



European Commission

Aeneas programme

Financial and technical assistance to third countries in the field of migration and asylum.

Grant Application Form

Restricted Call for Proposals

Creating a Legal and Sustainable Environment for Trafficked Human Beings from and in Cambodia (CETHCAM)

Budget line: 19.02.03

Reference: **EuropeAid/124151/C/ACT/Multi**

Name of applicant:	ICCO, (Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation), Netherlands	
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Dossier N°	
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Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
I. THE ACTION	
1. DESCRIPTION	
1.1 Title	4
1.2 Location	4
1.3 Costs	4
1.4 Summary	4
1.5 Objectives	6
1.6 Justification	7
1.7 Activities	11
1.8 Methodology	16
1.9 Action plan	20
2. EXPECTED RESULTS	
2.1 Expected impact	22
2.2 Concrete outputs	23
2.3 Multiplier effects	23
2.4 Sustainability	24
2.5 Logical Framework	25
3. BUDGET	
4. FUNDING SOURCES	
II. THE APPLICANT	
III. PARTNERS	
IV. ASSOCIATES	
V. CHECKLIST	
VI. DECLARATION	
VII. ASSESSMENT GRID	

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARCPPT	Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking
ARTIP	Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons
CBO	Community-based organisation
COSECAM	NGO Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia
CSO	Civil society organisation
CTIP	Combating Trafficking in Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme to Eliminate Child Labour
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MSME	Project name
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TAF	The Asia Foundation

I. THE ACTION

1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Title: Creating a Legal and Sustainable Environment for Trafficked Humans from and in Cambodia (CETHCAM)

1.2 Location: Cambodia, whole country.

1.3 Cost of the action and amount requested from the European Commission

Total eligible cost of the Action	Amount requested from the European Commission	% of total eligible cost of Action
EUR €2,500,000	EUR €2,000,000	80%

1.4 Summary of the Action

Duration	36 months
Objectives	<p>Overall objective to: <i>Stem irregular immigration and reduce human trafficking in Cambodia and in the region, in particular for children and youths by establishing a comprehensive approach amongst government and civil society key-stakeholders to address the problems.</i></p> <p>Specific objective to: <i>Strengthen institutions, procedures and systems to reduce trafficking in and smuggling of human beings, in particular children and youths, in order to protect and enable trafficked and migrated individuals and families to return to their homes; generate sustainable income through decent work; and reintegrate fully in to their community.</i></p>
Partner(s)	NGO Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (Lead Partner) and: Ockenden Cambodia, Chab Dai
Target group(s)	Trafficked or (irregular) migrated humans, in particular children and youth: at least 3,469 persons; NGO & Government staff: at least 240 persons enrolled in one-year course; Local leaders and community activists: at least 300 persons.; Law enforcers and court officials: at least 300 pesons.
Final beneficiaries	Trafficked or (irregular) migrated humans, in particular children and youth, and their families (18,750 persons); NGO & Government agencies (1,200 persons); community leaders and local actors (3,000 persons); Furthermore, several tens of thousands of people will benefit knowing that they and their children are better protected and will have more chances to earn a living through decent work.
Estimated results	<p>Results expected by the end of the 3-year project cycle are:</p> <p>Through Action 1 the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better adjusted and improved legal framework to facilitate the return of trafficked and migrated persons and families and their sustainable reintegration into society. • Apprehension and prosecution of traffickers and exploiters will have been in-

	<p>creased through an improved legal framework and better law enforcement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A core of studies describing and analysing the situation of the beneficiaries before and after reintegration. <p>Through Action 2 the following result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of and capacity to deal properly with migrant issues will have been enhanced. <p>Through Action 3 the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms and procedures will be in place on a national scale to target and select trafficked and migrated persons in need of support for reintegration and to document their former and future situation and welfare; • A national coordinated system of skill building and social readjustment will be established to increase the capacity of beneficiaries to re-enter society and find decent and sustainable income sources; • A national coordinated system of services will be introduced with sufficient resources to assist selected beneficiaries to find employment, to be self-employed or start a micro-enterprise resulting in at least a total of 2,500 persons who remain successfully reintegrated after one year (success rate about 80%) .
Main activities	<p>Action 1: Strengthening institutions, systems and procedures to facilitate law enforcement and protection, return and reintegration of trafficked and irregular migrated persons, in particular children and youth.</p> <p>Action 2: Capacity building to assist and empower trafficked and migrated persons in need of recovery and rehabilitation support for reintegration.</p> <p>Action 3: The establishment of a national coordinated system for protection and victim assistance.</p>

LOTS (tick only <i>one</i> region)					Main targeted country
LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4	LOT 5	
			√		
SUB - LOTS					
1.d	-	3.d	4.d √	-	Cambodia

1.5 Objectives

The Overall objective is to:

Stem irregular immigration and reduce human trafficking in Cambodia and in the region, in particular for children and youths by establishing a comprehensive approach amongst government and civil society key-stakeholders to address the problems.

The Specific objective is to:

Strengthen institutions, procedures and systems to reduce trafficking in and smuggling of human beings, in particular children and youths, in order to protect and enable trafficked and migrated individuals and families to return to their homes; generate sustainable income through decent work; and reintegrate fully in to their community.

Cambodia has a *Law on Trafficking* but it was enacted prior to Cambodia's ratification of the UN Protocol hence the definition of trafficking is yet to be revised to reflect current international legal consensus. While there is a *Law on Trafficking*, a huge obstacle for this law is that it suffers from a crisis of implementation and enforcement resulting from legal uncertainties, poor institutional capacity and corruption.¹ To achieve improvement in this respect the Project intends to use preventative measures such as lobbying government to change and implement new laws, and help develop better methods and procedures to apprehend and prosecute traffickers, smugglers and exploiters. However, many other agencies and organisations are addressing this issue and instead of duplicating efforts the Action will collaborate through taking active part in the efforts of the national Task Force on combating trafficking in humans, recently established by the Government and supported by the main actors of civil society.

Another strategy will be to increase knowledge, to change attitudes and increase motivation of government officials and law enforcers, in particular on district and lower levels, and civil society organisation staff so they are aware of the existing laws and legal frameworks, and will use them to the extent possible to stop human trafficking and smuggling and apprehend perpetrators. Although also government officials and law enforcers on higher levels need such knowledge enhancement and attitude change there are several other projects and organisations addressing this². For the same reasons the Action will also not specifically aim at judges or other court officials, despite the fact that of the 120 judges currently presiding over national courts, over half have never received any formal legal education or human rights training.³

The Action will join national efforts to develop standardised operational guidelines for services to victims of trafficking, in particular children, and encourage a national application through the national Task Force approach. To ensure proper assistance to victims the Action will capacitate staff from all service providers, both government agencies and civil organisations, to improve their skills to a professional and standardised level to provide legal assistance, care and other services, and vocational training. Furthermore, there have been instances where victims have been housed in correctional facilities because government temporary shelters have reached capacity. There are also cases known of victims in NGO centres who did not receive the assistance needed because of funding shortages or lack of adequate services. The Action will develop a coordinated case management system and service provision, and pilot the implementation in various provinces for later extension throughout the country.

1.6 Justification

1.6.1 Relevance of the action to the objectives and priorities of the programme

The Action addresses three of the six strategic areas for EC action directly, namely *sustainable development* and *fight against poverty* through social readjustment, empowerment of and capacitating beneficiaries which enables them to reintegrate into their society and generate income; and *human rights and the rule of law* through enhancing the institutional framework and promoting better law enforcement. To some extent this also effects *democracy*, another strategic area for EC action.

The Project's action also supports the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), with as an area identified for EC actions being *promotion of human rights* and as cross-cutting issue *governance* as Cambodia is a focus country under this initiative. The action addresses basically good governance to assure people's human right to be protected from trafficking and irregular migration.

The Action fits also well into the objectives/priorities for this call, within the domain of Stemming Illegal Immigration and the objective Support the Development and Implementation of National and Regional Strategies with the View to Combating Trafficking in Human Beings' (in line with Lot 4, sub lot 4.4.)

¹ Takashi Yasunobu, *Combating Human Trafficking in Cambodia: Establishing A Legal Environment for the Effective Counter Trafficking Measure* (2004) Vital Voices Website, Anti-Trafficking and Human Rights- Cambodia Anti-Trafficking Programs 13 <http://www.vitalvoices.org/desktopdefault.aspx?page_id=219> at 17 October 2006

² e.g. LEASETC, ARTIP, the Asia Foundation.

³ Daphne Evitar and Susan Postlewaite, 'Up From Genocide' (2001) *The American Lawyer*; Kelly McEvers, 'Disorder in the Courts', *The Cambodia Daily*, Phnom Penh, 4 March 2000.

and the activities are in line with the objective in Article 2(1)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 491/2004 “*establish in the third countries concerned an effective policy to prevent illegal migration, including efforts to stop trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, and draft relevant legislation*”.

Cambodia is a sending and transit country, and also but to a lesser degree a destination for human trafficking. Large numbers of immigrants enter neighbouring Thailand⁴, while legal migration to other countries in the region has proved to be hazardous for many young people⁵. Human trafficking accompanies the (ir)regular flow of migrants and an estimated 5,000 persons yearly are forced into prostitution (girls), begging (children), fishing (boys) and labour exploitation. Regional collaboration to stem migration exists but need strengthening. Migration management in all its aspects is still weak and not a first priority of the concerned countries⁶. Also, repatriation and reintegration of returnees is often problematic and Cambodia’s Government relies on international assistance and civil society organisations (CSOs). Migration and trafficking is also a problem inside the country. The job shortage is a strong push factor for persons in search of work to move for more promising opportunities elsewhere inside and outside the country, but they leave behind their traditional social network and support that has protected them from birth. Thus a growing number of individuals and families, and in particular children, become lonely, marginalised, and at risk in the new areas where they arrive.

So far, few initiatives address the core problem, and link the two separate streams of external assistance that address it. This one will change that by being innovative in applying “rights-based development’ or “development based rights’. An integrated approach will marry agencies specializing in countering and resolving human rights abuse with others that address poverty and social exclusion that prevents from making adequate income to meet daily needs and withstand shock. Effects of natural disaster such as drought, the sudden onslaught of ill-health of a family member, often conspire to force quick easy sources of revenue. The livelihood improvement component offered to beneficiaries is also unique in that it does not stop at providing a one-off grant but a host of capacity-building skills with social support systems, that ensure new income is sustained, the social status of individuals is raised, access is opened to opportunities and public services formerly denied, and the traditional culture of protecting young women into adulthood and motherhood is restored.

The Action as proposed will not only address many of these problems but will do so in a manner that cooperation and collaboration by hitherto reluctant organisations and agencies will become a standard, not only because the coordinated referral and case management approach is innovative, but because it would assure that sparse funds will be used most efficiently while the assistance to victims would be most appropriate to address their needs and reintegration into society.

1.6.2 Identification of perceived needs and constraints in the target country, in particular in the region(s) concerned

Cambodia’s struggle with human trafficking and irregular migration is a vast subject, and a subject that is still very unknown, especially in terms of specific figures. Trafficking occurs both internally and regionally as well as internationally, most information gathered concerns Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia.⁷ Trafficking and irregular migration, within and from Cambodia, occurs because of lack opportunity in the job market, gaining skills to acquire a job and the shortage of rural farming choices.⁸ The hope of pursuing a better life drives Cambodians to leave their homes and reside in larger cities either within Cambodia itself or, further a field, within the region. Due to the lack of secure migration laws in Cambodia, Cambodians looking to gain better opportunities fall prey to trafficking. In November 2004, it was

⁴ 40,000 trafficked Cambodian women in Thailand alone (estimate by EU Country Report). IOM estimates 181,000 irregular and Mekong Institute estimates 182,000 regular migrants yearly to Thailand; ILO reports over 10,000 persons a year deported back to Cambodia from Thailand; Ministry of Social Affairs reports 1,200 persons repatriated from Vietnam in 2005 (15% trafficking victims). Re. Malaysia it was reported that 3,000 visas were issued for workers and maids in ‘05 (implying legal migrants ref. Camb. Daily), while Asian Migrant Center Hong Kong estimated (legal + illegal) 10,000 workers in ‘02.

⁵ Young women migrate to Malaysia for domestic servant jobs but often end up in (sexual) exploitive conditions.

⁶ Thailand and Vietnam, but also Malaysia (domestic servants), Taiwan, Japan, Korea, China (‘brides’).

⁷ Fleming, Kristy. Cambodia Country Paper on Human Trafficking [Draft], (2006) p16

⁸ Ibid. p8.

reported that in Thailand 181,579 were Cambodian irregular migrants,⁹ yet only 183 victims were repatriated from Thailand between January 2005 and January 2006.¹⁰

The reason Thailand has such a voluminous flow of Cambodian migrants can be related to the long and porous border it shares with Cambodia. This cannot be said for Malaysia, yet Cambodians still migrate and are trafficked there, this is due to a bilateral labour agreement signed, between the Royal Government of Cambodia and Malaysia, in 1997. This agreement meant that Cambodians were able to find jobs in Malaysia, therefore, with or without visas, Cambodians are willing to travel to gain employment opportunities. This new opportunity sparked a development in the trafficking of women and girls into domestic, factory and sex work and men into factory, fishing, forestry and construction industries.¹¹ The numbers of those trafficked and those who irregularly migrated to Malaysia are unclear as, in Malaysia, there is no process to distinguish between those who are irregular migrants and those who have been trafficked, but an approximate in 2002 puts 10,000 Cambodians working in Malaysia and in 2005 some 1,364 visas were issued for Cambodian workers and 1,732 for maids.¹² Recent information shows that these visas are no assurance that the 'maids' will not be exploited or even trafficked into prostitution and consequently kept in detention for many months before being deported.

The long border to the east of Cambodia is shared with Vietnam and Cambodians, in particular children are trafficked to Vietnam mostly for begging and street selling. Of the trafficked children many go to Vietnam more than once (89%)¹³.

The following special problems and needs are identified:

The institutional framework needs improvement in the area of specifying the measures needed to humanise and manage the migrant flows. In the area of law enforcement are problems, despite a MOU between Thailand and Cambodia regulating identification and return of 'irregular' migrants, due to corruption, limited knowledge among border police, failing border control etc. No MOU with Vietnam or Malaysia exist what makes the repatriation of abused domestic servants problematic. The new draft law on trafficking is still not adopted, and the current law makes arrest and prosecution problematic.

Discrimination and stigmatisation of victims when they return home is often a problem, especially if they were trafficked or have acquired HIV/AIDS. In their home area they might not succeed in reintegration efforts for lack of skills or opportunities. It is reported that a high proportion of sexual exploited children return to the sex industry for lack of alternatives, while repatriated beggar children are often immediately re-trafficked after crossing the border.

Lack of systematically collected information and reliable statistics is a recurring problem. Various sources provide and keep data but there is little coordination, while about the work and living conditions of reintegrated victims or migrants few studies exist which enhances understanding.

Coordination and collaboration was until recently a problem but current efforts are successful to bring the major stakeholders of government and aid organisations together in the area of trafficking and migration. However, these efforts need further support in order to be effective and stakeholders – in particular from the government and CSOs – would need capacity building for proper service provision.

1.6.3 Description of the target group(s) and final beneficiaries and estimated number

The target groups of the Action consist of:

1. Trafficked or (irregular) migrated victims, especially girls and young women or children and youths - both boys and girls - at risk of exploitation or young job-seekers, both men and women in communities with high seasonal migration rates vulnerable due to lack of work: at least 3,469 persons.
2. Government & CSO staff of victim assistance service providers; at least 240 persons enrolled in one-year course.

⁹ "Labour Migration in the Mekong Region", International Organization for Migration, November 2004.

¹⁰ Fleming, Kristy. Cambodia Country Paper on Human Trafficking [Draft], (2006) p 9

¹¹ Ibid. p 14

¹² Ibid. p14

¹³ Derks, A. Henke, R. Ly, V. Review of a Decade of Research on Trafficking Persons, Cambodia [Phnom Penh:2006] p.29

3. Local leaders and community activists; at least 300 persons.
4. Law enforcers and court officials ; at least 300 persons.

Final beneficiaries:

- Trafficked or (irregular) migrated children, youth, women and men, or at risk of exploitation, and their immediate family members: approximately 18,750 persons (average family size 5.4).
- Government & CSO staff and about 4 of their immediate colleagues: approximately 1,200 persons;
- Community leaders and activists and about 9 community members: approximately 3,000 persons;
- Existing enterprises which offer employment to the Program's beneficiaries will benefit through value chain support and opening markets (through the coalitions' EDVP project): approximately 25 businesses comprising 250 personnel.
- Several tens of thousands of people will benefit knowing that they and their children are better protected and will have more chances to earn a living through decent work.

1.6.4 Reasons for the selection of the target group(s) and identification of their needs and constraints. How does the Action contribute to the needs of the target group(s) and final beneficiaries?

The Action will address the needs of victims of trafficking or irregular migration, and those who are at risk of trafficking or exploitation. The latter group includes children of seasonal migrant families who often work in hazardous occupations and drop-out of school. The other three target groups of the Action, the NGO staff, the Officials and the Community members will be capacitated by the Action only in order to be able to provide the protection and services to the first main target group. The target groups have been clearly identified by COSECAM and its Partners as a large, potentially growing, and so far either neglected or only partially assisted group. The Action will tackle directly the systemic causes with sustainable solutions for past victims while laying down a fabric that will prevent future victims suffering the same fate.

Children: In Cambodia, children are often viewed as the property of the family, with no inherent rights of their own, and though when traditional kinship patterns operate, most children are not abused, when crises occur those patterns soon break down. Once outside the family where there is much less regard for children other than one's own, they soon are vulnerable to being trafficked for the purposes of forced and illegal labour, adoption, prostitution & pornography. Some are sold to traffickers Thailand, Vietnam or other countries. It is far too easy to find people willing to do this and make money in the process.

Women and Girls: Women lack equality before the law; they are regarded as junior to males in the family and expected to make sacrifices for them; they are prone to violence as indeed are children – with outside intervention deemed inappropriate.

The major needs of this main target group of victims are to get assistance to recover and for both victims and or those at risk their needs are to get the means and become empowered enough to earn income through decent work, except for those at school age who should be enabled to return to school. The Lead Partner and the other Partners and Associates in the Action have as their main mandate to assist victims of trafficking and migration¹⁴.

Recent developments in the country have shown that prevention activities often are not leading to reduction of trafficking or migration either in- or outside the country. The main reasons are that people without income sources, despite knowing the risk, need to find work. The proposed Action therefore aims to promote measures that facilitate improvement of working conditions for migrants, while also aiming to work towards a comprehensive approach with other actors. The Action aims within the country for protection, support to and reintegration of trafficked persons. This approach will build upon former efforts and will try integrating ongoing interventions in the approach¹⁵.

¹⁴ Extract from LICADHO Situation of Women, 2004, www.licadho.org

¹⁵ For example, one EU-funded project on trafficking in Cambodia which is implemented by Health Center for Children, or the EU-financed legal assistance project, which is implemented by Cambodian Defenders Project, both active members of COSECAM.

The implementing bodies comprise 31 local NGOs from two NGO coalitions (COSECAM and Chab Dai) which focus on the target groups to provide assistance, while another Partner (Ockenden Cambodia) is working in communities with high rates of migration. They all advocate for better institutional frameworks and improved law enforcement leading to increased apprehension and prosecution of traffickers, smugglers and exploiters. All Partners of the Action and their members also promote the development of improved and coordinated referral systems, coordinated case management and case conference method for victim assistance followed by reintegration and sustainable income generation activities. In particular the association with the Asia Foundation needs mentioning as the Asia Foundations' new Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project with a budget of US\$ 2,100,000, is complementary to the Action here proposed. The CTIP project assist the Government with interventions to reduce trafficking and improve law enforcement, in particular through improved means for policy making and introduction of coordination mechanisms.

The benefits to the main target groups will be provided by the Action through NGO service providers. These include investigation assistance to police in order to rescue victims and apprehend perpetrators, legal support, psycho-social counselling, shelter and care to victims. Members will also offer social and vocational skill building to victims and reintegrate them in society through socialisation of their environment and facilitate sustainable income generation by means of decent work.

1.7 Detailed description of activities

1.7.1 MANAGEMENT		
Activity	Rationale	Implementers' roles
1) Project Steering Committee: Inviting Partners to design rules & responsibilities of the PSC and to form a PSC to direct, oversee and approve project activities.	The Partners are important stakeholders in the Project and need to have influence over the implementation.	COSECAM as lead partner will take the lead in the formation and functioning of the PSC.
2) Project Team and Office: After endorsement of the composition of the proposed Project Team by the PSC the project coordinator and staff will be recruited and start functioning. A project office will be rented and equipped for the duration of the project in Phnom Penh.	The Project is of such size that a separate team and office is needed for implementation.	COSECAM as lead partner will propose the team composition, provide or recruit the staff and rent the office.
3) Work Plan: The Project Team will detail the proposed work plan and activities for the project implementation.	The workplan in the proposal need adjustment and specification of actions.	Project Team.
4) Other: Project monitoring plan, financial audits, evaluations, EU visibility activities and more.	Standard management activities.	Project Team, ICCO

1.7.2 ACTION 1: STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
<p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better adjusted and improved legal framework to facilitate the return of trafficked and migrated persons and families and their sustainable reintegration into society. • Apprehension and prosecution of traffickers and exploiters will have been increased through an improved legal framework and better law enforcement. • A core of studies describing and analysing the situation of the beneficiaries before and after reintegration.
<p>Description:</p> <p>The Action's strategy to achieve the results is: <i>'Strengthening institutions, systems and procedures to facilitate law enforcement and protection, return and reintegration of trafficked and irregular migrated persons, in particular children and youth.'</i> This will be achieved through lobby and advocacy, participation in the institutions of the national Task Force on combating trafficking established by the Government, promotion of recommendations for improvement of work conditions for migrants, strengthening of local anti-trafficking mechanisms through sensitiza-</p>

tion and motivation, and studies and research to obtain information about the target group's situation before and after intervention or to identify new trafficking tactics.

Justification:

Result: The Action intends to use preventative measures such as lobbying government to change and implement new laws, and help develop better methods and procedures to apprehend and prosecute traffickers, smugglers and exploiters through collaborating with the national Task Force on combating trafficking in humans, recently established by the Government.

Result: The Action intends to increase knowledge of government officials, local law enforcers and civil society organisation staff so they are aware of the existing laws and legal frameworks, and know the extent to which they can be used to stop human trafficking and smuggling. Also efforts will be made to improve attitudes and increase motivation of officials and law enforcers, in particular at lower levels, to take action and uphold the law.

Results: The Action will conduct studies of the situation of beneficiaries before and after their reintegration or keeping up with new tactics of traffickers and disseminate the findings for improved service provision and better understanding of trafficking strategies. Some time after the start of the Action research will be conducted to identify hitherto less explored parts of the country to determine if assistance in those parts is needed as well.

Action 1 Specific Activities

Activity	Rationale	Implementers' roles
<p>1.1 Cooperation with the national Task Force: Activities to strengthen the institutional framework will be undertaken in close cooperation with the national Task Force on Combating Trafficking (recently created by the Royal Government of Cambodia to become the coordinating body for measures to coordinate prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services).</p>	<p>The national Task Force is widely supported and will become the appropriate mechanism for institutional strengthening and victim assistance.</p>	<p>Project staff and/or COSECAM's Advocacy program staff will take part in Working Group and other meetings and activities.</p>
<p>1.2 Working conditions of migrants: Activities to recommend improvement of working conditions of Cambodian migrants in receiving countries will be undertaken.</p>	<p>Current measures are insufficient to protect (regular) migrants in specific countries.</p>	<p>Project staff and Partner member staff will address this issue in cooperation with other agencies and government.</p>
<p>1.3 Conducting studies: Scientific studies will be conducted throughout the lifetime of the Project to get information on the situation of potential victims and project beneficiaries, and tactics of traffickers or smugglers.</p> <p>1.3.1 Review of current legislation: A review of legislation on trafficking and irregular migration will be conducted in order to provide information for activity 2 of Action 1.</p> <p>1.3.2 Assessment of Situation of Victims: Baseline studies will be conducted once a year in order to determine the improvement in the situation of beneficiaries.</p> <p>1.3.3 Research in less explored areas: Special studies will be designed and carried out to cover less explored parts of the country in order to assess the need for intervention and victim assistance.</p>	<p>The studies will provide update information about target groups, the Projects' beneficiaries, potential new target areas and about trafficking and smuggling tactics.</p>	<p>The Project will oversee the execution of the studies.</p>

<p>1.3.4 Tactics of Traffickers: New tactics used by traffickers and smugglers will be studied in order to be able to propose adequate protection measures and law enforcement procedures.</p> <p>1.3.5 Research: Yet unknown topics for research might come up during the course of the implementation and will be studied.</p>		
<p>1.4 Strengthening protection mechanisms: Activities to protect children, youth and others from trafficking or avoid smuggling across borders will be undertaken, such as sensitisation law enforcers and others to child-friendly approaches.</p> <p>1.4.1 Identification of best Procedures: In order to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of traffickers, smugglers and exploiters appropriate procedures will be identified and proposed.</p> <p>1.4.2 Training Tools: Appropriate training tools will be developed and delivered to law enforcers and court officials, including about child-friendly investigation and trial approaches.</p>	<p>Much training is provided about law enforcement procedures, but little attention is given to child-friendly approaches for investigation or court trials.</p>	<p>Project staff and Partner member staff will address this issue in cooperation with other agencies and government.</p>

1.7.3 ACTION 2: CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT

Result: Awareness of and capacity to deal properly with migrant issues will have been enhanced.

Description:

The Action's strategy to achieve the result is: '*Capacity building to assist and empower trafficked and migrated persons in need of recovery and rehabilitation support for reintegration.*' A total of at least 300 leaders, program officers and professional personnel from service providers and NGOs, such as social workers, care takers and other field staff will receive project management, project implementation or technical skill training through approximately 10 one-week courses per year. This training programme was developed by COSECAM and commenced early 2007 with the 3-year Project Management Training programme for leaders and program coordinators with professional lecturers and trainers. A new two-year Project Implementation Training will start for field staff. A by COSECAM provided psycho-social counselling training for social workers has entered its 3rd year and will be repeated for a new batch of social workers, with the 3rd year graduates functioning as mentors during their 4th and final year.

The Girls Speak Out empowerment project for young female victims of trafficking and sexual assault, an ongoing activity of COSECAM, will be integrated in the Action and will offer young female victims opportunities to meet peers, to 'speak out', to regain confidence and take good practices – including about income generation - from peers at heart.

Justification:

All service providers, both from civil society organisations and government agencies, require that their leaders and program officers improve leadership and institutional management skills in order to manage efficiently and expediently their interventions. The professional staff needs to improve their skills to a professional level to provide proper legal assistance, care and other services, and vocational skill training.

Survivors and in particular young females who were victims of trafficking and sexual abuse have often a low self esteem that hampers their sustainable reintegration into society. Taking part in the peer activities of the Girls Speak Out group will result in building confidence and become empowered to claim their rightful place in society.

Action 2 Specific Activities		
Activity	Rationale	Implementers' roles
2.1 Capacity needs assessment: Assess among senior and field staff of victim assistance service providers their training needs in the area of dealing with trafficking and migrant issues.	In view of new capacity requirements for this project the former need assessment need be repeated.	COSECAM's IHRD program staff will conduct the assessment and use the results to adjust/upgrade the training programme.
<p>2.2 Training programs: COSECAM's project management and implementation training programs will be incorporated in the Project and conducted during the project lifetime for at least 300 national staff of service providers, other NGOs and government agencies.</p> <p>2.2.1 Project Management Training: Project Management Training programme for 30 leaders and program coordinators. The training programme is conducted by professional lecturers and trainers. Anticipated is a second and third year for graduates, with a repetition of the programme in the second and possibly third year of the Action.</p> <p>2.2.2 Project Implementation Training: Project Implementation Training programme for 30 field staff of service providers. The training programme is conducted by professional lecturers and trainers. Anticipated is a second year for graduates, with a repetition of the programme in the second and possibly third year of the Action.</p> <p>2.2.3 Psycho-social Counselling Training: A psycho-social counselling training for social workers will be repeated for a new batch of social workers, with the current 3rd year graduates functioning as mentors during their 4th and final year. The training is provided by professional therapists of the South-east Asia Child Project from the USA.</p>	<p>Management and professional skills are insufficient among a majority of staff of service providers.</p> <p>COSECAM's existing training programmes need little adjustment to enhance the capacity to deal with trafficking and migrant issues and provide professional services.</p> <p>Therefore is chosen to do it self instead of outsourcing.</p>	COSECAM's IHRD program staff will organise and conduct the training programmes.
2.3 Empowerment of victims: COSECAM's existing activity Girls Speak Out for female victims of trafficking aiming at their empowerment and social readjustment will be integrated in the project.	Young female victims of trafficking often do need peer support and encouragement to facilitate their reintegration.	COSECAM's Advocacy program staff will coordinate the GSO programme.
2.4 Support Local Response: Local leaders and community activists will be capacitated to address trafficking and smuggling in their communities.	The problem starts locally and should thus be addressed from local levels.	Partners' members of affiliates.

1.7.4 ACTION 3:

PROTECTION, RECOVERY, REHABILITATION & REINTEGRATION

Results:

- Mechanisms and procedures will be in place on a national scale to target and select trafficked and migrated persons in need of support for reintegration and to document their former and future situation and welfare;
- A national coordinated system of skill building and social readjustment will be established to increase the capacity of beneficiaries to re-enter society and find decent and sustainable income sources;
- A national coordinated system of services will be introduced with sufficient resources to assist selected benefi-

ciaries to find employment, to be self-employed or start a micro-enterprise resulting in at least a total of 2,500 persons who remain successfully reintegrated after one year (approximately 80% success rate).

Description:

The Action’s strategy to achieve the results is: *‘The establishment of a national coordinated system for protection and victim assistance.’* COSECAM, Chab Dai and other agencies have been discussing the development of a national coordinated system for service delivery to victims of trafficking for over one year. The discussants have reached consensus about the best approach which would be a centralised coordination with decentralised case management and case conference method (CCM). The CCM should be build upon existing coordination systems, if any instead of replacing them with one system for the country. However, the existing systems should be adapted to fit to the centralised coordination system. The Action will pilot the CCM in one or more areas and after review extend the approach to cover the whole country. However, it might be too ambitious to expect that the whole country will be covered by the end of the Action.

Through the CCM he required services for victims will be determined and victims will be referred to the most appropriate service providers or reintegrated directly into their communities where they will continue to receive support if needed. The Action will enable service providers with adequate capacity to deliver the services to at least 3,469 beneficiaries. Adequate delivery of services at the most appropriate location will be monitored and progress or constraints will frequently be reported, also to the service providers to upgrade approaches and learn lessons. After reintegration follow-up support, including if required social assistance, schooling support, therapy, job counselling, income generation support and business advice, or (further) vocational training will be extended for approximately a half to one year.

Justification:

Result: The current general practice is that victims are referred to services providers without a case conference (defining their needs) or consideration of which service provider could deliver the most appropriate services in terms of quality, time and location. A coordinated case management system coupled with a case conference method is deemed necessary by the main stakeholders and the Action will pilot the implementation in various provinces for later extension throughout the whole country.

Result: The Government, supported by the main stakeholders, has established a national Task Force on combating trafficking in humans. This body has the mandate to develop a national system for referrals of victims. However, up to now no efforts are initiated to develop a national coordinated system for service delivery. The Action will develop and pilot coordinated systems for legal support, shelter and care, social and vocational skill building and reintegration, including social readjustment, family support or income generation activities.

Result: The piloted national coordination system for service delivery, if appropriate will be recommended for country wide incorporation and the system will be applied country wide. The Actions’ beneficiaries will be referred to professional operating service providers which are part of the coordinated system through the national referral system. Beneficiaries will be assisted to get shelter, recover, to go back to school or to acquire the skills to earn a decent income and will be enabled to reintegrate in society.

Action 3 Specific Activities

Activity	Rationale	Implementers’ roles
<p>3.1 National coordination system for victim assistance: The Project will assist in the creation of a Unit or Office responsible for implementing a pilot project of he national coordination system for victim identification, rescue and support services.</p>	<p>The creation of a national coordination and referral system is at the core of the Project.</p>	<p>The Project will actively assist in the creation of a Unit or Office.</p>
<p>3.2 Victim assistance: Service providers will be strengthened and enabled to provide professional services to project beneficiaries, including legal support, psycho-social counselling, shelter, life skills, vocational training, business skill and support for sustainable livelihood income generation.</p>	<p>Provision of services to beneficiaries is at the core of the project.</p>	<p>Project Team coordinates the provision of services through the Partners’ members and affiliates.</p>

<p>3.2.1 Delivery Legal Assistance: Specialised service providers will be enabled to deliver legal assistance to beneficiaries.</p> <p>3.2.2 Delivery Shelter and Care: Specialised service providers will be enabled to deliver shelter, medical, therapeutic, social/life skills and care to beneficiaries.</p> <p>3.2.3 Delivery Vocational Skills Training: Specialised service providers will be enabled to deliver skill training to beneficiaries.</p> <p>3.2.4 Delivery Reintegration Activities: Specialised service providers will be enabled to deliver reintegration activities, including social support, family tracing, community mobilisation, job counselling, small business advice and support, etc.</p> <p>3.2.5 Support to Seasonal Migrants: Specialised service providers will be enabled to provide support to seasonal migrant families, including income generation activities, job counselling, small business advice and support, etc.</p> <p>3.2.6 Networking Meetings: Regular meetings with the existing VTF and EDVP networks of NGOs in various regions in the country will be held in order to maintain the function of these networks.</p>		
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1.8 Methodology

1.8.1 Methods of implementation and reasons for the proposed methodology;

The three main Actions each have their specific methodology:

Action 1: Strengthening of the Institutional Framework

The Lead Partner and other Partners do not have the mandate or are in any position to enforce the changes promoted. It is the responsibility of the Government to take action to strengthen the institutional framework. Lobby and advocacy are thus the logical methods to achieve the objectives for this Action.

Action 2: Capacity Building and Empowerment

The Lead Partner is mandated by its members and has the means to provide training courses to service provider staff in order to increase the capacity of service providers to a professional level. Although many learning institutes exist in Cambodia no such institute combines the expertise the 24 members of the coalition can bring in, both on project management and technical skills. However, some areas are beyond the capacity of the coalition or members, or they lack the time to invest, and for covering these areas an agreement has been made with the Panashstra University to assign lecturers with academic credentials. Similarly, the psycho-social counselling training requires very experienced and academically trained professionals which none of the members employs. It is therefore that since 2005 a cooperation agreement is made with the South-east Asia Child Project, based in the USA and affiliated with the Virginia university, to deliver the therapy training.

The peer support by female survivors to beneficiaries can only be delivered by such survivors as they are the peers and will be able to empower the beneficiaries. However, COSECAM host, finances and facilitates the activities of the peer group.

Action 3: Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration

The Action project staff will coordinate the development of the national coordination system for service delivery and facilitate the piloting and implementation of the system. However, the service providers – predominantly members or affiliates of the Partners – possess the required capacity to deliver the services. The main methodology for this Action is thus the facilitation of service delivery through the members and affiliates.

1.8.2 Where the action is the prolongation of a previous action, explain how the action is intended to build on the results of this previous action;

The Action is not an extension of a previous EU funded action, but some components or activities which are currently being implemented by COSECAM or its Partners will be continued under the Action. These are the lobby and advocacy activities of COSECAM's Advocacy program, the studies which will build upon the strong existing information base through previous research, the capacity building training courses for NGO staff, and the Girls Speak Out women empowerment project which provides a perfect platform for peer support to female beneficiaries. Furthermore, activities under the Action will build upon the work approaches and community networks established by the Partners Chab Dai and Ockenden Cambodia in the area covered by these actors.

1.8.3 Where the action is part of a larger programme, explain how it fits or is coordinated with this programme. Please specify the potential synergies with other initiatives, in particular from the EC;

Although the Action is a on itself standing project it is complementary to the Combating Trafficking in Persons project of the Asia Foundation (Partner) which is aimed predominantly at support to the Government, while the Action is aimed predominantly at support to the civil society organisations operating in the country to address trafficking and smuggling in humans. This complementarity was precisely the reason to invite the Asia Foundation to become a Partner so that cooperation will be facilitated.

One of COSECAM's members, Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP), is implementing a EU-financed legal assistance project, which will be integrated in the Action without taken over the responsibility for its implementation by CDP. Another member of COSECAM, the Health Center for Children (HCC) is implementing an EU-funded project on trafficking in Cambodia. Both organisations are active members of COSECAM and their activities will be incorporated in the Action as far as feasible and sensible.

1.8.4 Procedures for follow up and internal/external evaluation;

- **Monitoring** and internal evaluation of Action activities procedures will be designed in the Project Monitoring Plan, but should include internal reviews at least twice a year.
- A **Mid-Term Evaluation** will be conducted half-way through the lifetime by (a group of) professional evaluators, including at least one national, to determine whether the Action is on track, what lessons are learnt and to make recommendations for the remaining part of the Action.
- A **Final Evaluation** will be conducted during the last two months of the Action by (a group of) professional evaluators, including at least one national, to determine to what extend objectives have been achieved, what the impact of the Action was on the development of the institutional framework, the capacity building of staff, the service delivery and the improvement of livelihoods of beneficiaries.

1.8.5 Description of the role and participation in the action of the various actors (local partner, target groups, local authorities, etc.), and the reasons for which these roles have been assigned to them;

The following actors will participate and play a role in the action:

Partners

- COSECAM will take a lead in the Action and not only assign its Advocacy & Research staff, but also its Training program staff to the implementation of the activities. Although the Action will be managed by a project team, the coalition director and program advisor will provide guidance and direction for this large project. Furthermore, COSECAM's member organisations will play the most important role to deliver the victim assistance and arrange for the sensitization and provide support to communities to strengthen protection mechanisms.
- Ockenden Cambodia is a Partner in the Action and will through its two NGO affiliates and several community-based organisations cover the three provinces in the north where they currently are implementing their activities.
- Chab Dai is a Partner in the Action and will cover the four provinces in the east where they are exploring to expand their activities. Furthermore, their 8 member organisations will join COSECAM's members in providing victim assistance.

Associate

- The Asia Foundation will take a lead in the development and support to its functioning of the 'national Task Force on combating trafficking'; this is among the objectives of their current Combating Trafficking in Persons project.
- The Anti-Trafficking and Migration Office (AT&M) of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth will be invited to function as the national referral body. The AT&M Office is currently mandated to function as such but lacks the human and material resources to do so effectively.
- The MSME project (Cambodia's rural micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises), implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. and sponsored by USAID, has accepted an associate link with the Action. Economic Development for Vulnerable People, the fifth component of the MSME is implemented by COSECAM.

Partners' Member or Affiliate NGOs

- Coalition members of COSECAM and Chab Dai, and the affiliates of Ockenden Cambodia will execute most activities of the Action, such as service delivery to beneficiaries, sensitization and other attitude and behaviour changing activities, reintegration and follow-up activities. These local organisations are currently providing the same services but outside any coordinated system and not always in appropriate or adequate ways; despite this these organisations are well placed to deliver the services after have been capacitated by the Action.

Local Actors

- Provincial, district and commune officials and community leaders and activists will cooperate with the Action to identify and refer victims, to assist law enforcers in apprehension of perpetrators and to develop local protection mechanisms. To some extent this is already happening in some places but for lack of a national coordinated system of referrals the effect is little. This might change with the establishment of a national coordinated referral system.

Beneficiaries as Participants

- Female beneficiaries who join the Girls Speak Out group will provide peer support to others in the group. One of the objectives of the GSO group is precisely this kind of peer support.

Applicant:

- ICCO is the applicant and provides a supportive role throughout the project. Locally through its Representative Office with expatriate experts in law, management and psycho-social counselling available, besides its network of local partner-ngo's relevant to the project. Through the HQ in Utrecht assistance will be provided in the preparation of the project, monitoring via visits, and reporting. ICCO will also establish ToR for midterm and final evaluation. Finally ICCO takes a share in the project by contributing financially.

1.8.6 Team proposed for implementation of the action (by function: there is no need to include the names of individuals here);

1. Project Coordinator: leading the Action
2. Project Officer in charge of Action 1 and 2
3. Project Officer in charge of Action 3
4. Administrator
5. Finance Officer
6. Accountant
7. Driver
8. Coalition staff, including Director and 8 program staff, (expatriate) Program Advisor and support staff: implementation of Action activities.

1.8.7 Main means proposed for implementation of the action (equipment, tools...)

Two vehicles, one pick-up double cab 4x4 for field visits and one pick-up single cab, to be used for transportation of:

- Project and Partner staff;
- Beneficiaries and accompanying care takers ;
- Materials for the Actions.

Computer equipment to be used for:

- Nine laptop computers with accessories for project staff (6 persons at head quarters and 3 Partners' field staff). Laptops are chosen because most work is in the field);
- Printer for project office;
- Photocopier/scanner for project office.

Communication equipments to be used for:

- Mobile phones for each of the project and support staff (6 x).

1.9 Duration and action plan

The duration of the Action will be 36 months, exclusive 2 months prior to the Action for start-up and preparation phase (not budgeted). The table below shows the action plan for the three Actions globally, including the Exit phase.

ACTION 1: STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK													
Month	Year 1												Implementing Body
	Semester 1						Semester 2						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1: Cooperation with the National Taskforce													Project staff + Cosecam's Adv staff
Activity 1.2: Working conditions of migrants													
1.2.1 Consultation													Project staff + partner members' staff
1.2.2 Develop recommendations													
1.2.3 Lobby for implementation													
Activity 1.3: Conducting studies													
1.3.1 Review legislation on trafficking & migration													Project staff with professional researchers
1.3.2 Assess Situation of Victims													
1.3.3 Research in less explored areas													
1.3.4 Tactics of Traffickers													
1.3.5 Research: topics not yet													
Activity 1.4: Strengthening Protection Mechanisms													Project staff + Cosecam's Adv staff
ACTION 2: CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT													
2.1 Capacity needs assessment													Cosecam's IHRD staff
2.2 Training Program													
2.2.1 Project Management Training													Cosecam's IHRD staff + lecturers Panashtra University + NGO Experts
2.2.2 Project Implementation Training													
2.2.3 Psycho-social counselling Trainings													SACP Volunteers
2.3 Empowerment of Victims													
2.3.1 Organize Workshops													Cosecam's Adv staff supporting the Girls Speak Out Group to manage themselves
2.3.2 Peer education													
2.3.3 Exchange visits													
2.3.4 Retreat													
4 Support Local Response													Project staff + partner members' staff
ACTION 3: PROTECTION, RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION													
3.1 National Coordination System of Victim Assistance													Project staff
3.2 Victim Assistance													
3.2.0 Preparations													Project staff
3.2.1 Delivery legal assistance													Partner members' staff
3.2.2 Delivery shelter and care													
3.2.3 Delivery voc. skill training													
3.2.4 Delivery reintegration act.													
3.2.5 Support to seasonal migrants													
3.2.6 Network meetings													Cosecam's EDVP staff

ACTION 1: STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK					
Semester	Year 2		Year 3		Implementing Body
	1	2	1	2	
Activity 1.1: Cooperation with the National Taskforce					Project staff + Cosecam's Adv staff
Activity 1.2: Working conditions of migrants					
1.2.3 Lobby for implementation					Project staff + Cosecam's Adv staff
Activity 1.3: Conducting studies					
1.3.2 Assess Situation of Victims					Project staff with professional researchers
1.3.3 Research in less explored areas					
1.3.5 Research: topics not yet					
Activity 1.4: Strengthening Protection Mechanisms					Project staff + Cosecam's Adv staff
ACTION 2: CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT					
2.2 Training Program					
2.2.1 Project Management Training					Cosecam's IHRD staff + lecturers Panashtra University + NGO Experts
2.2.2 Project Implementation Training					
2.2.3 Psycho-social counselling Trainings					SACP Volunteers, ICCO Expert
2.3 Empowerment of Victims					
2.3.1 Organize Workshops					Cosecam's Adv staff supporting the Girls Speak Out Group to manage themselves
2.3.2 Peer education					
2.3.3 Exchange visits					
2.3.4 Retreat					
4 Support Local Response					Project staff + partner members' staff
ACTION 3: PROTECTION, RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION					
3.2 Victim Assistance					
3.2.1 Delivery legal assistance					Partner members' staff
3.2.2 Delivery shelter and care					
3.2.3 Delivery voc. skill training					
3.2.4 Delivery reintegration act.					
3.2.5 Support to seasonal migrants					
3.2.6 Network meetings					Cosecam's EDVP staff
Exit phase					Project staff

The activities regarding the management have not been included in this workplan (as not officially an activity), however, it is in those activities that ICCO plays an important role.

2. EXPECTED RESULTS

2.1 Expected impact on target groups/beneficiaries

Indicate how the action will improve:

2.1.1 The situation of target groups/beneficiaries

- **Actual victims** of trafficking or migration: They will have received legal services if needed, recovery services, including medical (e.g. HIV treatment) and therapeutic counselling, shelter and care which will have enabled them to recover from their experiences. They also will have received the rehabilitation and reintegration services described below. This will have resulted in reintegration into society, being enabled to return to school if at school age or to generate income through decent work if older, and in that manner improve their livelihood, regain self-confidence and respect by the community they again have become part of.
- **Persons at risk** of trafficking or irregular migration, including seasonal migration to hazardous work areas, in particular children and youth: They will have received shelter and care, social skills and vocational training, and generally being protected from exploitation. They will have been enabled to return home or to any place of their choosing to become reintegrated into society, to return to school if at school age or to generate income through decent work if older, and in that manner improve their livelihood, regain self-confidence and respect by the community they again have become part of.
- **Youths** without jobs and therefore at risk in their communities: They will have been enabled to learn a skill and through apprenticeships or self-employment being able to generate income and in that manner improve their and their families livelihood, regain self-confidence and respect by their community.

2.1.2 The technical and management capacities of target groups and/or any partners where applicable.

- **Trainees** of project management, project implementation and technical skills, including psycho-social counselling: They will have improved their capacity and will have been enabled to improve the operation of their agency or programs, or to provide better services. This will have lead to more satisfaction with work and might have increased their income level.
- **Officials, Community members and others** who received information to improve their protection mechanisms: They will have been encouraged, motivated and received knowledge to protect the people they are responsible for better. This might have resulted in gaining the respect of the communities they are part of.

2.2 Concrete outputs

Trainees

- 90 managerial staff trained on project management
- 90 field staff trained on project implementation
- 60 social workers trained on psycho-counselling
- 60 lawyers received training on strengthening protection mechanism

Empowerment events

- 15 workshops on “Girls Speak Out”.
- 5 victim girls present on a radio show
- 3 workshops with 150 high school female students
- 300 participants aware of new developments in human trafficking and migration

Beneficiaries

- 3369 beneficiaries will have received rehabilitation and/or reintegration services
- 100 victims of trafficking will have received legal services

Publications

- 1 manual on rehabilitation and reintegration
- 1 report of CCM pilot project
- 3 studies on situational assessment of (potential) victims
- 2 studies on identification of innovative methods to address trafficking
- 1 study on current legislation on trafficking and illegal migration

2.3 Multiplier effects

The Action is intended ultimately to cover the whole country with a coordinated system of referral and service delivery. However, this can not be anticipated to be accomplished in a mere 3 years. It is anticipated that after the end of the Action the referral and service delivery activities will continue and ultimately will cover the whole country and be provided to a majority of victims of trafficking and irregular migration. The Action might become a model for efforts in other countries, in the region and beyond.

The capacity building activities will after the end of the Action be continued by the coalition or delegated to a relevant learning institute. It is anticipated that through this effort the capacity of the service providers and their staff will reach a professional level which need be maintained at such a level after the end of the Action. This will remain a mandate of COSECAM. There is a possibility that if the Action results in success other areas of aid development, such as community development, the Actions’ model might be replicated or at least promoted by sponsors.

The female survivor empowerment through the Girls Speak Out group and peer support is supposed to continue far beyond the end of the Action. However, this initiative is currently still in its early stages and the Action might have provided the proper impetus to grow and go beyond the lifetime of the Action.

The Action as a whole comprises an approach whereby individual service providers and NGOs cooperate closely to deliver services to victims in collaboration with a newly introduced government policy body (Task Force on combating trafficking). This is a model that could be taken over by other fields or in other countries after the end of the Action.

2.4 Sustainability

2.4.1 The financial aspect (how will activities be financed when the grant ends?)

The activities under the Action can be grouped into two parts: (1) Those that are temporarily efforts needed to achieve (2) the sustainable activities which will continue after the Action has ended. The first category includes all activities under Action 1 (Strengthening institutional framework) and Action 2 (Capacity Building and Empowerment) although some interventions might need or are worth to be continued as well but for different purposes. For example, the institutional framework is needed to introduce and get anchored the prevention and protection measures, the coordinated systems and the policies needed to improve law enforcement. Once strengthened these institutions should remain strong enough to be maintained without special interventions. Similarly, the project training series is meant to build a core of professionals among the service providing agencies and the built capacity will last until most of the current mostly young staff is retired or has moved to other fields. However, specialised training like child-friendly approaches or counselling therapies might needed be continued because the Action life-time is likely not long enough to achieve a 'critical mass' of practitioners who would instil proper attitudes or transfer skills to other nationals. On the other hand an activity like the Girls Speak Out should be enabled to continue as only peers can provide the support and inevitably the turnover in the group will be high.

The latter examples of 'temporary' but desirable activities are not new and only for the time being incorporated in the Action for practical reasons and to make the action comprehensible. COSECAM's long-term programme includes specialised training and empowerment interventions, and will be financed through its core funding.

Action 3 fits fully in the 'sustainable activities' which should continue after the Action. This is the service delivery to victims in order for them to be able to recover, return home, learn a job for generating income and become integrated in their community. First it is expected/hoped that indeed the achievement of the Action will be a significant reduction in the number of trafficked and smuggled victims so that the number of service deliveries needed also would have been reduced (This can not be guaranteed because of the short lifetime of the Action and the efforts required by other agencies and especially the Government to significantly reduce trafficking – efforts which are beyond the control of the Action). Secondly, under the Action not all service deliveries to victims will be covered. There are existing interventions and sponsors providing funds for such efforts. It might be expected that these funds will remain available after the Action has ended. It should be noted that the Action not was designed to takeover all service provision and delivery. The Actions' role is more to allow service delivery take place in a coordinated and professional manner, setting an example and putting the proper mechanisms in place for continuation.

2.4.2 Institutional level (Will structures allowing the activities to continue be in place at the end of the action? Will there be local "ownership" of action outcomes?)

As stated in the last paragraph of the section above putting the proper mechanisms for sustainable development in place is the role of the Action. This said it might turn out that the time available to embed the proposed structures, but even more to change attitudes and behaviour of responsible officials and law enforcers, or prosecutors and judges, is too short and that prolongation of the promotion is needed to get the institutions really anchored through attitude and behaviour change. Fortunately, the Action is not the only effort to put the structure in place. Although the current Combating Trafficking in Persons project of the Asia Foundation has even a lifetime of only two years extension might be possible. Other relevant projects with longer lifetimes are the regional programme funded by the Australian Government to combat trafficking (ARTIP) and the project that aims to improve law enforcement from within the Ministry of Interior, with is supported by UNICEF, World Vision and others and which has recently entered its second phase. The Action coordinates and collaborates with all these and other initiatives which makes it

more likely that the results will be lasting and have become an integral part of government policy and action. The chance that the outcomes of the Action will be ‘owned’ by the Government and Cambodian society is furthermore enhanced by the fact that it is the Government which established the national Task Force on combating trafficking in persons. This Task Force mechanism is at the core of the Action therewith making the outcomes locally owned.

2.4.3 Policy level where applicable (What structural impact will the action have - e.g. will it lead to improved legislation, codes of conduct, methods, etc?)

The whole point of the Action as it is proposed is to have a structural impact on the institutional framework that regulates law enforcement (including for trafficking) and migration issues. Also the national coordination of the case management system through decentralised implementation and the national coordinated system of service delivery to victims are new structures and outcomes of the Action. The Action will make all efforts possible to ‘get everybody on board’ and a good trend is set by the current Partnerships, the association with the Anti-Trafficking & Migration Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth and other supporting agencies (including but not limited to UNICEF, ILO, UNIAP)

Given political stability in the country and region, no major catastrophes and continued political will to address trafficking and migration issues the likely structural impact of the Action would be an improved institutional framework for anti-trafficking and irregular migration measures, prevention and protection of (young) people at risk of trafficking or smuggling and exploitation. Furthermore, the likely impact of the Action on the capacity of service providers would be significant in terms of standardization of practices, ethics, empowerment of victims (in particular of women), child-friendly approaches and above all professionalism.

The impact on the beneficiaries, their families and communities might not represent a policy level but nevertheless it would have significant effect on village life in terms of people feeling more secure and having more trust in local officials and law enforcers. Although the number of beneficiaries not can be very high given the available resources and timeframe it is to be expected that most of the about 3,500 beneficiaries will be dispersed over the whole country after their reintegration. Statistics are not yet available but beneficiaries will return to an estimated 10% of all villages – which more likely than not are the villages where people feel unprotected and where their children are vulnerable for traffickers and smugglers. The impact on rural village life might therefore have a much higher effect than could be expected if regarding the impact on beneficiaries in isolation.

Similarly, the impact on beneficiaries in terms of livelihood improvement might have a positive effect on village economies. It is reported that returning migrants and trafficking victims are perceived as being ‘losers’ who just return because they did not have another option. The skills learned leading to sustainable income and successful micro-enterprises started might correct this misconception and set an example for others in the villages.

All in all, the investment through the Action in terms of sustainable structures and livelihoods would not be wasted and surely not be high if looked at individual beneficiaries. The total amount of €2,500,000 divided by the total number of beneficiaries who received benefits would be equal to €715 – small sum if seen what would have been achieved. Not only exist and improved structure for law enforcement and protection, but approximately 3,000 of the about 3,500 survivors who have been given the capacity and means to sustain themselves do indeed generate sufficient income for themselves and their family members and are not longer a (financial) burden for the society¹⁶.

¹⁶ COSECAM’s project Victims of Trafficking Vocational Training Scholarship Fund (VTF) – listed on the USAID website as best practice – got a success rate in terms of 6 months sustainable income generating of 82%.

2.5 Logical framework

Please see Annex A

3 BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

Please see Annex B (worksheet 1)

4 EXPECTED SOURCES OF FUNDING

Please see Annex B (worksheet 2)

II. THE APPLICANT

1. IDENTITY

Full legal name :	Stichting Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelings-samenwerking (Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation)
Acronym :	ICCO
Legal Entity Sheet number ¹⁷	6000055831
The following cells have to be filled in only if has changed since the Concept Note was submitted.	
Official address: ¹⁸	
Postal address:	
Telephone number: Country code + city code + number	
Fax number: Country code + city code + number	
E-mail of the Organisation:	
Website of the Organisation:	
Contact person for this action :	Mr. Ad Ooms, Coordinator Institutional Donor Programme Mr. Sjoerd Haagsma, programme officer Cambodia Ms. Anja Ligterink, programme officer Institutional Donor Programme
Contact person's email address :	ad.ooms@icco.nl anja.ligterink@icco.nl

Any change in the addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers and in particular e-mail, must be notified in writing to the European Commission. The European Commission will not be held responsible in case it cannot contact an applicant.

2. BANK DETAILS

Before the grant contract is signed, the applicants selected will have to supply a financial identification form using the model in Annex E to the Guidelines for applicants, certified by the bank where the payments are to be made.

¹⁷ If the applicant has already signed a contract with the European Commission

¹⁸ If not in one of the countries listed in section 2.1.1(1) of the Guidelines, please justify its location.

3. DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT

3.1 When was your organisation founded and when did it start its activities?

ICCO was established in 1964 and is currently one of the leading Dutch development organisations (www.icco.nl). It successfully manages an annual grant of 110 million euros from the Dutch government, as well as projects amounting to about 14 million euros per year funded by the EC, EDF, DFID, UNDP and ECHO.

ICCO's activities have been strongly expanded since the merger with DIA (Dutch Interchurch Aid) and DOG (Dienst over Grenzen) in 2000. The added value of the merger was in integrating expertise on food and nutrition, emergency operations and providing technical expertise to partner organisations.

Since 2006 ICCO is the leading partner in the ICCO Alliance with five more Dutch development organisations: KerkinActie (Bureau for International Projects of the Global Ministries of the Uniting Protestant Churches in the Netherlands), Edukans, Oikocredit, Prisma and Share People. The Alliance submitted a joint Business plan for the years 2007 – 2010 which was approved by the Dutch Minister of Development Co-operation to the amount of EURO 525 million. ICCO works – in its international development work – closely together with KerkinActie and the other four partners.

3.2 What are the main activities of your organisation at present?

ICCO supports over 1100 projects implemented by more than 800 partner organisations in 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. ICCO is expanding its role besides financier as capacity builder, broker, and actor in the field of lobbying and advocacy. ICCO also actively links its southern partners with local communities, civil society groups and companies in the Netherlands.

In the long term, ICCO strives for the structural reduction of poverty and the realisation of internationally recognised human rights. Poverty manifests itself primarily in the South, but has its causes in both the South and the North. For this reason, ICCO seeks on the one hand to make a relevant contribution to structural poverty alleviation in developing countries, and on the other hand to promote structures, systems and processes that contribute globally to a more equitable distribution of prosperity and power. These long-term objectives have been elaborated into three policy themes and since 1 January 2007, have resulted in the corresponding three thematic departments responsible for project management: **Fair Economic Development, Democratisation & Peace Building, and Access to Basic Services**. These departments are supported by a specialised **Research and Development Department**, and relations with institutional donors are maintained by an additional specialised **institutional donor unit**.

1. **Fair economic development** aims at small producers, self-employed people and employees. Further development of local and international market chains, the development of quality standards and cooperation with the business community and providing financial services is part of ICCO's strategy. New is the cooperation in the field of micro financing between ICCO, Oikocredit and the Rabobank in *TerraFINA*; and the establishment of iNAX, a digital market place for small rural producers.
2. **Democratisation & Peace Building** is aimed at creating a sustainable peaceful environment in 14 regions. The three major conditions for such a safe environment are: conflict transformation, legal security and democratisation. In ICCO's methodology this three issues play a major role. The deployment of local human rights organisations, unions, churches and other religious organisations is essential for ceasing conflict and reconstituting society.
3. **Access to Basic Services** is both a condition for human survival and a means of development. Access to good quality basic education, clean drinking water, food security, basic healthcare and a society equipped to deal with HIV/AIDS have major attention in this theme.

Underlying these policy themes are principles of gender, relationships with partners in the south, HIV/Aids, and human rights.

ICCO boosts the effects of its financing activities and focuses on thematic issues by actively participating in national (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs), European (Aprodev) and international (World Council of Churches) networks. This allows ICCO to reach more people and to exert more influence on governments and other institutions.

According to ICCO supporting people and organisations in the South must go together with changes in our part of the world the North. Public information and influencing policy-making in the Netherlands and Europe are essential tools to achieve this. ICCO participates in the Netherlands in the Bureau for Policy-making and Development Co-operation (Bureau Beleidsvorming Ontwikkelingssamenwerking; BBO). At the European level, policy influencing and policy-making is carried out within the Aprodev network (the European Association of Protestant Development Organisations), VOICE, EuronAid, ACT International, etc.

Since May 2005 ICCO chairs the Dutch NGO-EU Network. The Dutch NGO-EU Network was founded in 1975, and the secretariat is located at the Chairman's organisation. The Network has developed itself as the leading Network for NGO EU relations in The Netherlands. It provides its members with information on financing possibilities, calls, and organises workshops and is directly involved with the European Confederation of Development and Humanitarian aid NGO's – CONCORD - through its participation in the various working groups. Since January 2007 the network is integrated in PARTOS.

At the European level, policy influencing and policy-making is carried out within the Aprodev network (the European Association of Protestant Development Organisations), VOICE, EuronAid, ACT International, and CONCORD, Through its staff ICCO participates in the Board of Concord.

3.3 List of the management board / committee of your organisation

Supervisory Board :

Name	Nationality	Position	Years on the Board
Mr. D.Terpstra	Netherlands	Chairman	Since 01-2006
Mr. R. Veenstra	Netherlands	Treasurer	Since 01-2007
Mr. H. van Boggelen	Netherlands	Member of Board	Since 09-2006
Mr. H.C. Hak	Netherlands	Member of Board	Since 09-1999
Mr. Prof. Dr. E. de Jong	Netherlands	Member of Board	Since 09-2004
Mr. M.Verweij	Netherlands	Member of Board	Since 03-2001

Management Board :

Name	Profession	Nationality	Years in position
Mr. J.H. van Ham	General Director	Netherlands	Since 2001
Mr. J. Brüning	International Director	Netherlands	Since 2001
Mr. H.T.M. Derksen	Deputy director	Netherlands	Since 2004
Mrs. J. Booi	Member of Board	Netherlands	Since 2006

4. CAPACITY TO MANAGE AND IMPLEMENT ACTIONS

4.1 Experience of similar actions

Maximum 1 page per action. Please provide a detailed description of actions managed by your organisation over the past five years in the fields covered by this programme, taking care to identify for each action:

- 4.1.1 the object and location of the action
- 4.1.2 the results of the action
- 4.1.3 your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action
- 4.1.4 the cost of the action
- 4.1.5 donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

NOTE: This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient and stable experience of managing actions in the same sector and of a comparable scale to the one for which you are requesting a grant.

ICCO policy on trafficking of human beings

In 2004, ICCO established a policy paper on trafficking in human beings, titled “**Traffic in Women, a Rights-Based Approach**”, which contains the following elements:

1. ICCO advocates a rights-based approachⁱ and views traffic in women (TiW) as a severe violation of women’s human rights. TiW refers to situations where women are denied their fundamental rights such as the freedom to move, self-determination as workers and migrants, incl. to labour protection, as well as to physical and mental integrity and dignity. 2
2. ICCO views TiW as an undercurrent in the process of the feminisation of poverty and the feminisation of migration. Prevention of trafficking and support to trafficked persons should be addressed against this background. At the micro-level, prevention and support should encourage women’s access to livelihood and optimal mobility, rather than limiting them. ICCO promotes strategies on combating traffic in women that concentrate on the empowerment and self-determination of women. For this, participatory approaches are a prerequisite that actively involve women affected in the design and implementation of activities. *Behalf-ism*ⁱⁱ, stereotyping of women involved and hierarchies about the perfect victimsⁱⁱⁱ should be avoided.
3. ICCO accepts the UN-definition on traffic in human beings, as laid down in the Trafficking Protocol of the Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (2000)^{iv} as a step forward compared to earlier trafficking conventions. Central to the new definition is force and deceit, in the recruitment process and/or the slavery-like working conditions, in all forms of gender based labour or services, including sex work. The protocol urges states to: a) prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children (b) protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and c) promote co-operation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.” The Brussels Declaration of the EU (2002) endorses these UN views. In addition to the UN-protocol, ICCO adds slavery-like practices in marriage, including practices which occur in forms of servile and ritualistic marriage and commercially negotiated marriages as manifestations of TiW.
4. ICCO is aware of the limitations of the UN-definition as it is mainly a law-enforcement mechanism and less a human rights instrument. In this regard, ICCO advocates for supplementary human-rights centred instruments (legal, social, financial), which focus on the rights of trafficked persons. ICCO promotes that civil society organisations lobby towards their state governments to sign, ratify and implement relevant Human Rights instruments, incl. CEDAW, the UN Migrant Convention^v and the ILO

Convention on Forced Labour^{vi} and the application of the Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons^{vii}. Bilateral agreements on TiW should adopt similar principles. ICCO is concerned that a majority of states, particularly in the EU have not signed, ratified or applied these human rights instruments.

5. Trafficking is defined in the UN-Protocol as a (transnational organised) crime that violates the laws of the state and the human rights of trafficked persons as enshrined in laws. ICCO supports the prosecution of trafficking. ICCO is however concerned about the balance between a law-enforcement logic and a human-rights logic in this area. For an effective criminal investigation and prosecution process, the victims of the crime are necessary witnesses for the prosecution. However, insufficient and inadequate measures have been taken to ensure that victims are treated with respect and their safety is ensured. In many cases trafficked persons are treated as illegal migrants^{viii} and deported without the crime being investigated. ICCO is of the opinion that the human rights' protection of trafficked persons requires more attention in state policies and practices. Civil society organisations are important stakeholders in this, and need adequate support and recognition to play their role.
6. As trafficked persons can be as young as adolescents between the age of 10-18, ICCO is of the opinion that child-specific approaches against TiW are required. In relation to this, strategic co-operation between child-centred organisations that work against sexual and labour exploitation of minors and organisations against TiW are important.
7. ICCO condemns forced labour and slavery-like practices in all forms of productive and reproductive^{ix} labour, including sex work. ICCOs focus is on the (denial of the) right of women to leave the situation they are in. ICCO condemns the stigmatisation of sex workers, notably as it hampers inclusive^x ways of working on the issue of trafficking, effective strategies for prevention and support and the process of recovery^{xi} of trafficked persons. Stigmatisation is one important reason limiting women's freedom to leave forced prostitution.
8. To promote countervailing power on the issue of TiW, ICCO supports the self-organisation of persons affected by trafficking, i.e. organisations of trafficked persons or migrants in vulnerable situations.
9. ICCO advocates an integrated empowerment approach on the issue by its counterpart organisations. This combines lobby, advocacy and research on the one hand with prevention and direct assistance in support to trafficked persons and the process of recovery on the other hand, thus maximising its effects.
10. ICCO advocates a multi-level approach on the issue by its counterpart organisations, whereby experiences at micro-level are linked to national and international working relationships. The reason is that traffic in women is a multi-faceted and international phenomenon whereby national and international co-operation is of utmost importance. Exchange of experience and expertise, building alliances and international contacts, are a prerequisite and strengthen the effectiveness of the work. It may also prevent NGOs from working in isolation and increase the chances for policy improvements. It may also protect vulnerable NGOs against human rights violations from their government.
11. ICCO wants to take its responsibility as a civil society actor in the North as well. Dutch and European societies are important countries of destination where a large part of the human rights violations in the process of TiW takes place – due to a “demand” for the labour of trafficked persons. As such they are a direct and visible part of the trafficking problem and the solution. For this reason, together with knowledge institutions on TiW and to the extent possible, ICCO wants to contribute to better research & documentation of good and bad practices, improved practices, awareness raising and policy changes in the Netherlands. Focal issues are: *) the need to respect and protect the human rights of all trafficked persons, whether or not they are undocumented migrants; *) the need to protest against the one-sided criminal approach on trafficking that pays little attention to the process of recovery and as such increases the chances for re-victimisation; *) the need to sensitize employers, customers and consumers not to tolerate and accept goods & services that were produced or provided under slavery-like working conditions and hence the need to ensure proper labour standards, esp. in informal sectors; *) the need to fight a moralistic focus in working on trafficking that basically promotes an anti-

prostitution and anti-migration stance and therefore complicates a rights-based approach on trafficking.

12. To further promote a rights-based approach on Traffic in Women, ICCO invites other development aid agencies, churches and counterpart organisations to discuss this document at all levels and develop and implement it country-specifically.

Relation with (other) ICCO policy

TiW is a severe human rights violation and a consequence of adverse political and economic policies and developments. It is located at the intersection of ICCO's priority themes: 1) (the denial of) basic facilities and Economic, Cultural and Social rights, in particular sustainable work and income and 2) the lack of gender equity, the occurrence of conflict situations and the absence of proper governance (including corruption, ineffective judiciary, inappropriate laws). The insights gained in developing a rights-based approach on TiW will be used to further strengthen ICCO's policies on Democratisation and Peace Building, ICCO's policies on the promotion of Economic, Social and Cultural rights and gender equity.

ICCO's activities in this field in the past years

ICCO supports various programmes that contribute to fight against these human rights violations and strengthen the situation of the (young) women involved. Presently the Department for Democratisation and Peacebuilding, unit Asia, Europe and Pacific supports some 8 NGOs that are specialised on the issue and some 14 NGOs that work on it, as part of other (related) activities, mainly violence against women^{xii}. Several of these NGOs, like Worec in Nepal, the La Strada network in Eastern Europe, FFW in Thailand and CWDA in Cambodia, play a prominent role in their region or country in developing a rights-based, empowerment approach on TiW and COSECAM is of course actively in the field of combating trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. They are active in direct assistance, lobby & advocacy. An overview is available. As trafficking is an important undercurrent of labour migration processes, ICCO values labour rights and migrant organisations that work on this issue as well. Meanwhile, the activities in this field have also expanded to partners in the other continents, especially Latin America/Caribbean.

Apart from providing financial support to rights based initiatives, ICCO contributes to more knowledge exchange with and between partner organisations ('linking & learning') and capacity building (like strengthening a multilevel approach and lobby & advocacy). In this context, ICCO, together with one partner organisation from the Netherlands, the Foundation against Trafficking in Women – STV organised a partner consultation in February 2004. Fifteen 15 NGOs from Asia and Eastern & Western Europe deepened their conceptual understanding on the issue and developed strategies for more joint action. Despite different national contexts that influence the way how the issue of sex work is being addressed, there was common understanding about the importance of a 'rights based approach' (RBA) on TiW. There was general agreement that trafficked women's rights organisations require special attention, as they represent the interests and perspectives of the persons affected most adequately. An earlier version of this position paper played an instrumental role in the discussions. The final document is based on the outcome of the discussions held.

At the consultation a joint lobby-statement was developed on the need to apply human rights standards in the process of recovery. As a follow-up ICCO, together with STV and other issue-organisations in the Netherlands and ICCO's Asian and East European partner organisations, will further lobby to get these accepted at governmental and EU-level.

In 2004, as a result of the conference, ICCO has been instrumental, together with the Dutch Foundation against Trafficking in Women (La Strada Netherlands), in initiating a study on Trafficking and consequently the publication of a report, titled: *"If our skirt is torn, ...": Safe return and social inclusion of victims of traffic in human beings. An Inventory of neglected aspects in ten European and Asian countries.* This publication is available upon request.

At the same time, it was decided to have a follow up consultation for the same participants in November 2004. During this conference, the results of the report were discussed and it became clear that a focus on re-socialisation and finding employment for the returnees is important, because from the report, it became apparent that re-trafficking is a major problem. Following this, all the organisations decided to focus in the coming years on re-socialisation and employment for the victims of trafficking.

In 2005, trafficking of women was addressed regionally, and countries of origin worked together on prevention, support and reintegration. In Europe, organisations against trafficking of women have been working together intensively for years in the La Strada network, which was formally registered as an independent European network in 2005 and to which ICCO contributes financially.

This has created an organisation with strong legitimacy thanks to its knowledge and experience in different countries, which can convincingly expose the problems of victims internationally. Main focus is on Eastern Europe. ICCO supports La Strada International as well as La Strada Moldova.

Trafficking of women is also a growing problem in Vietnam. Vietnamese women are sold in China for forced marriage and labour. Many women and children who are sold come from vulnerable, low income groups and/or ethnic minority groups. In Vietnam, ICCO supported a project that carries out prevention activities by drawing more attention to women and child trafficking in (local) government policy, greater awareness of women and child trafficking in villages and strengthening of the position of women. The leader of an ICCO partner in Nepal was appointed special rapporteur on women's rights for the UN. Also the COSECAM NGO Coalition in Cambodia addressing sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia is an important partner.

At the global level, ICCO supports the GAATW (Global Alliance Against Trafficking) in Bangkok and special initiatives in this field through the World Council of Churches, such as CEC (Conference of European Churches) in Brussels and Geneva and the CCME (Christian Action and Networking Against Trafficking).

In 2006, a successful campaign of an ICCO partner in Eastern Europe has resulted in a decrease in trafficking of women. In neighbouring countries, the number of Moldavian victims has decreased substantially. Also in Nepal, a partner organisation has reported a decrease in the number of trafficked women.

With the closer cooperation between ICCO and KerkinActie, especially their programme "Children at Risk", the knowledge in this field will certainly be enhanced in 2007 as both organisations play an active role in the combat against respectively the trafficking of women and of children. Since the reorganisation of ICCO, as per 1 January 2007 the theme migration/asylum and this particular sub-theme Trafficking have been incorporated in the thematic department "Democratisation and Peacebuilding".

Below, a summary is given of some of the most relevant projects that ICCO supports in this field.

Cambodia: NGO Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia 2002/01 –

1) the object and location of the action

The project supported is titled **NGO Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia**

The objectives of the programme are:

- To strengthen organisational capacity of member organisations, including legal service providers, shelter and care providers, human rights monitoring organisations and community development agencies, women's crisis centres, girls empowerment groups and networks
- To initiate coordinative programs and activities to address trafficking and migration problems, in particular for children and youth.
- To act as an agent of change and to advocate on the issues of child rights.
- To sensitise and activate national government agencies to implement programmes against trafficking as provisioned in the national plan of action against trafficking by the government.
- To address and advocate issues like trafficking, violence against women, peace, rights of women and children
- To facilitate and coordinate service provision to victims of trafficking and exploitation, such a legal support, shelter, medical and other care, vocational skill training and income generating activities.

2) the results of the action

The Coalition has achieved to date much of its main objectives, for example:

- The signing of an Agreement for Standards of Care with 5 Government Ministries and 24 NGOs.
- The conduct of various studies on situation of Victims and publication of study reports.
- The establishment of a girl-victim empowerment group (Girls Speak Out) which act as peer supporters.
- The facilitation of successful reintegration and income generation for more than 500 victims of trafficking with a success rate of 82% (at least one year reintegrated and sustainable income).
- The consultation of provincial and central NGOs about the National Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, culminating in a national conference, which recommendations were included in the final draft NPA.

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

Main donor, monitoring, etc.

4) the cost of the action

The total costs of the action are: €500.000,--

5) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO, KerkinActie: contribution €150,000

Other donors: Kinderpostzegels, USAID, AJWS and others.

La Strada International Association (NL290011) 1.1.2005 – 31.12.2006

1) the object and location of the action

The project supported is titled “La Strada International Co-ordination Centre, which is located in the Netherlands. This project has been supported from 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2006.

La Strada International Association (LSI) is a European anti-trafficking network of nine independent human rights NGOs in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, The Czech Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, the Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine.

The International La Strada Association will be directed at international networking, lobbying and public relations on behalf of the whole La Strada network, as well as on the co-ordination and harmonisation of the national campaigns and capacity building. In doing so, it will expand its relations with national and international governmental (EU and UN) structures and international organisations bodies. It will also provide training to other NGOs and offer a forum for NGOs on the issue of trafficking. Moreover, an international documentation centre will be housed and an international website will be established with linkages to all national La Strada websites.

2) the results of the action

As per 1 January 2005, LSI was officially registered and in the course of 2005, the Board has been selected, personnel recruited, and several board/assembly meetings have taken place.

The situation regarding trafficking was closely monitored, especially in Belarussia and Ukraine. LSI strongly invested in international cooperation and contacts, such as UN, OVSE, EU, OM, ILO, ECPAT and international NGO's. A platform has been initiated, where European NGO's exchange a lot of information on e.g. lobby, advocacy, prevention, education and direct victim support. The media have been actively sought, such as the BBC, MTV, a prevention campaign has started and training has been provided to targeted groups such as prosecutors, lawyers, police, teachers, social workers.

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

One of the main donors, monitoring, stimulated the establishment of LaStrada International Network to capacitate the lobby at international level.

4) the cost of the action

EURO 1,114.314

5) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO Contribution: EURO 290.000

Stichting Doen EURO 150.000

HIVOS EURO 150.000

King Boudain Foundation EURO 74.314

Other funding EURO 460.000

Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW) (TH026011)

1) the object and location of the action

The Global Alliance Against Traffic on Women (GAATW) is a network of non-governmental organisations and individuals from all regions of the world, who share a deep concern for the women, children and men whose human rights have been violated by the criminal practice of trafficking in persons. GAATW was established in 1994 in Bangkok during an international conference on migration. At present, there are more than 200 members.

GAATW is committed to work for changes in the political, economic, social and legal systems and structures which contribute to the persistence of trafficking in persons and other human rights violations in the context of migratory movements for diverse purposes, including security of labour and livelihood.

GAATW addresses the diverse issues arising from the trafficking in persons as currently defined in the Palermo Protocol. Within this framework, it addresses the core aspects of trafficking in persons: forced labour and services in all sectors of the formal and informal economy as well as the public and private organisation of work. Furthermore, GAATW promotes and defends the rights and safety of all migrants and their families against the threats of an increasingly globalised and informalised labour market.

Activities undertaken are in the field of : 1) research and training; 2) Advocacy; 3) Publication and communication; 4) information

2) the results of the action

Participatory analysis and research during 2005 – 2007 (currently ongoing). Thematic and regional consultations and research have therefore taken place. Workshops on e.g. concept clarity and research on e.g. health situation of trafficked women and adolescents; Feminist Participatory Action Research, methodology training, video training

Sharing of knowledge/skills/information: publication of a number of materials such as fact-sheets on Trafficking., a Handbook, Report on Providing Assistance to Trafficked Women,.

Video training for victims, producing short films documenting lives of victims..

Enhancement of the National Advocacy Project in Russia, Poland, Spain Indonesia, Nigeria, Nepal and Colombia (and some neighbouring countries)

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

One of the main donors, monitoring, etc.

4) the cost of the action

EURO 369.000

5) donors to the action (name, amount contribution)

ICCO EURO 150.000

Other donors EURO 219.000

MD017019 MOLDAVIA, Conference of European Churches: Workshop Education on Trafficking in Human Beings

1) the object and location of the action

Moldavia is among the poorest regions of Europe, suffering deeply from the symptoms of the economic transition. Women from Moldavia are among the largest groups of victims of trafficking.

Institutions in the country, including the churches, have become aware of the issue as a very pressing one. The Moldova Partnership Programme, organised by the WCC Eastern Europe Office, in its meeting in Chisinau April 25 -27, has set up a hub on the theme. In this hub, both church organisations and NGOs are cooperating to develop their work to counteract trafficking in women. An international exchange of good practices was perceived as a very useful tool to achieve results in this field.

A workshop on Trafficking was therefore held in September 2004, in Moldavia, together with the Orthodox Church, CAT, Moldovan Partnership Programme. The trafficking situation in Moldavia was addressed during this workshop, with the aim of developing a basic concept for churches and church-related organisations regarding trafficking in Moldavia. Establishment of a coordination platform on trafficking was envisaged as well as enhancement of regional cooperation between coordination platforms in other countries and between individual international networks.

2) the results of the action

- Exchange of information and experience, esp. in the field of an integrated approach (awareness, wellbeing, job opportunities, reintegration into society).
- Establishment of contacts and networks; development of a basic concept for churches; identification of victims and referral to relevant service institutions.
- Establishment of a platform in Moldavia, with churches, government and ngo's. It was agreed that there is a need for better communication and information for all involved.
- International cooperation with ngo's and churches will be established and a needs assessment took place. Agreements were made regarding the continuation of the cooperation.

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

Donor and organiser of the workshop

4) the cost of the action

EURO 19.800

5) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO EURO 19.800

ME019011 La Strada, Moldavia 2005-2007

1) *the object and location of the action*

The International Center la Strada Moldavia is a human rights non governmental organisation, established in 2004, that exists to counteract trafficking in persons, specifically women and children, in the republic of Moldova through prevention, assistance and lobby activities. It is a member of La Strada International Association.

Prevention activities comprise awareness, information and training

Assistance activities comprise victim identification, facilitated repatriation, facilitated access to re-integration services, to protection and justices, including through reaching out events, training and materials.

Lobbying activities comprise co-operation with policy makers and provision of specific recommendations, expertise, findings on the issue as well as information on international practices.

2) *the results of the action*

- Specialised training on different topics and target groups: social work for staff involved in working with victims of trafficking has taken place, specialised training on hot-line counselling, advocacy and lobby training, international human rights and other staff courses. Also training to trafficked persons and educators in school, etc.
- Cooperation with state structures and national NGOs: 14 meetings have taken place; several meetings with international NGOs, and EU, and cooperation with foreign NGOs.
- Meetings with la Strada Ukraine, Poland and International have taken place
- Extensive research on the trafficking situation has been undertaken and recommendations made for national plans
- A hotline has been in operation for potential migrants (3000 calls per year)
- A hotline for victims of trafficking (676 calls per year) is in operation and referral services have taken place.
- Publicity on trafficking and the situation in Moldavia through press conference, seminars, press articles, etc.

3) *your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action*

Main donor, monitoring, etc

4) *the cost of the action*

EURO 290.000

5) *donors to the action (name, amount contributed)*

ICCO EURO 290.000

Brazil: Sociedade de Defesa de Direitos Sexuais na Amazônia (NL403808611)

2006/08 – 2007/07

1) the object and location of the action

The project supported is titled Social re-integration of marginalized group(s) with the goal to create a fair sustainable way of living. Sociedade de Defesa de Direitos Sexuais na Amazônia (Sodireitos) is active in investigating human trafficking in the Amazon region of the state of Pará.

Sodireitos is active in guaranteeing sexual human rights for marginalized groups and human trafficking in general via investigation, mobilizations, networks, lobby and the stimulating of a relief network. The members of the administration and the staff members have many years' work experience on the grounds regarding sexual exploitation and human trafficking, relief of sexual abused women and girls, as also promotion of information and lobby about this subject.

Human trade, and in particularly the women, on the route from Brazil (via and from the region Belém Pará) and from the Dominican Republic to Surinam, ask for a common solution. In Surinam a large number Brazilian and Dominican women and young girls end up in the prostitution under exploitation circumstances in the interior. There is no cooperation agreement between the three countries on this matter.

2) the results of the action

- Network formed in the three mentioned countries
- Two organizations per country participated at the action investigation and in permanent contact with each other over the fight of the men trade. vb
- Twenty men that found themselves in a human trafficking situation or have returned in each of the three countries:
 - a) Cooperated with the investigation(s);
 - b) have visited the aid-organization (s)
 - c) Have spread information material to other members of target group.
- A collective analysis over the human trade between the three countries and possible interventions.
- A publication as a result of the investigation trial, spread under at least 500 strategic partners in each country.
- An international seminar with participation of governmental and non-governmental representatives of the three countries.

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

One of the donors, monitoring

4) the cost of the action

The total costs of the action are: €95.070

5) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO contribution: €19.570,--

Cordaid: €68.000,--

Ministry of Justice Brazil: €7.500,--

Brazil: Jepiara: Direitos Sexuais, direitos humanos (NP011021) 2002 - 2005

1) the object and location of the action

Jepiara is a network of 12 civil society organizations active in Brazil (North-East part). The object of the action is to aim at the opposing of sexual exploitation of children and younger persons, with specific attention for the opposing of trafficking in this action. There is little quantitative information available with regard to sexual exploitation and trafficking in North Brazil. In the most cases, girls (and boys) become abused already at young age (sexually). This has a result that in relatively many cases, these individuals at a later age end up in the prostitution. Belém, the capital of the poor federal state Pará, is the most important gateway for trafficked women from Brazil.

Goal is to fight sexual exploitation and trafficking by developing the following activities:

1. Opposing push factors
2. Information spreading
3. The opposing of injustice
4. Formation of (international) networks
5. Plan and strengthen of relief/ helping victims activities

2) the results of the action

A: per year at least three official documents of social authorities appeared and (local) authorities, for instance the lake years plan (PPA) with explicit attention for the problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation.

B: per year at least 30 women from the target group in favour for one of the micro finance programs.

C: between 2005 and 2007, at least 20 federations (of employers or employees) discuss the problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation with their members/ supporters.

E: between 2005 and 2007, 200 (potential) victims will receive the information material to relief/ help.

G: between 2005 and 2007 at least 200 schools spend directed attention at the prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation.

H-J: between 2005 and 2007, 5 example affairs of sexual exploitation and trafficking in the federal state Pará will become examined.

M-Q: At last five joint lobby interventions per year on (inter) national level.

R-Z: During the present project proposal (2005-2007) the number sexually exploited and trafficked girls and women that participate in self-help groups in Belém (around 100) have increased.

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

One of the main donors, monitoring

4) the cost of the action

The total costs of the action are: €375.000,--

5) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

Petrobras Brazil: €75.000,--

Cordaid: €200.000,--

ICCO: €100.000,--

Nepal: Community based programme (NP011021) 2002/01 – 2005/04

1) the object and location of the action

The project supported is titled Community based programme in the region of Kathmandu, Nepal. Our partner is the organization WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation Centre).

The objectives of the programme are:

- To strengthen organisational capacity of community groups, especially women's groups and networks
- To mobilise community groups as a change agent and to advocate on the issues of human rights and social justice
- To sensitise and activate local government to implement programmes against trafficking as provisioned in the national plan of action against trafficking by the government.
- To address and advocate issues like trafficking, violence against women, peace, rights of women and children
- To improve health, the nutritional status of women and children as well as the economic status of marginalised people.

2) the results of the action

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

Main donor, monitoring, etc.

4) the cost of the action

The total costs of the action are: €158.823,--

6) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO is the main donor for the total sum mentioned in 4).

Nepal: Community based programme (NP011061) 2005/05 – 2008/04

1) the object and location of the action

The project supported is titled Community based programme in the region of Kathmandu, Nepal. Our partner is the organization WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation Centre).

The objectives of the programme are:

- To strengthen organisational capacity of community groups, especially women's groups and networks
- To mobilise community groups as a change agent and to advocate on the issues of human rights and social justice
- To sensitise and activate local government to implement programmes against trafficking as provisioned in the national plan of action against trafficking by the government.
- To address and advocate issues like trafficking, violence against women, peace, rights of women and children
- To improve health, the nutritional status of women and children as well as the economic status of marginalised people.

2) the results of the action

Hereunder the targets for each activity for the programme period. The programme is on track regarding its results.

Activity 1. Strengthening CBOs

- a. Nine CBOs will implement community based activities in their VDC.
- b. About 50 women will receive leadership and team building training.

Activity 2. Development education

- a. 6 interaction programme with VDC and WG leader will be conducted.
- b. About 3000 women will directly benefit from mobile development education classes.

Activity 3. Community mediation

- a. 100 member of community mediation will receive refresher training on mediation.
- b. About 500 member of community mediation will be oriented by their pair.

Activity 4. Programme against trafficking

- a. 9 VDC level and DDC level task force against trafficking will be strengthen.
- b. 20 community level principle trainer will be mobilized to provide orientation, training on the issues of trafficking.

Activity 5. Advocacy and networking

- a. 50 member of CBOs will be trained on advocacy skill
- b. Advocacy plan on safe migration will be developed and activities will be implemented.
- c. Existing Network with different organisations will be strengthen.

Activity 6. Sustainable development

- a. 50 landless family will be involved in farming activities.
- b. 20 model farms will be strengthen.
- c. 50 women will be provided vocational skill training

3) your organisation's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action

Main donor, monitoring of the programme

4) the cost of the action

The total costs of the action are: €277.000,--

7) donors to the action (name, amount contributed)

ICCO/KIA: €277.000,--

4.2 Resources

Maximum 3 pages. Please provide a detailed description of the various resources which your organisation has access to, and in particular, of the following:

- 4.2.1 Annual income over the last three years, mentioning where applicable for each year, the names of the main financial backers and the proportion of annual income each has contributed.

Year(for the last three years)	Total amount (in EUR) (contracted amounts)	
	Public funds ¹⁹	Private funds
2003	122.153.000	6.055.000
2004	114.583.590	12.936.283
2005	120.094.639	23.312.782

Public funds: Amounts contracted 2003/2005 in EUR			
Source	2003	2004	2005
Dutch government (co-financing)	99.206.000	97.980.000	100.768.000
Dutch government Co-fin. Mini progr.	3.050.000	4.095.000	4.400.000
Dutch government (additional programmes)	0	887.000	2.876.000
Institutional donors (incl. EU)	19.897.000	11.621.590	12.001.000

Public funds: Source of funds and amounts for 2003/2005 (amount in EUR) (contracted amounts).. Audited accounts for 2006 are not available yet at the time of submission of this proposal.

4.2.2 Financial data. Please provide the following information on the basis of the profit and loss account and balance sheet of your organisation

(units x EURO 1000)

Year	Turnover or equivalent	Net earnings or equivalent	Total balance sheet or budget	Shareholders' equity or equivalent	Medium and long-term debt	Short-term debt (< 1 year)
2005	157.264	27	31.818	7.155	-	1.529
2004	141.332	- 947	29.029	6.936	-	1.326
2003	141.635	691	27.478	6.526	-	1.618

Any guarantees granted by third parties:

Netherlands' government allocates funds on an annual basis (based on a four-year plan; Long-term agreements with partners in the north provide ICCO with private funding . The business plan of the ICCO Alliance 2007 – 2010 has been approved by the Netherlands Government to the amount of EURO 525 million.

Any other factors demonstrating financial viability and any risks or uncertainties about implementation:

ICCO has an ISO certificate (9002), please also be referred to ICCO's Annual report 2005, page 16 regarding financial viability.

Furthermore, where the grant requested exceeds EUR 300 000, please provide the references of the external audit report established by an approved auditor. This obligation does not apply to international organisations nor to public bodies:

4.2.3 The number of full-time and part-time staff by category (e.g. number of project managers, accountants, etc), indicating their place of employment

Functions	Number	%
DEPUTY DIRECTORS AND DIRECTOR	5	2 %
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS/OFFICE DESKS	8	3 %
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL MANAGERS	6	2 %
PROJECT OFFICERS/POLICY OFFICERS	115	44 %
FINANCIAL OFFICERS	20	8 %
SECRETARIES/MANAGEMENT ASSISTANTS	28	11 %
OTHER SUPPORTING STAFF	79	30 %
TOTAL STAFF	261	100

4.2.4 Equipment and offices

ICCO is the owner of all office equipment necessary for its staff and resides since 2004 in the same building as KerkinActie, where offices are rented.

ICCO and CORDAID together run a joint consultancy firm – I/C Consult – to assist their partners in dealing with policy and management issues.

ICCO employs around 260 staff members at its HQ in the Netherlands and through KerkinActie, around 40 people are employed at the HQ. In almost 30 countries ICCO has established field offices and/or has seconded staff, primarily to enhance the capacity of its local partners. Field offices are established in Sudan, Eritrea, DRC, Madagascar, Cambodia. Since 2005, ICCO has started to build its field presence in Sudan by setting up a Sudan field office in Juba. This office currently employs 10 staff. Since 1 January 2007, ICCO has a field representative in Sudan, Khartoum.

4.2.5 Other relevant resources (e.g. volunteers, associated organisations, networks that might also contribute to implementation).

As explained above, ICCO works together in an Alliance of 5 organisations that has submitted jointly a Business Plan to the Dutch Government for the coming 4 years, which has been approved.

ICCO further boosts the effects of its financing activities and focuses on thematic issues by actively participating in national (PARTOS), European (Aprodev) and international (World Council of Churches) networks. This allows ICCO to reach more people and to exert more influence on governments and other institutions.

ICCO was in 2004 one of the founding members of PARTOS, the Branch association for Dutch Development NGO's (www.partos.nl). ICCO participates in the Netherlands in the Bureau for Policy-making and Development Co-operation (Bureau Beleidsvorming Ontwikkelingssamenwerking; BBO etc.

Since May 2005 ICCO chairs the Dutch NGO-EU Network. The Dutch NGO-EU Network was founded in 1975, and the secretariat is located at the Chairman's organisation. The Network has developed itself as the leading Network for NGO EU relations in The Netherlands. It provides its members with information on financing possibilities, calls, and organises workshops and is directly involved with the European Confederation of Development and Humanitarian aid NGO's – CONCORD - through its participation in the various working groups. Since January 2007 the network is integrated in PARTOS.

At the European level, policy influencing and policy-making is carried out within the Aprodev network (the European Association of Protestant Development Organisations), VOICE, EuronAid, ACT International, and CONCORD, Through its staff ICCO participates in the Board of Concord.

NOTE: This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient resources to implement an action of the scale of the one for which you are requesting a grant.

5. OTHER APPLICATIONS MADE TO EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS, THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF) AND EU MEMBER STATES

5.1 Grants, contracts and loans obtained over the last three years from European Institutions, the EDF and EU Member States. The applicant may list only actions in the same field as this proposal

Country of intervention	EC budget line, EDF or EU Member States	Amount (EUR)	Year obtained
Cambodia, TPO <i>“Improving the situation for disadvantaged groups in rural Cambodia: a capacity building approach to community mental health care”</i>	ONG/PVD/2004/095/499	EURO 1.036.701,07	2005
Peru, Movimiento Manuela Ramos <i>“Helping to Improve Rural Young People’s Sexual and Reproductive Health”</i>	SANTE/2005/100-416	EURO 1.883.172	2005
Russian Federation, Denal <i>“Psycho Social and medical rehabilitation programme for victims of war in Chechnya”</i>	Netherlands Government (DMV/HH)	EURO 670.583	2004

5.2 Grant applications submitted (or about to be submitted) to European Institutions, the EDF and EU Member States in the current year. The applicant may list only actions in the same field as this proposal

Country of intervention	EC budget line, EDF or EU Member States	Amount requested (EUR)
Russian Federation, Denal, <i>“Psycho Social services programme for the war affected people in Chechnya”</i>	Netherlands Government (DMV/HH) (approved, contract in the process of being established)	EURO 467.120
Nepal, CVICT <i>“Reducing the impact of conflict among disadvantaged groups in Nepal”</i>	21.02.03, Concept Note	EURO 533.302

Nota Bene: The applicant is required to inform without delay the Commission department to which this application is submitted if the same application for funding made to other Commission departments or Community institutions has been approved by them AFTER submission of this grant application

III. PARTNERS OF THE APPLICANT PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTION

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERS

This section must be completed for **each partner organisation** within the meaning of section 2.1.2 of the Guidelines for Applicants. Any associates as defined in the same section need not be mentioned. You must make as many copies of this table as necessary to create entries for more partners.

	Partner 1	Partner 2
Full legal name (business name)	NGO Coalition to Address (Sexual) Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM).	OCKENDEN CAMBODIA (OCKENDEN)
Nationality	Cambodian	Cambodian
Legal status	Foundation Official recognition by Ministry of Interior dated 08 September 2003, registry number: 742 SCN.	Foundation Official Recognition by Ministry of Interior on 14 th Feb 2007. An operational Memorandum of Association is signed with the Ministry of Rural Development, which is the main line ministry for most of our projects. Protocols are also agreed with Provincial Governors and other ministries.
Official address	# 594, 5th Floor, Building D, Phnom Penh Center, corner Sihanouk and Sothearos Blvd., P.O.Box: 574, PR 12000.	Road No 2 Sophy Village, Kampong Svay commune, Sereisophon district, Banteay Meanchey province. Also Phnom Penh Office – 11Eo Street 282, Boeung Keng Kong, Phnom Penh. PO Box 2562 Phnom Penh 3.
Contact person	Vicheth TUON	Mr. Nhov Nharn, Managing Director
Telephone number	(855-23) 224 801/993 675	001 (855) 54 958 940 – Phnom Penh (855) 23 721 935
Fax number	Not applicable	054 710 034
E-mail address	office@cosecam.org or vichethtuon@cosecam.org	ockenden.siso@bigpond.com.kh “or john_ockenden@online.com.kh
Number of employees	There are 13 employees and 4 volunteers. These include 1 management position - Director, 1 part time expatriate - Advisor, 8 technical staff, 2 administrative and 1 finance staff and lastly 4 volunteers. A COSECAM team composed of 13 staff and 4 volunteers deserves extensive and longer experiences in community and social development. Working towards addressing, reducing and eventually eliminating traf-	Year 2006 : 21 staff members 1- Managing Director, Nhov Nharn 2- Consultant Advisor, Mr. John Lowrie 3- Admin/ Fin Manager Mr. Chann Savoueng + 8 staff 4- Programme Manager Mr. Thor Savouen + 7 staff 5- Organisational Development Manager and Bunkimsan Sereiwathana + 2 staff

	ficking and (sexual) exploitation is particular the mandate and expertise of COSECAM.	
Other relevant resources	There is a rented office with a sufficiency of physical assets, equipments and other resources to ensure that the mandate and the override objectives/goal are highly achieved. The physical assets and equipments include one Korean vehicle, 3 motorbikes, 3 lab-tops, and 10 desk-tops.	. Fully equipped offices in Phnom Penh and Sisophon up-to-date software and systems, four serviceable vehicles, fleet of motor-cycles, established player in development networks, highly trained and motivated staff. Annual budget: Year 2006 = actual US\$642,163.55 = Euros 486,045 approx. Source of <u>Current</u> and Past Funding: <u>The European Union(EU), Kadoorie Charitable Foundation (KCF), UK-DFID, NRDP/ADB Canada-CIDA, State of Jersey, Ockenden International UK Lottery Fund-UK, AUSAID, Hayward Foundation, The British Embassy, The Japanese Embassy, The Swiss Embassy, The New Zealand Embassy, Besom Foundation, private donations.</u>
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSECAM was established in November 2001 by a group of leading NGOs in Cambodia namely ADHOC, CDP, and CWCC; aiming to address the issues of children suffering from trafficking, various forms of exploitations. It is a coalition of 23 member organizations, who in nature is non-governmental, non-participant, independent, and democratic organization. According to the type of interventions they are categorized into categories namely: 1). Human rights group, 2). Legal service group, 3). NGO shelter group, and 4). Child based community development group. There are 4 major programs developed to fit the common interest of NGOs members including Advocacy, Research, Institutional & Human Resource, and Rehabilitation and Re-integration. The Advocacy component is the program that aims to achieve positive changes in policies and regulations regarding child trafficking, exploitation and abuse. • The Research component has both an explorative and supporting function. The component aims not only for alternative insights for addressing child trafficking, exploitation & abuse, but also provide baseline information about situations, conditions and organisations. 	<p>OCKENDEN has successfully implemented new livelihood improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural activities: cow banks, pig raising, rice banks, village veterinary training, experimental farming, fish farming ○ Self help group sustainable formation including management of revolving funds. ○ Vocational training for diversification and supplementary incomes: sewing training, haircutting for men, hair-dressing for women, incense stick making, rattan mat-making, motor bike repairs, tv and radio repairs ○ Rural Water/Sanitation projects: implementing new water sources and providing water use education ○ Community forestry activities:, developing community forestry techniques and awareness ○ Educational activities: non formal education, human rights awareness raising, gender awareness raising ○ Capacity building: (a). project management training activities and mentoring for partner organisation staff (both Local NGOs and Community Based Organisations), Ockenden International staff and community groups; (b). Good Governance and Decentralisation Capacity building. (c) Self-advocacy. ○ Small business, marketing and family and business planning.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IHRD program aims through the introduction of structural improvements and capacity building of member organisation personnel through a schooling program to improve the operation, functioning and effect of the member organisations. • The R&R program implements a scholarship project that offers survivors of trafficking, child prostitution or those at risk skill training linked to employment. During the previous years the Victims of Trafficking Scholarship Fund (VTF) was very effective. 80% of graduates enabled link to job placement after training. Furthermore, the established infrastructure in the form of sub-regional NGO networks will be kept alive by all means available in the hope that future grants will make enlargement of the VTF project or incorporation into a new initiative possible. <p>Basically, these programs have been implemented through particular subcommittees namely advocacy, research, IHRD, and R&R subcommittees established with an involvement of a number of senior staffs from member Organizations. The participation of these senior staff is mainly based on their interest and program is relevant to their work experiences. Coalition staffs have provided technical, capacity building, administrative, and financial supports to each subcommittee to ensure that program activities are implemented effectively as planned</p>	
History of cooperation with the applicant	COSECAM has been cooperating with ICCO/KIA since early 2002. ICCO/KIA contributed to the core programme. ICCO contributed EURO 147.000 to COSECAM's programme in the period 2004-2006.	COSECAM has co-operated with the Ockenden Consultant Advisor since 1998. COSECAM's advisor has conducted external evaluations of the work of Ockenden. Through this application, ICCO and Ockenden will start their cooperation..
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	COSECAM : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft the concept note after approval by the Steering Committee. • Ensure that program/project activities proposed fit with COSECAM and NGOs members working experiences. These activities are somehow included in the components of advocacy, capacity building through IHRD, Rehabilitation & Re-integration programs. 	Ockenden has provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 "Livelihood improvement" expertise. 2 Local knowledge of the major region of Cambodia, the Thai border, where trafficking and migrant worker issues abound, with practical experience of how it impacts on family life from 10 years of projects in the area, also providing sustainable solutions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and coordinate different groups of NGOs partners concerned involving preparing for each project component, with assistance from Ockenden,. incorporate all project components into a draft comprehensive proposal and come up with realistic budget, with assistance from Ockenden,. 	<p>3 Surveyed areas to identify target beneficiaries and activities, including other potential partners with relevant experience.</p> <p>4 Assisted in project design and proposal preparation.</p> <p>5 Technical input and experience of working with and developing the principles of successful partnership working based on previous EC projects.</p>
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate/coordinate and arrange all project components/activities with all NGO partners. Assist and involve in the implementation of particular project activities; Provide technical support to relevant NGO partners involving in the particular project activities; Coordinate and supervise overall project management including implementing, monitoring, financial administration and reporting; with assistance from Ockenden. 	<p>Ockenden will:</p> <p>1 Arrange for direct implementation of livelihood improvement activities.</p> <p>2 Provide technical training and support to Other COSECAM member organisations in livelihood improvement and other relevant skill areas.</p> <p>3 Support/assist COSECAM in overall project management, including financial and narrative reporting.</p>

	Partner 3	
Full legal name (business name)	CHAB DAI COALITION	
Nationality	British	
Legal status	<p>Charitable Organisation</p> <p>Chab Dai Coalition was established in 2005 as an International NGO in Cambodia.</p> <p>Official Recognition and Signing of MOU with Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 2006.</p> <p>An operational Memorandum of Association is currently in progress with the Ministry of Social Affairs which is the main line ministry for our projects.</p> <p>Chab Dai is part of a Registered Charity in the UK, Yejj Charitable Trust, registration number 1103241.</p>	
Official address	<p>House 92, Street 432, Toul Tom Pong 2, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.</p> <p>PO Box 1185, Phnom Penh 1.</p>	
Contact person	Mrs Helen Sworn, Director	
Telephone number	+855 12 642 146	
Fax number		
E-mail address	Helen.sworn@chabdai.org or info@chabdai.org	
Number of em-	<p>Year 2007 : 6 staff members</p> <p>1- Director, Helen Sworn</p>	

<p>ployees</p>	<p>2- Assistant Coordinator, Tania Do Carmo 3- National Facilitator, Ros Yeng 4- Project Facilitator, Pheng Chandara 5- Administrator, Orng Muylen, 6. Accountant, Nal Sithy</p>
<p>Other relevant resources</p>	<p>Operational office and Resource Centre and Library in Phnom Penh</p>
<p>Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action</p>	<p>CHAB DAI has successfully implemented programs in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establishment of a Learning Community and Coalition of 24 Christian NGOs working with those at risk or victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. o Coordination of Focus Forums and Advice Clinics on issues relating to these issues, such as Shelter Forum, Prevention Forum, Caregivers Forum, Advocacy Forum and Alternative Care Forum. o Implementation of training to raise the technical capacity of local staff within our member organisations to include Working with Drug Dependents and Helping Traumatized Children. o Community based Prevention and Intervention Training Programs with key stakeholders such as Commune and Village Chiefs, Monks, Church Leaders and Govt Social Workers. o Development of Prevention Toolkits for use with children to address issues of Pedophilia and Incest. Delivering Training of Trainers for NGOs and Human Rights Organisations on how to use these tools and handle disclosures from children. o Initiating the development stage of a National Child Helpline for Cambodia. Chab Dai have completed a Needs Assessment Survey among vulnerable children and are soon to hold a National Consultation with Key Government and Civil Society stakeholders to ensure the collaboration from all sectors in this new initiative. o Research on emerging issues in Cambodia. This has included our recent research 'At What Price, Honour?', which looks at the domestic trafficking of ethnic Vietnamese girl children for sexual exploitation, from slum areas in Phnom Penh. o Advocacy Campaign at both Community and Policy Level on Freedom from all forms of Human Trafficking and Slavery.
<p>History of cooperation with the applicant</p>	<p>CHAB DAI has worked effectively for nearly two years with COSECAM on coordinated initiatives relating to counter trafficking and sexual abuse. These have included working together on coordinated case management systems and information gathering as well as research forums. COSECAM also use and have open access the CHAB DAI Resource Centre and Library.</p> <p>Collaboration between CHAB DAI and COSECAM has been beneficial to both agencies as we seek to address the same issues within Cambodia through collaboration with our member organisations.</p> <p>There has not been any direct working relationship so far between ICCO and Chab Dai until this project.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action</p>	<p>CHAB DAI has provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Involvement in the general development of the components for this project. . 2 Knowledge of needs and issues identified in this project through extensive experience of wide programmatic and geographic area in Cambodia and the Region. 3 Experience in working with member organisations in implementing collaborative programs in Cambodia.
<p>Role and involvement in</p>	<p>CHAB DAI will:</p>

implementing the proposed action	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Assist with the implementation of the project activities as appropriate.2 Provide technical support where necessary for National Staff.3 Cooperate at both policy and grass roots level to assist with the collaboration of key stakeholders.	
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Important: This application form must be accompanied by a signed and dated partnership statement from every partner, in accordance with the model provided on the next page.

2. PARTNERSHIP STATEMENT

Important: This declaration must be provided by **each partner**.

A partnership is a relationship of substance between two or more organisations involving shared responsibilities in undertaking the action funded by the European Commission . To ensure that the action runs smoothly, the European Commission requires all partners to acknowledge this by agreeing to the principles of good partnership practice set out below.

1. All partners must have read the application form and understood what their role in the action will be before the application is submitted to the European Commission.
2. All partners must have read the standard grant contract and understood what their respective obligations under the contract will be if the grant is awarded. They authorise the lead applicant to sign the contract with the European Commission and represent them in all dealings with the European Commission in the context of the action's implementation.
3. The applicant must consult with his partners regularly and keep them fully informed of the progress of the action.
4. All partners must receive copies of the reports - narrative and financial - made to the European Commission.
5. Proposals for substantial changes to the action (e.g. activities, partners, etc.) should be agreed by the partners before being submitted to the European Commission. Where no such agreement can be reached, the applicant must indicate this when submitting changes for approval to the European Commission.
6. Where the Beneficiary does not have his headquarters in the country where the action is implemented, the partners must agree before the end of the action, on an equitable distribution of equipment, vehicles and supplies for the action purchased with the EU grant among local partners or the final beneficiaries of the action.

I have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the European Commission. I undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	Vicheth TUON (Mr)
Organisation:	NGO Coalition to Address (Sexual) Exploitation of Children in Cambodia, COSECAM
Position:	Executive Director
Signature:	
Date and place:	16 th March 2007, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

2. PARTNERSHIP STATEMENT

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I have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the European Commission. I undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	NHOV NHARN
Organisation:	OCKENDEN CAMBODIA
Position:	Managing Director
Signature:	
Date and place:	10 th March 2007, Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia

2. PARTNERSHIP STATEMENT

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I have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the European Commission. I undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	Helen Sworn
Organisation:	CHAB DAI COALITION, Cambodia
Position:	DIRECTOR
Signature:	
Date and place:	4 th April 2007, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

2. PARTNERSHIP STATEMENT

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I have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the European Commission. I undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	Mr. Piet van Ommeren
Organisation:	ICCO, Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation, Netherlands
Position:	Programme Manager, Department for Democratisation and Peacebuilding
Signature:	
Date and place:	6 April 2007, Utrecht

IV. ASSOCIATES OF THE APPLICANT PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTION

1. Description of the associates

	Associate 1
Full legal name (business name)	The Asia Foundation
Nationality	United States of America
Legal status	Certified 501©3 not-for-profit charity organization registered in the State of California, USA.
Official address	The Asia Foundation, 465 California Street, 9 th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA (Headquarters) #59, Street 242, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (field office)
Contact person	Marielle Sander-Lindstrom (Cambodia)
Telephone number	+855 23 210431
Fax number	+855 23 217 553
E-mail address	mlindstrom@asiafound.org
Number of employees	550 in 18 countries across Asia
Other relevant resources	
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	<p>For more than a decade, The Asia Foundation has been a leader in the fight against human trafficking in Asia. In addition to targeted programs at a regional level, the Foundation supports policymakers, counter-trafficking practitioners, and vulnerable communities to plan and execute local, national, bilateral, and regional initiatives to combat human trafficking.</p> <p>In <i>Cambodia</i>, the Foundation has long been a recognized leader in combating trafficking and promoting human rights. The Foundation began working to combat trafficking in Cambodia in 1997. In 2000, the Foundation launched its first multi-faceted, multi-year, counter-trafficking program with funds from the U.S. Department of State. The Asia Foundation’s current counter-trafficking programs in Cambodia enable local non-governmental partner organizations (NGOs) to develop and test models and strategies to address the problem by implementing programs to prevent trafficking, assisting victims, and working to bring traffickers to justice. The Foundation’s programs improve legal and shelter services, provide market-driven vocational training and successful reintegration, and prevent trafficking through safe migration campaigns and community protection networks. Through innovative programs, the Foundation encourages cooperation and information-sharing among NGOs engaged in counter-trafficking activities. In 2003, the Foun-</p>

	<p>dation expanded its network of partner organizations and worked to create a collaborative team of counter-trafficking initiatives.</p>
<p>History of cooperation with the applicant</p>	<p>The Asia Foundation and COSECAM have had an on-going working relationship to combat trafficking in persons since early 2000.</p> <p>There has not been any direct working relationship between ICCO and the Asia Foundation until this project.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action</p>	<p>The Asia Foundation participated in two consultative sessions in preparation for this submission to ensure that there was no overlap or duplication with the activities of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons program funded by USAID 2006-2008 which foresees the establishment and support to one National Task Force on Human Trafficking in Cambodia (launched April 6, 2007). The Asia Foundation's program is aligned with the priorities of the Government. The National Task Force will coordinate existing stakeholders (government and civil society) to ensure the objectives of the draft National Plan of Action are being achieved. The Asia Foundation will work with both government and civil society to ensure that both sectors share the same objectives and work towards the same minimum standards. The Cosecam proposal is regarded as a complement to the activities of the National Task Force in that this proposal will focus on implementation at provincial/district levels through NGO partners.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action</p>	<p>The Asia Foundation will participate in the steering committee of this project, provide support and guidance to the implementation of the program and ensure that there is no contradiction or overlap with activities foreseen under the auspices of the National Task Force. The Foundation's role in the Steering Committee will contribute to stakeholder coordination in this highly complex field of human trafficking in Cambodia.</p>

	Associate 2
Full legal name (business name)	Cambodia MSME Project
Nationality	American funded by USAID
Legal status	The Cambodia MSME Project is registered as a non-government organization with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy.
Official address	Room 588 Phnom Penh Centre, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Contact person	Mr. Garrett Menning, Chief of Party
Telephone number	023 222 496 or 023 997 101
Fax number	023 222 495
E-mail address	Garrett_Menning @dai.com
Number of employees	17
Other relevant resources	USAID is funding this three year project at approximately \$4.5 million dollars for the three year period.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	The Cambodia MSME works with micro, small, and medium sized enterprises to improve their incomes and sales volumes. It provides technical assistance to improve management decision-making and increase investments in enterprises, thus reducing the incidence of poverty in 4 project-assisted provinces.
History of cooperation with the applicant	Cosecam and Cambodia MSME have worked in partnership to identify vulnerable populations and provide local employment opportunities for them
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Cambodia MSME is providing technical advisory services to the proposed action in the identification of employment opportunities in value chains (product supply chains) within the four project-assisted provinces in which Cambodia MSME works.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Cambodia MSME will provide technical advice and field-level support in identifying enterprises with opportunities to employ vulnerable and trafficked individuals

	Associate 3
Full legal name (business name)	The Anti-Trafficking & Migration Office (AT&M Office) of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSAVY) of the Royal Government of Cambodia
Nationality	Cambodia
Legal status	The AT&M Office is a section of the MoSAVY's Technical Directorate.
Official address	# 68, Norodom boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Contact person	Mr. Touch Samon, Deputy Director General of Technical Directorate
Telephone number	Tel: (855-23) 986 041 Mobile: 012 924 272
Fax number	n/a
E-mail address	cdcmosalvy@online.co.kh
Number of employees	6
Other relevant resources	UNICEF
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	The AT&M Office has the mandate to carry out the policies of the MoSAVY regarding victim assistance. The Office already refers victims but not yet through a coordinated system (as proposed under the (Action).
History of cooperation with the applicant	The MoSAVY and COSECAM have worked together to address issues of Trafficking and achieve better cooperation for referral of victims since 2002.
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	The MoSAVY was actively involved in the consultation process for the preparation of the proposal.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	The AT&M Office will be considered to play a stronger coordinating role to refer Action beneficiaries to service providers.

V. CHECKLIST

**EUROPEAID/1241151/C/ACT/MULTI AENEAS PROGRAMME, FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THIRD COUNTRIES
IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION AND ASYLUM, 19.02.03
RESTRICTED CALL (PART 2)**

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	To be filled in by the applicant				
Name of the Applicant	ICCO, (Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation), Netherlands				
Number given to the proposal in the first phase	MIGR/2006/130-512-8-Lot nr. 4				
Title of the Proposal	Creating a Legal and Sustainable Environment for Trafficked Human Beings from and in Cambodia				
BEFORE SENDING YOUR PROPOSAL, PLEASE CHECK THAT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS IS COMPLETE AND RESPECTS THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA :		To be filled in by the applicant		To be filled in by the European Commission	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1. The correct grant application form, published for this Call for proposals, has been used.		x			
2. A Cd-Rom or an USB memory stick is enclosed.		x			
3. The proposal is typed and is in English or French.		x			
4. One original is included		x			
5. Each partner has completed and signed a partnership statement and the statements are included (if any). Please indicate "Not Applicable" (NA) if you have no partner.		x			
6. The budget is presented in the format requested, is expressed in € and is enclosed.		x			
7. The logical framework has been completed and is enclosed.		x			
8. The Declaration by the applicant has been filled in and has been signed		x			

VI. DECLARATION BY THE APPLICANT

A. THE APPLICANT DECLARES THAT:

The information provided in the Grant Application form and in this Declaration is correct and does not vary from the one given in the Concept Note form in the first phase of this Call. It understands that any change between both applications that is not being brought to the attention of the European Commission might lead to the rejection of the proposal submitted.

If any changes have occurred please specify:

- Results are still the same, but have been numbered differently to correspond with the activities
- Chab Dai has been included as partner and The Asia Foundation, MSME Project and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth as Associates (described as organisations that the project would seek close cooperation with) . During the meetings that were held with these organisations, they have now committed themselves to closer cooperation.

B. SIGNATURE:

I, the undersigned and person responsible in the applicant organisation for the proposal, certify that the information given in this Declaration is correct.

Date: 10 April 2007

Name: Mr. Piet van Ommeren

Signature:

Position: Programme Manager, Department for Democratisation and Peacebuilding

VII. ASSESSMENT GRID

(FOR THE USE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ONLY)

	YES	NO
1. The Deadline has been respected		
2. The Application form satisfies all the criteria mentioned in the Checklist (Section V of the Grant Application form).		
The verification of the Checklist has been conducted by On the		
<p>DECISION 1: The Committee has decided to recommend the Application form for Evaluation after having passed the Administrative check. (If not, reasons must be encoded in the Administrative check Grid in CRIS, in the Administrative Check report in CRIS, and in the letters sent out to applicants).</p>		
<p>DECISION 2: A. The Committee has recommended the proposal for Eligibility verification after having been provisionally selected within the top ranked scored proposals and within the available financial envelope. (If not, reasons must be encoded in the Evaluation Grid in CRIS – this includes the evaluation sheet for assessors and delegations, in the Evaluation report and in the letters sent out to applicants.)</p>		
<p>B. The Committee has recommended the proposal for Eligibility verification after having been put in the reserve list should any provisionally selected proposal fail to fulfil the eligibility verification, according to the top ranked scored proposals and within the available financial envelope. (If not, reasons must be encoded in the Evaluation Grid in CRIS – this includes the evaluation sheet for assessors and delegations, in the Evaluation report and in the letters sent out to applicants.)</p>		
3. The supporting documents listed hereunder, submitted according to the Guidelines (Section 2.2.5), satisfy all the eligibility criteria of the applicant and its partner(s) (if any).		

a. The applicant's statutes.		
b. The statutes or articles of association of <u>all partners</u> .		
c. The applicant's external audit report. (where applicable)		
d. The Legal Entity Sheet (see annex E) is duly completed and signed by the applicant and is accompanied by the justifying documents requested.		
e. A financial identification form conforming to the model attached at Annex F.		
f. Copy of the applicant's latest accounts.		
The assessment of the eligibility has been conducted by On the		
DECISION 3: The Committee has selected the proposal for funding after having verified its eligibility according to the criteria stipulated in the Guidelines. (If not, reasons must be encoded in the Eligibility Verification Grid in CRIS, in the Eligibility Verification Report in CRIS and in the letters sent out to applicants.)		

i In a Rights Based approach (RBA), efforts are made towards a functioning rule of law that protects people against violent injury of their freedom and personal integrity, that provides protection of their belongings and ensured agreements and commitments. A RBA links short term, service type activities to structural changes of a long term nature through action for claiming people's rights.

ii Only working for and not with, and thereby not representing the actual views of women concerned.

iii In this, only victims who equal the stereotype of innocent madonna's ('being brought against her will to another location, not aware that she would have to do sex-work') receive (moral) support, in contrast to women who wanted to migrate and were aware that sex-work was involved (who are often seen as 'tainted whores').

iv The UN-definition on traffic in human beings, as laid down in the Trafficking Protocol of the Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (2000) reads:

"(a) (...) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability [interpretative note (63)] or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation [interpretative note (64)]" (...) forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"

"(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used [interpretative note (68)];"

Interpretative note (63): "The travaux préparatoires should indicate that the reference to the abuse of a position of vulnerability is understood to refer to any situation in which the person involved has no real and acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved."

Interpretative note (64): "The travaux préparatoires should indicate that the Protocol addresses the exploitation of prostitution of others and other forms of sexual exploitation only in the context of trafficking in persons. The terms 'exploitation of the prostitution of others' or 'other forms of sexual exploitation' are not defined in the Protocol, which is therefore without prejudice to how States Parties address prostitution in their respective domestic laws. Interpretative note (68): "The travaux préparatoires should indicate that Subparagraph (b) should not be interpreted as imposing any restriction on the right of accused persons to a full defence and to the presumption of Innocence. They should also indicate that it should not be interpreted as imposing on the victim the burden of proof. As in any criminal case, the burden of proof is on the State or public prosecutor, in accordance with domestic law [...]."

v UN-Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families (1990, into force: 2003)

vi For other relevant conventions, see '*The Migration-Trafficking Nexus. Combating Trafficking through the protection of Migrants' Human Rights*'. Anti-Slavery International, November 2003.

vii Developed by International Human Rights Law Group (currently: Global Rights), GAATW and STV, Jan. 1999. See: www.globalrights.org

viii It must be noted that in many cases trafficked persons are legal migrants, i.e. when they are married to a local person.

ix This refers to domestic labour, care for children, sexual services, etc.

x I.e.: 'being open to dialogue and cooperation with others than the own in-group' (ICCO policy document on Democratisation and Peace building). In this context: even when one is not in favour of prostitution as work, being open to work with prostitutes' rights-groups that oppose trafficking as well.

xi The term 'process of recovery' was introduced by GAATW and accepted at the ICCO partner consultation on TiW in February 2004. The term moves away from the term 'reintegration' and questions whether trafficked women had been integrated in their societies before. See: *Alliance News*, Issue 19-20, GAATW, July-December 2003.

xii The problem does exist in Africa and Latin America as well, but ICCO does not support issue-based NGOs in these regions.