to efforts towards counter-trafficking of both government and non-government actors. In 2020, BMM/IOM supported the printing of 300 copies of the NRG and conducted two stakeholder trainings and dissemination workshops on NRM guidelines. BMM/IOM organised a launch event for the dissemination of the guidelines on 30 July 2020 with 46 attendants (therof 11 female) from ministries and CSOs. In 2021, BMM/IOM organised a ToT in collaboration with the Uganda MoI for 38 key stakeholders (therof 25 female) in Entebbe. The training aimed to roll-out the NRG components and hence, strengthen first responders' response and capacity to identify VoTs, protection and referral to ensure safe and informed migration. The roll-out of the NRG continued throughout 2021 and 2022 at different sub-national levels for further implementation. Accordingly, in June 2022, BMM/IOM successfully rolled out this tool in two regions with two trainings for a total of 51 officials. The trainings aimed at enhancing the response to TiP at the

community level. This included identified shelter providers, CSOs, district local government representatives and state attorneys. Over the years, a total of 458 stakeholders (thereof 172 female) have been reached.

OI 3.2.2: Increased number of relevant state and non-governmental stakeholders confirming referrals of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants to relevant institutions in line with the referral mechanisms and standard operating procedures with particular focus on women and children (incl. support to survivors of SGBV or trauma). (ETH/KEN/SUD/UGA, 30 stakeholders)

Sub-contracted CSOs and service providers were supported to refer 121 (therof 73 female, 5 male minors, 2 female minors) vulnerable migrants and VoT. The victim case management system was set-up in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda where a total of 322 cases were registered. In Ethiopia, the Amhara MoU on referrals of VoTs was also introduced in SNNPR. In Uganda, shelters were mapped. An endline study was conducted (see SOI 3.2. for details): 37 of 50 respondents (74%) confirmed to have referred VoTs and vulnerable migrants.

Thus, OI 3.2.2 was **achieved** (37, instead of 30, relevant stakeholders confirm referrals of VoTs/vulnerable migrants).

✓ **VCMS set-up in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda**

In the frame of the grant agreement with Liberty Shared, nine CSOs were supported in **Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda** in the use of the digital Victim Case Management System (VCMS). All CSOs could gister cases and create reports in the VCMS. 322 cases were successfully gistered by five CSOs via the VCMS. An East African User guide for the VCMS was created. Two separate evaluation sessions regarding the usefulness of the VCMS were carried out by BMM/GIZ staff, one in-person for Ethiopian CSOs in March 2022 and a virtual call for all CSOs in April 2022. From the results of the evaluation, it became clear that five CSOs are actively using the VCMS. The remaining four CSOs have stopped using the VCMS either due to a lack of funding or because they are currently not engaging in direct assistance activities for vulnerable migrants and VoTs.

✓ **Referral procedures harmonised in Ethiopia**

BMM II supported the signing of referral MoU in the Amhara region, **Ethiopia**, and the development of MOU implementation guideline and M&E mechanisms. As a result, 10.880 VOTs and returnees (therof 2.761 female) have been supported with different protection services available in the region that include shelter, basic assistances, medical, legal, FTR, economic support and psycho-social services since 2019 according to the regional BOLSA. Besides that, BMM II provided IT-supplies (computers, copy machine, printer, etc) to strengthen the data management on VoTs and returnees for the Amhara BOLSA. A flow chart was also developed and distributed to the signatories. Learning from the Amhara MOU, BMM II conducted a replicability assessment in SNNPR, and Oromia regions and the assessment report highlighted the need for local referral mechanisms to support the operationalisation of the NRM. To this end, BMM II initiated the dialogue in October 2021 on the regional referral mechanism with 22 SNNPR RPC members and CSOs (therof 4 female). In 2021/2022, BMM II through its CSO partner TLHE organised a series of coordination workshops with Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and SNNPR regional stakeholders between September 2021 and April 2022 for a total of 175 sub-national stakeholders (therof 54 female). This included the final coordination workshop with SNNPR stakeholders, where the signing of the referral MoU in SNNPR was facilitated. The coordination workshops strengthened the cooperation and

coordination between migrant protection stakeholders and the regional partnership coalition members. Best practices from the pilot roll-out BID SOPs were also shared by the West Gondor BID panellist for all workshop participants.

✓ **Shelters in Uganda mapped**

BMM/GIZ supported the Coalition Against Trafficking in Person – **Uganda** (CATIP-U) to undertake a mapping of socio-economic and livelihood opportunities, services and shelters for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants through CSOs in Uganda (see 3.3.1 for details). 28 shelters in 16 districts were identified and their services outlined. These are being published on the CATIP-U webpage to enhance referrals and access to the shelters. The web-publication also strengthens CATIP-U in its function as umbrella organisation of the Ugandan CSOs and as service provider. A comprehensive report that also includes information about the needs and skills of migrants as well as matching/ referrals and monitoring has been developed and shared with COPTIP.

O 3.3: Access to sustainable solutions for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants is facilitated within the region.

BMM II identified sustainable solutions for vulnerable migrants and VoTs under this output. In Ethiopia and Uganda, a mapping on sustainable solutions was completed, and the results from the closed camp assessment in Sudan were validated. BMM/IOM has started to develop country-specific SOPs for the roll-out of remediation guidelines for private companies to prevent, identify and assist in case of labour exploitation.

OI 3.3.1: Number of private sector and public sustainable solutions identified during community level multi-stakeholder dialogues actively involving women and youth to provide sustainable solutions for vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking (ETH/KEN/SOM/SUD/UGA, 20 sustainable solutions in at least 4 countries)

In Ethiopia, a comprehensive report on organisations offering sustainable solutions was finalised and disseminated. In Kenya, CSOs were connected to an employment programme. In Sudan, the closed camp assessment was validated and disseminated among international organisations, and an investment guide for migrants was developed. In Uganda, durable solutions for VoTs and vulnerable migrants were mapped in cooperation with COPTIP. In total, 61 organisations were identified with specialised vocational programmes for the target group. In Somalia, the MIDNIMO approach was contextualised, and two core facilitation groups were set-up to develop and promote community-based solutions.

OI 3.3.1 was **achieved** (67 instead of 20 private sector and public sustainable solutions identified).

✓ **Existing economic initiatives mapped in Ethiopia**

In **Ethiopia**, BMM/GIZ has finalised the report ‘In search of sustainable opportunities; Mapping of economic initiatives for migrants, returnees and victims of trafficking in Ethiopia’. It was co-launched in September 2022 with the Ministry of Labour and Skills and the MoJ. This was accompanied by an Amharic booklet outlining the economic initiatives available in Addis, SNNPR, Sidama and South-West regions to ensure the information is easily accessible to migrants, returnees, and victims of trafficking. Data collection took place between February and April 2022. The launch of the report provided an opportunity to disseminate the findings to CSOs, government bodies, international organisations, and academic institutions. Further dissemination is planned at relevant forums and across different platforms.

The report identified 22 organisations with distinct programmes such as income generation, vocational and skills training in Addis Ababa, 60 per cent of whom have linkages to the private sector. For SNNPR region, Sidama and South West Regional state, 16 organisations were identified, of which 59% have linkages to the private sector.

✓ **Midnimo approach contextualised in Somaliland/Somalia**

To ensure access to sustainable solutions for VoTs and vulnerable migrants within the region, BMM/IOM developed a tool kit on the Midnimo approach for communities in **Somaliland/Somalia**. The Midnimo approach supports communities to develop community action plans (CAPs) that drive their recovery and development processes. The approach targeted migration-affected communities and contextualized it to the regional community context to promote community-based protection activities. The Midnimo approach also builds the capacity of key stakeholders on relevant counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling tools and best practices relevant to the Somalia context. The approach used participatory planning and was led by a core facilitation team, which included local authorities and community leaders. The facilitation teams spearheaded a weeklong participatory community planning process with the host community, IDPs, returnees, marginalized clans, youth, and women, among others. The focus was to map resources and risks, and then identify and prioritize community needs and their solutions. The developed action plans encompass a clear identification of the problems, and a vision, priorities, and proposed activities to attain durable solutions.

To support the action, BMM/IOM worked with a consultancy firm to mainstream community-based protection activities in the development of the action plans with a specific focus on counter-trafficking. BMM/IOM developed a manual with a tool kit on a community-based plan approach using the same methodology contextualised for the counter-trafficking context in target areas Bossaso and Hargeisa. This manual will be used by the core facilitation teams.

BMM/IOM trained 47 (therof 18 female) core facilitation team (CFT) members in both locations on the skills required to conduct and finalise the community-based plans within their communities, and in understanding the manual and its practical aspects. The CFTs' training provided the participants with relevant information on how to form the socio-economic groups that would be relevant for the development of the plans, types of trafficking that occur in their communities, the impact on the community of these types of trafficking and what the community can do to address these types of trafficking. Feedback from those trainings were positive and noted the importance of the implementation of the matching grants mechanism to the prioritised and approved projects from the CAPs.

✓ **Assessment for durable solutions of closed camps inhabitants disseminated**

BMM/GIZ has been conducting a comprehensive assessment of the current population of the closed refugee camps in Eastern **Sudan** since 2019, to determine their protection and basic service needs. This assessment seeks to serve as the basis for local government, BMM/GIZ and other development partners to plan and deliver a coherent, evidence-based response, aimed at improved protection and basic service delivery to vulnerable migrants and host communities. The term "closed camps" refers to former refugee camps in Eastern Sudan, which were officially closed by UNHCR and COR between 2001 and 2004 after the collective refugee status for the mainly Ethiopian and Eritrean residents was revoked. In a pre-assessment, however, BMM/GIZ estimated that 41.000 (former) refugees and host community members still reside in the camp areas.

In October 2021, BMM/GIZ conducted the final parts of the closed camp assessment which included an integrated population and household survey of the closed camp areas and key informant interviews. The assessment provides a detailed account of the demographic composition and migratory history of the (former) refugees. Moreover, it dives deep into the WASH, housing, education, health, labour, livelihoods, and food security situation of the (former) refugees. Finally, it outlines the integration, the needs, and preferences of (former) refugees and describes the gender specific issues. After analysing the findings, a dissemination workshop was hosted in March 2022 in Khartoum to validate the findings. Despite the challenging political circumstances in Sudan, the workshop included 27 participants (therof 9 female) from international organisations, the EU Delegation to Sudan, the Ethiopian Embassy, representatives of the closed camps, CSOs and selected and approved state government representatives from Gedaref who work on a technical, non-political level. The latter included representatives from the State Ministry of Health and Social Development, State Ministry of Agriculture, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Gala Nahal locality. Participants jointly formulated recommendations and a pathway forward. One key recommendation was to have a follow-up workshop in Gedaref that focuses on drawing up a detailed action plan for durable solutions for the closed areas and receiving specific commitments by all stakeholders.

✓ **Durable solutions mapped in Uganda**

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Person – **Uganda** (CATIP-U) was supported by BMM/GIZ to undertake a mapping of socio economic and livelihood opportunities, services and shelters available for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants through CSOs in Uganda. The mapping was conducted through a digital questionnaire that was put together by CATIP-U members and GIZ in consultation with the Deputy National Coordinator, COPTIP and representatives from MGLSD. The data collection took place in July 2022 with 65 respondents, of whom 39 offer socio-economic opportunities in form of vocational training programmes and/or and educational programmes. The findings of the mapping were summarised in a comprehensive report, which was made available at the end of September. It also includes information about the needs and skills of migrants as well as matching/referrals and monitoring.

The survey revealed that organisations offering employment support services among others offered business management skills training (by 93%), linkages to prospective employers (by 87%), financial management training (by 87%), job application support (by 83%), equipment (by 70%) and start-up funds (by 65%). With specific regard to linking target beneficiaries to economic opportunities, the surveyed organisations reported tailoring (by 64%) and life skills (by 63%) as the most sought-after skills among the target groups. They further reported that only a minority (30% or less) of these target beneficiaries had the skills relevant to the existing demand. Moreover, almost all (96%) respondent organisations agreed that the demand for jobs among the target beneficiaries overwhelmingly exceeded the available opportunities.

Key among the findings were the challenges encountered in offering solutions and in following up of beneficiaries from these target groups to ascertain the success or otherwise of the interventions. These included financing, limited data sharing, challenges in activating partnerships and collaboration among fellow actors/stakeholders; and psychosocial challenges among the beneficiaries.

CATIP-U publishes the identified services online. BMM/GIZ facilitated the dissemination of the findings, for example through the webpage publication, to enable the discussion of strategies

that aim to include migrants/returnees in economic/livelihood initiatives. The website publication strengthened CATIP-U in their function as CSO umbrella organisation and as service provider.

OI 3.3.2: Number of bilateral, national and local coordination and learning platforms between state, non-state, private sector and international stakeholders on sustainable solutions for victims of trafficking and vulnerable/ stranded migrants. (ETH/KEN/SUD/UGA/REG, 9 platforms: 1 bilateral, 3 national, 6 local)

Under this indicator, BMM/IOM supported the development of a country-specific roadmap on remediation guidelines for Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The remediation guidelines provide a platform on regional and national level.

OI 3.3.2 was **partly achieved** (4 rounds of consultation on remediation guidelines instead of 9 coordination platforms).

✓ **Consultations on remediation guidelines held**

BMM/IOM has initiated the piloting of the remediation guidelines at **regional level**. They were developed by IOM and present a set of practical guidelines for companies and their business partners to prevent and identify victims of exploitation and to ensure they are adequately protected and assisted. In this context, BMM/IOM held one regional consultative meeting in October 2021 with 12 (therof 6 female) relevant state and non-state actors in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda to introduce the remediation guidelines concept and to show the importance of protecting vulnerable labour migrants. BMM/IOM developed country-specific strategies for the roll-out in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda in February and March 2022 through consultative meetings in each of the target countries for a total of 127 (therof 23 female) governmental, non-governmental and private sector stakeholders.

3 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues were taken into consideration at all stages of BMM II, during the conceptualisation, design, planning, and implementation of activities. By indirectly and directly addressing the cross-cutting issues, the programme intends to reduce individual vulnerabilities and institutional shortcomings associated with insufficient gender equality, peace and security, human rights, and participation in decision making processes. The references to activities below illustrate concrete examples how BMM activities contributed to the cross-cutting topics in BMM II.

3.1. Gender

BMM commits to promote gender equality by addressing gender specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of VoT and vulnerable migrants and focusing on their empowerment through strengthening and supporting governmental and civil society organisations to mainstream gender principles. The principles acknowledge that men and women, boys and girls have different needs which are considered at all stages of the project cycle management as well as for internal procedures. All BMM IPs have gender policies in place which are applied in events, meetings, trainings and workshops and other activities throughout the programme, with political partners and beneficiaries. To enhance gender mainstreaming, BMM has appointed gender focal points at national and regional level of the programme management. Further, BMM collected gender- and age-disaggregated data and designed and analysed surveys with a gender-sensitive approach throughout the phase.

A BMM gender analysis (08/2019) was conducted as part of the planning of phase II.

The aspects of feminisation of migration were examined, considering that an increasing number of women and girls migrate. Looking at gender considerations in policies, it was outlined that many existing policies were not adequately responding to the specific gender needs.

In **component 1**, all IPs actively encouraged, enabled, and facilitated the participation of women at events, workshops, and trainings to ensure that gender aspects were reflected in the formulation of national policies and strategies. Rights of women and children were actively promoted by formulating policies in accordance with international gender and human rights standards. Gender dimensions were included in the regional migration policy mapping exercise and later in the development and drafting of national migration policies. The **Uganda** county outreach programme effects of gender and migration on men and women were discussed, including SGBV, female genital mutilation (FGM) and socio-economic empowerment for men and women. The importance of involving women in migration management issues in **Somalia** has been discussed in the consultative meeting to map out existing migration co-ordination structures in the Federal Member States. In **Kenya**, the KIMS covered gender-related topics within the existing study modules.

In **component 2**, first responders on borders, LEAs, prosecutors, judges, and investigators were sensitised on the nexus between gender and migration, including prevention and response to SGBV in capacity building measures. The specific needs of female vulnerable migrants and VoTs were taken into consideration in various trainings as well as in the development of training curricula e.g., for police, anti-trafficking, and LEA academies. In **Ethiopia**, trainings on SOPs to One-Stop Centres (OSCs) focused on the collection of forensic evidence of victims of SGBV, and trauma-sensitive responses to migration-related cases. A handbook developed for the UHRC on migration and human rights contains a chapter on gender and migration and references international conventions, thus contributes to awareness raising on gender aspects of migration as well as to tackle gender stereotypes. In the training for human rights defenders in **Kenya**, it was discussed how human rights violations affect men and women differently and how irregular migration drives gender-based violence. In **Sudan**, trainings for police officers on ethics and conduct with migrants, including female migrants were conducted. Also, the design of SOPs for TiP and SoM investigations and training curricula for the criminal justice system takes gender-specific aspects well into consideration. In **Djibouti**, the developed booklet on migration and human rights for migrant information centres has dedicated specific chapters on gender as well as on child migrants.

In **component 3**, BMM II supported public and civil society actors to develop targeted communication strategies and sensitisation campaigns addressing the diverse needs of male and female migrants and potential migrants. To adequately assist women in terms of protection services, a study has been conducted on female migrant domestic workers in Khartoum, **Sudan**, which identified vulnerabilities of women migrants, including sexual harassment and domestic violence. As a result, a communication strategy targeting female migrant domestic workers was developed, focusing on prevention of forced labour and access to services. Through capacity development, the gender-responsiveness of the NRM was improved and the availability and quality of specialised services for survivors of SGBV (according to age and gender) by public and CSO actors improved. The shelters identified during the 'Mapping of Sustainable Solutions for Vulnerable Migrants' workshop in **Uganda** address the specific

needs of women, men, boys, and girls. In **Ethiopia**, gender was addressed in a training session on application of BID SOPs under the title 'Vulnerability, Power and Gender'. Participants were sensitised for various SGBV risks through trafficking into domestic servitude e.g. violence, rape, FGM, early marriage and exploitation. In **Somalia**, communication activities targeting female (Ethiopian) migrants were implemented. For the communication campaigns designed for the transport sector in **Kenya**, BMM II incorporated input from the target group and analysed it with a view on the differences in gender. CSO partners remain crucial in addressing the different needs of migrants and VoTs with a gender-sensitive approach. On a regional level, learning calls between them have been dedicated inter alia to the needs of female VoTs, SGBV and trafficking. Most participants and presenters in these calls are women, as is the case with most protection-related activities of BMM.

3.2. Human Rights

BMM's approach to migration governance is anchored in safeguarding the human rights of migrants and host communities, particularly the rights of vulnerable migrants, including children and women. The programme promotes migrant rights according to international legal standards for decriminalisation and protection of smuggled migrants and VoT, for the assistance of vulnerable migrants as well as the victim centred, child friendly and gender sensitive approach to prosecution of trafficking and smuggling cases.

In all three components, BMM mainstreams human rights across activities, focusing on the protection of vulnerable groups and the alignment of trainings, policy formulation etc. with international legal frameworks and strategies as well as country level laws. BMM II cooperated closely with NHRIs in the partner countries, notably the KNCHR (**Kenya**), the OSE (**Somalia**), the NHRC (**Somaliland/Somalia**), CNDH (**Djibouti**), UHRC (**Uganda**) and the **Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)**. Cooperation with the NHRI in **Sudan** has been continued to the extent possible. In **South Sudan**, human rights were addressed through South Sudanese CSOs that took part in the regional CSO forum. The NHRIs are valuable partners for BMM as they are mandated to work in the human rights – migration nexus.

Under **component 1**, activities were mainly implemented with government partners and human rights were explicitly mentioned in ToRs and mainstreamed in policy designs, action plans, and the further set-up of coordination mechanisms. NHRIs were included in activities with the NCM as well as with relevant migration units, especially on topics related to border management, implementation of the GCM, identification of VoTs, and detention of migrants. During the KIMS study tour to **Uganda**, migration practitioners visited HRCs and gained knowledge about how they monitor the adherence to human rights as ratified by legal instruments. The sensitisation of migration professionals increases their capacity to understand migrants' rights, to advocate for human rights in migration policies and to monitor human rights violations in their respective countries. In **Ethiopia**, BMM II supported the operationalisation and of the point of entry between Ethiopia and Kenya and between Ethiopia and Djibouti where officers will ensure that the rights of migrants are respected.

Under **component 2**, BMM II focused on establishing a common understanding and maximising the promotion as well as protection of human rights, e.g., through capacity building and exchange among NHRI and of law enforcement agents and immigration and border authorities. Activities included the development of MoUs and capacity development plans mainstreaming human rights, as well as awareness raising materials on migration, outlining human rights issues. Furthermore, trainings and ToTs for government officials and LEA focused

on human rights in migration governance to ensure continuity of human rights practices beyond the BMM programme. Other trainings for prosecutors and judges were implemented on the rights of defendants to ensure access to a fair trial respecting human rights. NHRIs met regularly in an HoA regional working group of the NANHRI to discuss migrant rights in their specific context. In the regional alternatives to detention workshop, participants discussed examples of policies and promising practices of non-custodial ATD that take a human rights-based approach to promote the rights of vulnerable migrants and VoT. The workshop therefore emphasised the importance to decriminalise migrants, to prevent their unnecessary detention and thus to promote their human rights.

Under **component 3**, CSOs have been supported in implementing a human rights-based approach in service delivery. BMM II mainstreamed human rights in the SOPs for BID for child migrants by considering needs of vulnerable groups including migrants with disabilities, women, and children. BMM II facilitated knowledge sharing and trainings of CSOs to understand the meaning and implications of a human rights-based approach in the response for vulnerable migrants and VoTs.

3.3. Peace and Security

As BMM implements in a region characterised by fragility, conflict and violence, the do-no-harm principle is strictly adhered to at all stages of the project cycle. The programme continuously monitors and analyses the political and security situation in the countries of action to re-assess and flexibly adjust the activities, institutions, and partners if necessary, and to address drivers of conflict, for example between migrants and host communities. The programme has continuously reassessed its work in conflict situations to avoid legitimising and strengthening state or non-state actors directly or indirectly driving conflict. Safeguard mechanisms such as procurement principles are in place for the management and implementation of BMM. In fragile contexts, improving migration governance structures and protection of migrants can contribute to reducing further conflict potentials.

In **component 1**, BMM II supported the coordination among institutions involved in migration and counter-trafficking across borders as well as improved border management while ensuring the ownership of national partners. This contributed to better governance structures and thereby to reducing fragility and mitigating potential tensions. With the overarching goal to contribute to improved coordination and stability within the **Somalian** government, the consultation meetings with representatives from federal government and federal member states of Somalia aimed at establishing a roadmap for a migration policy framework. During the meetings, the immigration policy and legal framework was discussed, reviewed, and updated. In **Sudan**, BMM II supported the seasonal labour migration working group in Gedaref where stakeholders and representatives of the community exchange on migration-related challenges and mitigation measures. Further, the **Ethiopian-Sudanese** inter-agency coordination on seasonal labour migration has been initiated. The process was accompanied by a consultation process with affected host and migrating communities to reduce tensions. This led to the formulation of joint recommendations for migrants and host communities which mitigated potential conflicts and contributed to peaceful relations. The involvement of local CSOs contributed to turn initial rejection by host communities into trust.

In **component 2**, BMM II applied an inclusive approach targeting migrants, returnees, and potential migrants, contributing to diffusing tension and preventing conflict. Security was

addressed and enhanced through capacity building of law enforcement agents. The SOPs on investigating and prosecuting TiP and SoM and the training curricula on investigating TiP and SoM for police and LEAs academies formed part of the effort to improve security. For the purpose of strengthening security a joint working group for border agencies between **Kenya and Uganda** was established contributing. In **Kenya**, BMM facilitated the coordination of border management by working with both the border management secretariat and the border management committees.

In **component 3**, BMM II supported the border counties “Hotspot” training workshop in Msambweni near the **Kenya/Tanzania** border point. It was a joint workshop of government agencies and CSOs and focused on facilitating safe and regular/orderly cross-border movements and restricting irregular border crossing through administrative means rather than criminalising it. The closed camp assessment in **Sudan** has presented sustainable solutions for (former) refugees and host communities in areas marked by a high concentration of various migrant groups. Furthermore, tailor-made communication campaigns and related sensitisation activities in **Djibouti** contributed to mitigate potential conflicts by calling for public action to stop human trafficking and to mutual understanding of local- and migrant communities among which tensions may arise over resources.

3.4. Participatory Development and Good Governance

BMM promotes good governance in regional and national migration management through the support to inter-institutional and inter-governmental coordination on migration related issues at local, national, and regional level. BMM supported evidence-based migration policy making, using participatory multi-stakeholder processes (such as community-level consultations) and a whole-of-government approach. Legal and policy frameworks that are inclusive and responsive to the needs of migrants and host communities strengthen rule of law and access to justice for VoT and contribute to accountability. BMM II engaged governmental and non-governmental actors for the implementation of activities across all components. The participatory involvement of CSOs was strengthened through capacity-building and support to coordination among state and non-state actors. This enabled CSOs to exert stronger influence on policy development and to provide specialised assistance to migrants.

BMM II followed a participatory approach in the annual planning workshops and brought together IPs, the EU Delegations and national partners. This defined programme’s activity and ensured ownership of the national partner and coordinated joint activities for each implementation year.

In **component 1**, BMM II supported the NCMs and facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogues to bring together national and subnational representatives working on migration and to facilitate exchange on best migration practices in all target countries. In **Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti**, the national level coordination offices as well as the prefectures were supported regarding migration management. The activities related to the district level coordination on migration issues in **Uganda** are further examples of a participatory approach. The COPTIP in Uganda has reached out to the leadership in selected districts to further identify, establish and strengthen decentralised/district level mirroring of the coordination structures related to TiP. The workshop to create and establish a district anti-trafficking task force and to develop its ToR in two Ugandan districts enhanced the coordination and cooperation between different stakeholders at local level to prevent and combat TiP. The engagement of various key district leaders, private sector representatives, immigration officers, and NGOs promoted the coherent

implementation of legal and policy frameworks through coordination between the national and sub-national level

By including the voice of migrants in multi-stakeholder dialogues and in the discussion and formulation of policies, policy makers on national, regional, and local level inter alia in **Ethiopia** and **Sudan** were sensitised on the needs and priorities of these communities. Furthermore, the GCM with its holistic and comprehensive approach has been implemented in all countries. On **regional** level, BMM participated in the KP webinar series to share best practices and recommendations from BMM implementation. IGAD has been consulted and engaged for relevant regional activities.

Under **component 2** an inter-disciplinary multi-stakeholder and multi-agency approach was applied for the development of curricula, including the involvement of CSOs/service providers and human rights institutions. In **Ethiopia**, trainers and active investigators from all regional states were involved in the development of a curriculum for the LEA training institutes. SOPs on cooperation in TIP and SoM cases were designed and validated through participatory processes, involving a broad range of stakeholders such as police, prosecution, judiciary as well as CSOs, public social services and labour inspectors, among others. The SOPs are expected to contribute to improved access to justice for VoT. In **Kenya**, CSOs were actively involved in the human rights council's universal periodic review process, supported by BMM II.

In **component 3**, the regional CSO network supported by BMM II fostered mutual exchange of good practices on assisting and protecting migrants. The points discussed in the regional CSO calls included the importance of involving border communities in protecting vulnerable migrants to ensure reintegration, successful reunification and addressing trafficking-related stigmata. In **Ethiopia**, inter-zonal cooperation was enhanced through coordination meetings between Amhara and SNNPR migration and child protection actors through the MoU for referrals. In **Uganda**, the CSO coalition published a status report which contributed to impactful advocacy and strengthening the partnership with the coalition. In Uganda regional dialogues on safe migration through interactive radio shows and workshops were another example of a multi-actor approach. A participatory approach was likewise used in the implementation of the Communication for Development Approach (C4D) in **Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan** in the context of IOM X. The approach ensures whole-of-government and whole-of-community participation throughout the information and sensitization activities, e.g., through action theatre. Organisational governance structures were also strengthened through BMM II activities. One example is the roll-out of the NRM to first responders (governmental and non-governmental) in the region of **Somaliland**. In the first year of BMM II implementation, the **Eritrean** Women and Youth Associations were supported by BMM through a local subsidy to sensitise the population about human trafficking.

3.5. Poverty Orientation

A precarious socio-economic situation through the lack of job opportunities is a major driver for migration in the countries of the EHoA. By contributing to the creation of frameworks for safe, orderly, and regular migration, BMM captured the socio-economic context of (potential) migrants and aimed inter alia at reducing their vulnerabilities. Thus, BMM II supported people affected by poverty and contributed to create the conditions for a secure livelihood in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In **component 1**, related activities had a positive impact on the livelihoods of migrants. In **Uganda**, the curriculum for pre-departure training of labour migrants contributed to a stronger framework of rights-based regular migration. Through the development of national migration policies in several countries, BMM II supported governments in approaching migration as a factor contributing significantly to development. Further, BMM II supported host and migrant communities in **Ethiopia** through the development of platforms between civil society, local and governmental stakeholders. The platforms increased the ability of communities to identify their needs and priorities, put forward their issues and requests and to formulate recommendations to national and governmental structures which entail proposals regarding the improvement of livelihood situations.

Capacity development trainings under **component 2** sensitised LEA participants about poverty as a driver of migration and cause of vulnerability to human trafficking as well as about the geographical background of migrants to be able to identify and respond to their specific vulnerabilities and needs. Activities in cooperation with the NHRIs in **Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda** addressed the most vulnerable groups through a rights-based approach. For example, in **Kenya**, sensitizing recruitment agencies and relevant government institutions regarding the importance of ensuring the protection of migrant rights across international borders contributed to seeking safer employment for young people.

In **component 3**, (non-)governmental programmes regarding economic opportunities and solutions with a special focus on VoTs were identified and listed in **Ethiopia and Uganda**. The objective was to enhance self-reliance and improve the access to socio-economic activities and education for migrants, returnees and VoTs. Furthermore, the regional remediation guidelines for labour migrants contributed to improving the cooperation of key actors such as ministries, private sector companies and CSOs and to enhance the engagement of the private sector in combating TiP. In **Ethiopia and Djibouti**, BMM II supported the MRCs in e.g., Metema and Obok and established contact between vulnerable migrants and social protection systems. A Closed Camp Assessment in El Gedaref, **Sudan** served as a basis for finding more durable solutions for the residents. Exploring how refugees and former refugees (from the closed camps) can be allowed to work as seasonal agricultural laborers will also contribute to poverty reduction. On the **regional** level, the development of the digital service provider directory will be continued in BMM III and aims at contributing to an improved quality of and access to information for migrants, including livelihood options.

4 Beneficiaries/affiliated Entities and other Cooperation

4.1. Target Beneficiaries

BMM II supported relevant governmental actors such as anti-trafficking/anti-smuggling bodies, national coordination bodies on migration, justice institutions, law enforcement agencies as well as non-governmental actors such as CSOs and other protection and assistance service providers. Main means of support to the target beneficiaries were capacity development measures on prosecuting and investigating TiP and SoM cases, on the referral and protection of vulnerable migrants and VoTs as well as on standardised procedures, relevant SOPs, and monitoring systems.

	BMM II measure	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	therof female
Component 1	Workshops, trainings, ToTs, conferences, stakeholder meetings	Governmental and non-governmental stakeholders	3.488	853
	Consultation meetings, advocacy workshops, sensitisations, community conversations	Host community members, migrants, CSO members, local policy makers	2.641	640
Component 2	Workshops, trainings, ToTs, conferences, stakeholder meetings	Government agencies (including police, prosecution, and judiciary)	3.226	1.105
	Workshops, trainings, ToTs, conferences, stakeholder meetings	Border management and immigration actors	2.158	397
	Trainings, exchange meetings, conferences	Human rights actors	1.182	437
Component 3	Implementation of communication strategies	CSO members, state actors, vulnerable migrants and VoT	3.226	1.533
	Direct protection assistance via local subsidies	Vulnerable migrants and VoT	265	122
	With protection-related activities, trainings, and workshops	State and non-state stakeholders	4.551	2.130
Total			20.737	7.217

Table 2: Numbers of target beneficiaries reached by component between October 2019 and September 2022

In the frame of component 1, 3.488 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders (therof 853 female) took part in BMM-supported activities such as workshops, trainings, ToTs and conferences. 64 activities such as consultation meetings, advocacy workshops, sensitisations and community conversations were implemented with 2.641 host community members, migrants, CSO members, local policy makers (therof 640 female, 700 male minors, 300 female minors¹⁰).

In component 2, the capacities of enforcement agents and judiciary were addressed by trainings and workshops at the individual and organisational level. BMM II reached 3.226

¹⁰ The minors are part of the community platform activities under OI 1.1.2, in which the involvement of youth from the communities is paramount.

stakeholders (therof 1.105 female) through 199 trainings, ToTs conferences and stakeholder workshops. Further support focused on improved cross-border coordination with 90 capacity development measures such as trainings, ToTs, workshops and stakeholder meetings for 2.158 border/immigration officials (therof 397 female). BMM II also strengthened the capacities of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs). 1.124 actors (therof 418 female) were trained through 72 BMM-supported activities in the field of human rights of migrants.

Within its third component, BMM II supported the capacity-building of actors from ministries and the civil society to implement and improve procedures and structures for the protection and referral of VoT and vulnerable migrants. Communication strategies to sensitise VoTs, vulnerable migrations, CSO and state actors on human trafficking and safe and orderly migration were implemented in **Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, Sudan and Uganda**. Those reached 3.226 target beneficiaries (therof 1.533 female). Moreover, 265 persons (therof 122 female, 10 male minors, 6 female minors) received direct protection assistance via local subsidies. 4.551 state and non-state stakeholders (therof 2.130 female) were reached with protection-related activities, trainings and workshops.

The COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Tigray War and other political crises such as the coup attempt in Sudan, increased the need to provide for direct assistance to vulnerable migrants through BMM funding of state actors and particularly CSOs that are crucial for backing the NRMs. To maximise the impact, BMM will seek to embed SOPs, action documents on protection of VoTs and vulnerable migrants into capacity development measures of law enforcement agents, immigration and border officers as well as prosecutors.

4.2. State Authorities

The following is a tabular summary of the respective state partners per country and by component:

Djibouti

Ministry of Interior, with sub-unit National Coordination Office for Migration	Components 1, 2, 3
Police	Components 1, 2, 3
Gendarmerie	Components 1, 2
Ministry of Justice (magistrate, prosecution and judiciary)	Components 1, 2
Coast Guard	Component 2
ONARS	Component 3
Local government institutions	Component 3
Law enforcement training institutions	Other key actors
<i>École Nationale d'Études Judiciaires</i> (ENEJ)	Other key actors
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Other key actors
National human rights institute	Other key actors
Gendarmerie for human rights activities	Other key actors

Eritrea¹¹

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Components 1, 2, 3
Ministry of Justice	Components 1, 2, 3
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Components 1, 2, 3

Ethiopia

NPC ¹²	Components 1, 2, 3
Ministry of Labour and Skills	Component 1
Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS)	Component 1
Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs	Component 1
Ministry of Justice	Component 2

¹¹ EU and BMZ suspended BMM's implementation and cooperation with state partner institutions in April 2022.

¹² The NPC is chaired and led by the Ministry of Justice and acts as the Ethiopian NCM, the governmental body mandated to coordinate the action of the Government and other partner institutions on migration management. It is also involved in the other two components and operates at national and regional level.

Ethiopian Federal Police (federal and regional level)	Component 2
Federal Supreme Court (FSC), under the Ministry of Health	Component 2
Local government institutions (e.g., Regional Partnership Coalition led by the Bureau of Labour and Skills)	Component 3
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)	Other key actors
EPU	Other key actors
Federal Justice and Law Institute	Other key actors
Regional Universities	Other key actors
Gendarmerie for human rights activities	Other key actors

Kenya

NCM (based in the Directorate of Immigration under the Ministry of Interior)	Components 1, 2, 3
CTiP Secretariat and Advisory Committee	Components 1, 3
Kenyan Law Reform Commission (KLRC)	Component 1
MoFA	Component 1
MoJ	Component 1
AG	Component 1
National Assembly	Component 1
KIMS	Component 1
DIS, with BMS and BMC	Components 1, 2, 3
Judiciary	Component 2
ODPP	Component 2
DCI with training academy and AHTCPU	Component 2
TOCU	Component 2
Kenya Police Service	Component 2
Labour Inspectorate	Component 2
JTI	Component 2
Kenya Magistrate and Judges Association (KMJA)	Component 2
KNCHR	Component 2
NEA	Component 3
Coast Interfaith Council of Clerics (CICC)	Component 3
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP)	Component 3

Local government structures	Component 3
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Somalia

OSE under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Components 1, 3
Technical Task force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling	Component 1
MoJ	Components 1, 2
IND	Components 1, 2
MMTF (for activities in the region of Somaliland)	Components 1, 3
AG	Component 2
CID of the Federal Police of Somalia	Component 2
IMBCs	Component 2
Somaliland Immigration and Border Agency	Component 2
SLNHRC	Component 2, 3
Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF)	Component 3
Mol	Component 3
Local government structures	Component 3

South Sudan

NBS	Component 1
NCM	Component 1
GoSSD	Component 1
MoJ	Components 1, 2
MoFA	Component 1
BMS	Component 1
BMC	Component 1
DCI	Component 1
ODPP	Component 1
LEA	Component 1
Judiciary	Component 1
Public prosecution	Component 1
Police Community Relations Committee (PCRC)	Component 2
Mol	Component 2

Sudan¹³

CSOs	Components 1, 2, 3
Technical level within government institutions	Components 1, 2, 3
Department of Immigration in the Ministry of Interior	Components 1, 2, 3

Uganda

MoIA - COPTIP	Component 1, 2, 3
MoIA Directorate for Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)	Component 1, 2
NCM under the OPM	Component 1
MoJ	Component 1
AG	Component 1
ODPP	Component 1, 2
MGLSD	Component 1, 2, 3
MoFA	Component 1, 2
LEA	Component 2
MoIA - Uganda Police Force (UPF) Human Resource Development Directorate with the Uganda Police Training School and the UPF Criminal Investigation Directorate	Component 2
Judiciary	Component 2
JTI	Component 2
UHRC	Component 2
MoFA	Component 2
CATIP-U	Component 3
CSOs	Component 3

¹³ Engagement with National partners was limited to CSOs and staff technical level Government officials. Federal Government institutions were carefully assessed and approval for cooperation given on case-by-case basis. The contact with the Department of Immigration remained on hold after the coup.

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

In its collaboration with third parties BMM II focused on multilateral organisations and regional entities. In addition, the programme maintained a good working relationship with non-governmental actors, in particular under component 3.

At **regional** level, the programme participated in KP meetings contributing and sharing information and knowledge from BMM II implementation. IGAD has been consulted and engaged for relevant regional activities, e.g., the set-up of the regional working group for NHRIs. The programme also cooperated with institutions such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), INTERPOL, the AU and the East African Community (EAC).

In **Djibouti**, UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Danish Refugee Council were relevant partners in implementing protection activities, avoiding duplication and enhancing complementarity. Cooperation was established with 13 local NGOs for protection and human rights-related activities under component 2.

In **Eritrea**, a limited number of CSOs have been engaged under the umbrella of the BMM II Steering Committee (SC), the main partner for the implementation of the awareness raising activities (Women's Union and Youth Association, a governmental organisation). The issue of the lack of CSOs that BMM II can engage with has been addressed at the BMM II SC with EU DG INTPA.

In **Ethiopia**, UNICEF and Save the Children International were key partners for child protection activities. AGAR Ethiopia Charitable Society, Organisation for the Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children, Good Samaritan Association, Timret Lehiwot Ethiopia and Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment are national NGOs which have been selected for the implementation of protection activities under BMM II under component 3.

In **Kenya**, the civil society was a strong actor under the NCM as well as for the regional CSO networking meetings. BMM II supported HAART, Trace Kenya and Stop the Traffik Kenya, as well as the CSO Network Kenya to implement protection activities and strengthen the role of civil society in counter-trafficking under component 3.

In **Somalia**, BMM II has partnered with IIDA Women's Development Organisation for the implementation of awareness raising and protection activities and supported the involvement of Somali CSOs in the Somalia CSO network as well as regional network activities under component 3.

In **South Sudan**, BMM II coordinated with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) 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 activities connected to the referral systems in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala State. Local CSOs such as the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the Ahfad University Trauma Centre, the Sudan Organisation for Development (SOD), the Sudanese Development Call Organisation, and the SORD, all part of the (National) CSO Forum, have been engaged for the implementation of activities under component 3.

In **Uganda**, the Ugandan Association of Recruitment Agencies and the Platform for Labour Action were important non-government stakeholders. Furthermore, BMM II coordinated with the CSOs Willow, Uganda Youth Development Link, POLLICY and Rahab on protection interventions under component 3.

4.4. Links/ Synergies with other Actions/ Programmes

The IGAD Regional Migration Programme was the most relevant regional programme for BMM II with regard to coordination and complementary actions across the HoA. Moreover, BMM II closely cooperated with ROCK, implemented by CIVIPOL and INTERPOL, on key activities under component 2, such as the training curricula for law enforcement agencies and the SOPs on police-prosecutor cooperation. Close collaboration took place on issues related to financial investigations under component 2 with the AML/THB Project, funded by the EUTF and implemented by CIVIPOL. AML/THB contributed to several regional trainings and events under component 2. For the regional CSO activities under component 3, BMM II cooperated with the EUTF-funded Research and Evidence Facility, the platform “Freedom Collaborative” by the international CSO Freedom Collaborative and the BMZ-funded initiative Senior Expert Services. Moreover, BMM II collaborated with the Better Regional Migration Management (BRMM) project, implemented by IOM and ILO and funded by the Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa, IOM’s Regional Migrants Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen for regional workshops and trainings under component 1 and 3. At national level, cooperation has been fostered with relevant programmes of the BMM IPs and other actors.

In **Djibouti**, under component 1 and 2, BMM II collaborated with the IOM and WFP programme “*Solutions Pérennes pour les Populations Hôtes, les Réfugiés et les Migrants les plus Vulnérables à Djibouti*” by supporting the updating of the migration governance indicators, the roll-out of the NRM and the launch of the National Strategy of Migration. BMM II also coordinated with the EU-funded Expertise France programme “*Appui à la Décentralisation, la Gouvernance et le Développement Local*”. Similarly, exchange took place between BMM/UNODC and CIVIPOL and the “*Programme d’appui à la justice*” (PAJ), that is funded by the European Development Fund (EDF) as well as with GIZ for CNDH-related activities (all component 2). “Enhancing Effective and Victim-Centred Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons in Eastern Africa”, a Programme implemented by UNODC and funded by the U.S. Department of State, provided legal advice on Djibouti’s anti-TIP legislation and the drafting process under component 1.

In **Ethiopia**, BMM II intensified the collaboration with the ROCK under component 2 as the ROCK experts participated in the implementation of several ToTs for policy academies, meetings and workshops on the police-prosecutor SOPs. Similarly, the AML/THB programme supported the development of modules for the training curriculum and participated in the SOP task force under the same component. BMM II regularly exchanged with the GIZ-programme SIMPI in Ethiopia. Furthermore, BMM II strengthened their collaboration with the GIZ programme “Support to the African Union on migration and displacement” under component 1 and exchanged regularly on labour migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. In cooperation with the Technical Assistance Unit (TAU) – Support to the Criminal Justice Reform in Ethiopia, implemented by GIZ and funded by the EU, SOPs on TiP and SoM crime scene investigation and management were developed. Moreover, BMM II implemented a study tour on diaspora investment and remittances of the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency to India jointly with GIZ’s Migration and Diaspora Programme. Additionally, BMM II had frequent exchanges

with the Support to the African Union Border Programme implemented by GIZ and the “Support for Human Rights Commission” project by GIZ on supporting the EHRC.

In **Kenya**, BMM II collaborated with the GIZ-Programme SIMPI on the data management SOPs under component 1. Under the same component, BMM II worked with the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre on the Migration Governance Indicators. Moreover, BMM II cooperated with another IOM programme on immigration and border management by the Government of Canada on topics such as coordinated border management. Further cooperation took place with an IOM-implemented and EU-funded project with a focus on the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region that endorsed a five-year Mobility Action Plan which served as a basis for ToTs for frontline officials on TiP, SoM and cross-border issues under component 2. Regarding sustainable solutions under component 3, BMM II cooperated with the GIZ Programme “Employment and Skills for Development in Africa (E4D)” by connecting CSOs to the Programme to enhance exchange considering sustainable solutions.



In **South Sudan**, BMM/IOM partnered with the BRMM project and IGAD on Migration and Displacement statistics funded by the GIZ and the U.S. Department of State for a counter-trafficking response. On border management, BMM II worked in close exchange with ongoing IOM projects, “community policing and women’s peace and security” funded by German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), and Japan government through Japan Supplementary Budget.

In **Sudan**, BMM II worked closely with the GIZ-projects “Employment Promotion Darfur for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities”, “Employment Initiative Khartoum” and “Structural Strengthening of Employment Promotion and Vocational Training and Apprenticeship” to develop “The Entrepreneur Guide to Investment in Sudan” for migrant entrepreneurs and Sudanese returnees under component 3. A launch event was organised jointly by all GIZ projects. As both, BMM II and the Italian Cooperation, are members of the migration coordination committee of Gedaref, close cooperation took place to equip the Gallabat Hospital in Eastern Sudan with solar systems and renovations under component 3. Furthermore, BMM II exchanged regularly with WHO’s Health Emergencies Programme and Health Systems Department to explore cooperation around risk communication, health services to migrants, border health management and financing a health insurance scheme for seasonal labour migrants in Gedaref State.

In **Uganda**, the BRMM project supported the Workshop on Policy Mapping in Uganda under component 1 in August 2022, which has allowed for the participation of other EAC countries like Tanzania. Under component 2, BMM II conducted one training on TiP by Air and one Inter-regional workshop on Combatting TiP in 2021 together with the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), implemented by UNODC, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) with funding from EU, Australia, Canada and other governments. Also, under component 2, AML/THB experts developed parts of the training curriculum for Ugandan law enforcement agencies, delivered a ToT and participated in the Multi-Agency Taskforce for the SoPs on Police-Prosecutor cooperation. Under the same component, the ROCK representants provided inputs to several BMM II events and are foreseen to be part of the SOP taskforce. BMM II has exchanged regularly with the “Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme”

(CUSP) implemented by GIZ on aligning the support to human rights monitoring under component 2. Regular exchanges took also place with the Missing Migrants Programme, implemented by IOM and funded by the governments of Germany, Switzerland and United Kingdom, the FAIRWAY Programme, implemented by ILO and funded by the Swiss Development Agency, and with “Building national capacities for the investigation and prosecution of TIP in Uganda”, implemented by the Human Trafficking Institute and funded by U.S. Department of State and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP).

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6 Programme Management and Monitoring

This section addresses programme management, M&E and the steering structure. The COVID-19 pandemic and the travel restrictions has led to using online tools that were also used after resuming the implementation.

With the identification and scoping process for BMM III, all grant contracts of the IPs were extended until 30th of September 2022 to ensure the full implementation of all planned activities and to make up for the pandemic-related delays.

6.1. Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

A joint M&E Concept for BMM II has been developed and agreed upon by all IP during the regional IP Meeting conducted in February 2020. The concept was based on the programme logframe and specifies guidelines and procedures for a common comprehensive M&E system. It stipulated the roles and responsibilities of GIZ and the IP at regional and country level regarding (1) activity monitoring and (2) results-based monitoring. M&E focal points have been designated in all countries by GIZ, CIVIPOL, UNODC, BC and IOM to ensure comprehensive monitoring as well as close coordination with the M&E expert in the Brussels Coordination Unit.

Comprehensive M&E processes involved the monitoring of activities via the Annual Work Plans (AWP, see below), capturing completed activities and beneficiaries in an online beneficiary data tool, facilitating evaluation of knowledge increase of relevant activities through questionnaires, and supporting the planning and implementation of indicator-relevant studies and surveys. Activity and beneficiary data were updated monthly, which ensured its adequate use for communication and reporting.

In-person, virtual and hybrid annual planning workshops with all relevant governmental, non-governmental stakeholders, national partners and EU representatives in the partner countries

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and in Uganda were organised. During the planning workshops, areas of intervention were discussed. They were then translated into activities, clustered into “work packages” and their respective “milestones” to provide a country-specific framework for the whole implementation period of BMM II.

At regional level, surveys, baseline and endline studies were conducted for the measurement of the BMM II indicators as required per logframe. At country level, monthly coordination meetings between the IP and the commissioning parties took place (in all countries except Eritrea and South Sudan) to ensure close coordination and alignment among the IP. An evaluation commissioned by the EU, the results-oriented monitoring (ROM) took place instead of the Mid-Term Review (MTR). The virtual mission to Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan took place from 25 January to 19 February 2021. During this mission, the expert met 21 people working for the 5 Implementing Partners (IP), 34 people representing the different target groups including 18 from government institutions and 16 from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), 4 international organisations and a representative of another project. Key finding was that the programme was an adequate response to the needs and rights of target groups as well as VoT and vulnerable migrants. It is a priority in all the target countries, although with some variations as to the focus on specific aspects of migration management.

6.2. Programme Steering Structure

Three Steering Committee (SC) meetings took place during BMM II: March 2020 (online), 20 April 2021 (online), 29 of June 2022 (presence). The member states under the lead of EU and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) discussed the developments during the respective implementation years, the annual planning processes, challenges and obstacles as well as strategic solutions.

On operational level, an IP took place before the first SC meeting (19-20 February 2020) in Nairobi, with all BMM II IP representatives at regional level. During that meeting, the IPs were acquainted with the newly developed processes in KMS, M&E, as well as relevant financial and administrative processes. In 2021, four online IP meetings had been convened. In 2022, one online IP meeting took place, again with all BMM IPs representatives on regional level. BMM II has exchanged with IPs regularly during extensive scoping mission for its third phase.

The originally planned coordinating meeting with national partners in each partner country took place as milestone monitoring meetings (due to COVID) once a year before the planning workshops.

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8 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

For the succession of BMM II, GIZ has conducted an appraisal mission in February, March and April 2022. Partner institutions and stakeholders were interviewed in all countries except Eritrea and South Sudan, either in presence, hybrid or online. The results and recommendations of the BMM II programme for a future programming were shared in debriefing workshops and were considered for the design of BMM III. Some findings correspond to the findings of the results oriented monitoring. This chapter will summarise these results.

In component 1, the support to develop or revise legislations and strategies at regional level on TiP, SoM, and (labour) migration has revealed the need for close cooperation between involved organisations and stakeholders on national and regional level. Accordingly, regional strategies could only be implemented insignificantly at national level yet. The mapping of continental and regional migration policies, which BMM/IOM finalised in phase II, was a first step to consolidate and develop a repository of migration-related policies in the region and to evaluate gaps and opportunities for further policy formulation.

In component 2, BMM designed an integrated approach for capacity development of LEAs, prosecutors, investigators and judges: Curricula and specific training modules have been designed for LEA and judicial trainings institutes which were validated and integrated through ToT and subsequent trainings. As lessons learnt from BMM I, prosecutors were trained with judges or investigators to increase understanding of each other's role. Regional curricula for border and immigration officers e.g., on humanitarian border management has increased cross-border cooperation and coordination which was manifested in the establishment of IBMCs. The training approaches as well as the developed SOPs for police-prosecutor cooperation will be continued in BMM III. NHRIs were supported to strengthen their mandate and to record human rights violations against migrants. The regional exchanges laid an important foundation for improvements at national level. BMM III will provide technical support to implement the regional recommendations at national level.

With regard to protection, experiences from the project implementation showed the importance of regional referral mechanisms for service provision for vulnerable migrants or (potential) victims of TiP. National NRMs differ in capacities and resources across countries with a tendency to a lack of resources for protection mechanisms. BMM's approach was to strengthen protection structures which proved to increase the sustainability. Direct assistance in addition can fill the gaps of the state in the event of conflicts, climate crises such as droughts and subsequent famines and should be considered to address vulnerabilities.²³ For future programming, law enforcement agents as well as border and immigration officials should be informed and trained in the referral of the target group to specialised services. Capacity development under component 2 should take into account the referrals. Communication strategies on safe and regular migration should target cross-border areas and hence provide concrete information on the target or destination country, respectively. The regional CSO network proved to be a suitable platform for more than 80 CSOs to exchange on gaps on the protection system. A recommendation would be to closely follow-up the implementation at national level and to feed experiences back to the forum. BMM II invested efforts to identify

²³ See also ROM report BMM II 04/2021.

sustainable solutions for VoT. Future interventions need to define sustainable programmes and the scope of contribution to the referrals of VoTs to such solutions. Private sector needs to be constantly involved in coordination platforms and to be informed on the situation of VoTs.

Further selected country-specific recommendations are as follows:

Djibouti:

- Establishment of a legal framework for the collaboration between the coordination office for migration and the prefectures
- Strengthening of capacities of the prefectures in the implementation of the national migration strategy
- Strengthening protective mechanisms for VoTs in the frame of investigations and trials
- Establishment of a cross-border mechanism for referral and repatriation of children (mainly from Ethiopia)
- Capacity building trainings on human rights for CSOs
- Support to the operationalization of the NRM

Ethiopia:

- Support to the NPC to develop action plans and sectoral policies
- Development of subsidiary legislation and directives of the Anti-trafficking Proclamation
- Dissemination of SOPs and curricula to regional levels
- Enhance coordination and information exchange between agencies on investigations
- Support to non-governmental organisation providing protection services to secure funding on a long-term
- Closer inter-agency/private sector cooperation to define sustainable solutions for VoTs which are lacking

Kenya:

- Further capacity building for KIMS faculty on migration governance to increase sustainability
- Support to the development of guidelines and regulations for service providers
- Establishment of a task force for the implementation and monitoring of SOPs
- Capacity building on THB and SoM on regional and county level
- Set-up a functional monitoring and evaluation system for the NRM

Somalia:

- Support to the full operationalisation of the NCM
- Development of national legislation (relevant policies in the area of return and readmission, labour migration, immigration) (Somaliland/Somalia)
- Development and integration of curricula in national training programs; decentralising training provision
- Facilitation of inter-agency exchanges for police-prosecutor SOPs
- Provision of direct assistance to VoT and vulnerable migrants; linking support to Migrant Reception Centers
- Further support to the operationalisation of the NRM; decentralisation of NRM (Somaliland/Somalia)

Sudanⁱ:

- Creation of state and non-state exchange platforms on migration
- Advocacy for and roll-out of NAP
- Updating training modules for LEA and judiciary, manuals and SOPs
- Establishment of referral centres
- Further training to community-based protection networks; strengthening of capacities for existing shelter structures

South Sudan:

- Comprehensive law on trafficking is being drafted and will include protection aspects; most of the legal framework is not aligned to international standards; need for advocacy and policy advice
- Further assessment of corridors as a foundation for a bilateral labour migration agreement
- Stronger focus on cross-border cooperation, e.g., South Sudan and Sudan or South Sudan and Ethiopia
- Further capacity development on existing SOPs
- Service mapping and supporting referral processes
- Support on increased funding for protection services, provision of legal aid for target group

Uganda:

- Coordination on TiP on district level and across districts
- Support to control over non-official border crossings through community engagement
- Development of a sustainable shelter system; development of a participatory exit strategy for the CSOs
- Awareness raising on the difference between labour migration and trafficking, creation of a comprehensive media engagement strategy

ⁱ Sudan is not included in the regional BMM III programme, which is the successor of BMM II. All recommendations are therefore mentioned for the sake of consistency.