

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR: REG 37667

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

FOR

**PREVENTING THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
AND PROMOTING SAFE MIGRATION IN THE GREATER MEKONG
SUBREGION**

October 2004

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BME	–	benefit monitoring and evaluation
COMMIT	–	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiatives Against Trafficking
DMC	–	developing member country
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
Lao PDR	–	Lao People’s Democratic Republic
MOU	–	memorandum of understanding
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
RCSP	–	regional cooperation strategy and program
TA	–	technical assistance
UNIAP	–	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

TA CLASSIFICATION

Poverty Classification	–	Other
Sector	–	Gender and Development Indigenous Peoples Regional Cooperation Regional Gender Equity
Subsector	–	Social Protection
Thematic	–	Gender and development

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In recent years the issue of trafficking in people has received increasing attention because it has increased phenomenally across the globe. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) has traditionally been an area of high migration, within its countries and across borders. Improved connectivity in recent times has led to increased migration, and an unprecedented rise in the most unfortunate and exploitative form, i.e. human trafficking.¹ Poor women and children suffer most as victims of trafficking. The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing identified trafficking as one of the key areas for the Beijing Platform for Action. In response to the growing awareness of trafficking as a complex development issue, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the lead donor in the GMS, has been asked by regional stakeholders to join the subregional efforts against trafficking.

2. This regional technical assistance (TA)² was endorsed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund during the Third Strategy Meeting of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund in July 2003. The TA will include four countries: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Thailand, and Viet Nam. The TA aims to (i) improve awareness in ADB regarding the causes, nature, and consequences of trafficking in women and children; (ii) assist the developing member countries (DMCs) to reach subregional agreements and prepare action plans to prevent trafficking; and (iii) develop pilot programs in conjunction with selected GMS projects, that could prevent trafficking and could be replicated. The scope, implementation arrangements, and cost estimates reflect the findings of the fact-finding missions in November 2003 and February 2004. The missions met with various stakeholders, including international agencies, governments, and nongovernment organizations (NGOs). The TA framework is in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

3. The trafficking of migrants is increasing in the GMS. Despite enormous natural wealth in the GMS countries, poverty remains high. Migration for employment is growing within the GMS countries and to external destinations. Migration can be beneficial to both sending and receiving countries. Migration can prove to be a strategy for moving out of poverty,³ getting out of situations of exploitation, and accessing new opportunities. However, increasing migration of women and young people intensifies the risks of trafficking in illegal and exploitative work situations.⁴

4. Within the GMS, factors fuelling trafficking include (i) economic issues, (including poverty, lack of opportunities to earn, indebtedness, food shortages, loss of assets, natural disasters, and conflicts); (ii) social issues (gender discrimination, low value attached to girls, sexual abuse, lack of awareness among communities of risks of trafficking, ethnic

¹ "The UN defines trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, 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 or of the giving or receiving of payments and benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs." UNIAP 2004. Bangkok.

² The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (internet edition) on 15 October 2003.

³ Migration benefits the migrants and their families. Migration remittances have significant roles in asset creation for poor households, thereby improving their livelihood sustainability (refer to studies on migration, Breman, J., Arvind N. Das *et al. Down and Out, Laboring under Global Capitalism*, Oxford 2000, Kothari, Uma. *Migration and Chronic Poverty*. Institute for Development Policy, University of Manchester, Cohen, Skeldon, etc.).

⁴ Accurate figures are not available on the extent of migration and trafficking in the GMS. Estimates vary widely. However, international agencies working on trafficking agree that a growing number of women, men, and children who migrated out of poverty and deprivation, ended up in debt bondage, and forced to work in illegal and hazardous occupations.

discrimination); and (iii) political problems (conflicts, wars, and their aftermath). On the demand side, factors that encourage trafficking include (i) demand for cheap labor, (ii) weak legal and policy frameworks, (iii) lack of enforcement capacity, (iv) lack of intergovernmental cooperation, and (v) corruption.⁵ Globalization, accompanied by improved communications, media networks, and information technology accelerate trafficking.

5. Typical sending areas are characterized by poverty, poor access to services, lack of economic options, low levels of education and access to information, gender discrimination, presence of ethnic minority populations, social exclusion, and proneness to natural disasters. Poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities, and social disadvantage are among factors that can lead to migration. However, potential migrants who are ignorant of job markets; unaware of laws, rules, and regulations covering migration; and lacking documentation, resources, and information, can fall prey to traffickers.⁶ Groups particularly at risk of being trafficked include women and children from poor areas; those without education and skills; migrants; victims of disasters; victims of abuse and violence; those with no sources of support, including divorced, widowed, or separated women; and those lacking community support. Lack of social support, powerlessness, and isolation characterize such groups.

6. The expansion in trafficking has been accompanied by a marked increase in international attention to the issue. After the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), an increasing number of local, national, and regional projects have been implemented to prevent trafficking and/or providing assistance to victims. All GMS countries have taken up a wide range of initiatives to address the complex issues related to trafficking. Viet Nam has made positive progress in punishing traffickers while Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand have taken steps to prevent trafficking and assist the victims. The world's first memorandum of understanding between two nations on trafficking was signed between Cambodia and Thailand. A number of such memorandums to promote intercountry cooperation on the trafficking issue are being discussed between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China are also attempting to strengthen bilateral cooperation on the issue.

7. At a regional level, a number of initiatives have been taken to promote intergovernment cooperation on matters related to trafficking.⁷ At the national level a number of initiatives have been taken by the GMS countries, including memorandums of agreement (MOUs), national action plans, national task forces, anti-trafficking legislation, establishment of anti-trafficking units within law enforcement agencies, prevention programs, and assistance to victims. Yet despite these initiatives, an increased awareness of the issue within the subregion, and some impacts at local levels, no significant impact is being made on the trafficking issue for many reasons. A definition of trafficking has not been agreed to, which has led to inconsistencies in response by national governments and international agencies. This has also contributed to the failure to collect comparable data. No subregional agreement exists for intercountry collaboration against trafficking. Other problems stem from the lack of coordination, weak laws, corruption, knowledge gaps, and lack of options for migrants who may be potential victims of trafficking. Interventions appear to be too thinly spread, donor-driven, and with not enough coordination to cover all the key issues in a consistent manner.

⁵ Corruption is a major obstacle to effective prevention of trafficking and prosecution of traffickers.

⁶ International Labour Organization-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. 2003. *Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women*. Bangkok.

⁷ These include (i) the ASEAN Hanoi Plan of Action, (ii) Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, (iii) Asia Pacific Consultation, (iv) Manila Process, (v) Bali Ministerial Meetings on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, (vi) Asian Regional Initiative Against Trafficking in Women and Children (ARIAT), and (vii) Regional Commitment and Action Plan of East Asia and the Pacific Region Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

8. Issues that need to be addressed in the context of ADB operations in the GMS include (i) the need to enhance ADB's understanding of how the issue relates to ADB's core development efforts in the GMS, identify an appropriate role given its mandate and competencies, and develop pilot programs linked to its projects, which could prevent trafficking; (ii) the need to develop a GMS subregional agreement and action plan to combat trafficking through effective intergovernmental cooperation; (iii) support for a subregional resource center, to be set up in collaboration with the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP), which can improve coordination and act as clearing house for information on trafficking in the GMS, as well as support capacity building; and (iv) identification of program at the national level that can help reduce the risks of trafficking, within the larger framework of developing improved transportation, mobility, and the expansion of tourism.

9. ADB's GMS program and the regional cooperation strategy and program (RCSP) aim to reduce poverty through improving connectivity, reducing inequality, and fostering social development. The GMS program consists of eight subsectors, including human resource development, transport, trade, and tourism. ADB has supported initiatives against HIV/AIDS through its TA program and infrastructure projects.⁸ The cross-border movement of goods and people is seen in both the GMS Program and the RCSP as a key to reducing poverty. During consultations on the RCSP with civil society, demand from NGOs and civil society for ADB to address the issue of human trafficking specifically was strong, in addition to addressing the issues of HIV/AIDS and drug control. The promotion of effective preventive programs against the risks of trafficking and development of safe and legal migration have to go alongside improvement in physical infrastructure and the development of subregional agreements to facilitate cross border movements of goods and people.

10. In the context of ADB's significant role in promoting subregional cooperation and economic integration by supporting key infrastructure for transport, trade, and tourism, ADB must develop a better understanding of issues of trafficking and the gender aspects of migration. ADB also needs to develop pilot programs that can be replicated in future ADB-assisted projects, to deal effectively with the risks of trafficking in its projects for infrastructure development and promotion of tourism. ADB needs to work with the governments to support safe legal migration as a livelihood option for labor within the GMS.

11. Combating trafficking in the GMS is relevant for ADB's operations. First, identification of areas with potential trafficking victims in relation to ADB's infrastructure and tourism projects and developing pilot programs for replication can help to reduce poverty and mitigate the risks of trafficking. Second, support for efforts to combat trafficking of women and girls are in line with ADB's commitment on gender and development. Third, support for subregional efforts to combat trafficking is in keeping with ADB's lead role in the GMS for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth through its GMS program.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Purpose and Outputs

12. The goal of the TA is the improved safety and economic benefit of mobility of poor and vulnerable people in the GMS, especially women and children. The purpose is to encourage subregional cooperation in the GMS countries for promoting safe migration and address

⁸ TAs and projects include ADB. 1997. *Technical Assistance for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS in the Greater Mekong Subregion*, Manila. ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance for Drug Eradication in the Greater Mekong Subregion*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Proposed Grant Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for Community Action for Prevention of HIV/AIDS*. Manila.

trafficking issues in subregional projects. The outputs will consist of the following (i) pilot programs to promote safe migration and minimize risks of trafficking, to be developed and implemented along with two ADB-financed DMC loan projects: L1989 for Northern Area Economic Corridor Project (Lao PDR), Loans 1969 (Cambodia), 1970 (Lao PDR), and 1971 (Viet Nam) on GMS Mekong Tourism Development Project; (ii) support to subregional cooperation on against trafficking (in collaboration with UNIAP in which participating countries are Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam); (iii) country-level awareness raising through advocacy and policy dialogue (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam); and (iv) evaluation and dissemination to be carried out and a scaling-up strategy to be prepared.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

13. The TA will cover four countries of the GMS: namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam.⁹ Component 1 will include three DMCs—Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam—and will include the preparation and implementation of pilot programs for the prevention of trafficking. These will be developed in the context of the ADB-supported projects, the Northern Economic Corridor and the Mekong Tourism Development,¹⁰ and will consist of working with governments, NGOs, and communities to (i) establish baselines and develop monitoring mechanisms to assess the situation of poverty, migration, and trafficking among communities at risk at pre-project, mid-project and post-project stages; (ii) prepare awareness campaigns, including workshops and seminars against trafficking for communities and government agencies, which will build upon work related to HIV/AIDS awareness under the Northern Economic Corridor Project; (iv) develop economic alternatives for groups at risk through training and economic empowerment of women and girls, and imparting knowledge of life skills to children; (v) developing a set of guidelines to integrate trafficking issues in GMS projects; and (vi) hold a subregional conference on trafficking at ADB headquarters.

14. Component 2 will include the four DMCs and will address subregional issues and include activities to be implemented in conjunction with the UNIAP. These will consist of (i) support to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT) and the subregional interministerial consultations and agreement for a comprehensive regional response to trafficking; (ii) support to develop a subregional action plan to implement the COMMIT declaration or resolution agreed upon by the ministers at the interministerial meeting, to be held in Myanmar; (iii) support to develop a subregional resource center; and (iv) setting up of a subregional training program for governments, NGOs, and civil society in collaboration with the UNIAP.

15. Component 3 will include advocacy and policy dialogue in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam, with ministries of economy and finance and other line ministries, to “mainstream” such issues into national policy making and resource allocation processes. Almost all anti-trafficking activities in the region are externally funded. To increase domestic commitment and sustainability for such programs, more public resources must be allocated for prevention activities, rehabilitation programs, and improved prosecution. Policy dialogue under the TA will include ministries of finance and planning and will be aimed at strengthening political commitment for resources allocation to anti-trafficking programs. Component 4 will consist of project management support, for purposes of evaluation of outcomes and preparation of dissemination strategies.

⁹ Myanmar will be included only to the extent that the next Subregional Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Human Trafficking will be held in October 2004 in Myanmar, where the regional declaration and action plan are expected to be approved and adopted.

¹⁰ Pilot anti-trafficking programs will be developed in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng provinces in Cambodia, Luang Namtha province in the Lao PDR, and Tien Giang and An Giang in Viet Nam. These are some of the areas to be covered under the counterpart projects.

C. Cost and Financing

16. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$700,000 equivalent, and will be financed by ADB on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund. Appendix 2 provides cost and financing details.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

17. The TA will be implemented over 24 months, and is expected to commence in July 2004. It will comprise the following stages: (i) inception and subregional activities in support of COMMIT process (months 1–10); (ii) pilot activities (months 2–24); (iii) in-country policy dialogue (months 21–23); (iv) project management support (months 1–24); and (v) subregional conference, final report, and dissemination (months 20–24).

18. The TA requires the services of two international consultants for 8 person-months in total, and domestic consultants for 20 person-months. All consultants will be recruited as individuals by ADB according to ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* by Asian Development Bank and its Borrowers, and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB engagement of domestic consultants, and using the simplified technical proposal and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB. One international consultant (the team leader) will work under the joint supervision of ADB and UNIAP, to assist the COMMIT process, to develop a draft subregional action plan. He or she will also be team leader; coordinate all activities; supervise subregional and national activities; and produce the inception, interim, and final reports. The other international consultant will have input to the preparation of benefit monitoring and evaluation (BME) mechanisms. The TA will engage the services of one or more international/national NGOs to design and implement pilot programs in connection with the Northern Economic Corridor and Mekong Tourism Development Projects, in the three DMCs. The outline terms of reference for consultants are in Appendix 3. ADB's Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, Mekong Department (MKAE) will be the Executing Agency for the TA. Each country will have a focal ministry¹¹ to coordinate TA activities. In each country, the consultants and NGOs will work in close coordination with the working groups set up to undertake national anti-trafficking activities under the COMMIT process.¹² The consultants will submit an inception report (end of month 2), interim report (month 9), and final report (months 17–18). All reports will incorporate comments by ADB and UNIAP staff.

V. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

19. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$700,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, for Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

¹¹ Counterpart agencies will include Ministry of Tourism in Cambodia, Ministry of Communications, Transport, Posts and Construction and National Tourism Authority in Lao PDR, and Ministry of Planning and Investment in Viet Nam.

¹² These are normally composed of ministries of finance, foreign affairs, home, labor, women, etc.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Goal Improved safety and economic benefit of mobility of poor and vulnerable people in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), especially women and children</p>	<p>Reduced reported cases and estimates in trafficked people</p>	<p>Subregional monitoring mechanisms of trends in trafficking developed under the regional plan and other mechanisms</p>	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Encourage subregional cooperation in the GMS countries for promoting safe migration and address trafficking issues in subregional projects</p>	<p>Within 6 months of successful delivery of all outputs</p> <p>a. At least two GMS projects include safe migration and/or anti-trafficking components in 2005-2006, and more in 2007</p> <p>b. Guidelines widely used among Asian Development Bank (ADB) and GMS project staff and consultants</p> <p>c. More viable economic options available for women and children in the pilot project areas</p> <p>d. Implementation of subregional action plan on schedule and institutionalized in country counterparts</p> <p>e. Subregional resource center providing regular services to stakeholders in GMS countries</p>	<p>Updates of regional cooperation strategy and program for GMS</p> <p>Technical Assistance completion report</p> <p>TA Completion Report; Project review missions of the 2 loan projects</p> <p>United Nations Inter Agency Project (UNIAP) reports; GMS meetings, willingness to address corruption linked to trafficking</p> <p>UNIAP reports, ADB policy dialogue with GMS governments</p>	<p>(Purpose to goal)</p> <p>Commitment of ADB management and staff</p> <p>Political will and government commitment of GMS countries</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Pilot programs to promote safe migration and minimize risks of trafficking developed and implemented along with 2 ADB-financed developing member country (DMC) loan projects: - Northern Economic Corridor Project (Lao People's Democratic Republic [Lao PDR]) - Mekong Tourism</p>	<p>By the end of the TA;</p> <p>a. At least 50% of local communities made aware of the risks of trafficking</p> <p>b. At least four workshops held for training of government staff in each DMC, including tourism border police, provincial departments of women's and veteran's affairs, labor, and social affairs</p>	<p>TA final report (based on consultant's field visits and evaluation)</p>	<p>(Outputs to Purpose)</p> <p>Sufficient counterpart in governments allocated to work on trafficking and safe migration</p> <p>Civil society, nongovernment organization (NGO) capacity to advocate and monitor trafficking issues</p> <p>Communities' awareness and capacity to monitor the issues sustained</p>

Continued on next page.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK—Continued

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Development (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam)</p> <p>2. Support to subregional cooperation on anti-trafficking and mobility in collaboration with UNIAP</p> <p>Participating countries are: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam</p> <p>3. Country-level awareness raised through advocacy and policy dialogue (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam)</p> <p>4. Evaluation and dissemination carried out and a scaling-up strategy prepared</p>	<p>a. Trafficking monitoring mechanisms in place and functioning</p> <p>b. Participatory process and lessons learned documented and disseminated in ADB and outside</p> <p>c. Guidelines to integrate trafficking and mobility concerns into GMS projects developed and disseminated in ADB and GMS stakeholders</p> <p>a. Subregional action plan to implement Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiatives Against Trafficking (COMMIT) developed and implementation started in 2005</p> <p>b. Subregional resource center set up and functioning</p> <p>c. At least six training sessions provided to trainees from governments, NGOs, etc., in each DMC</p> <p>d. Participation of stakeholders of broader audience in subregional conferences</p> <p>Awareness of the need to address the issue in policymaking and resource allocation among economic ministries (e.g., finance, economy, planning)</p> <p>Evaluation carried out with full participation of key stakeholders involved in TA</p>	<p>TA progress reports, final report, and dialogue with GMS counterparts</p> <p>TA progress reports, final report, and dialogue with GMS counterparts</p> <p>TA progress reports, final report, and dialogue with GMS counterparts</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Pilot tests in GMS projects</p> <p>(i) design and implement</p>	<p>a. Start: July 04 Complete: March 06 Responsibility: Implementing agencies,</p>		(Activities to Outputs)

Continued on next page.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK—Continued

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>baseline survey;</p> <p>(ii) develop monitoring mechanism;</p> <p>(iii) develop and test information, education, and communication (IEC) materials, and raise awareness through the materials;</p> <p>(iv) carry out four training workshops in each DMC;</p> <p>(v) design and implement economic empowerment component for high risk women and children;</p> <p>(vi) produce and disseminate guidelines to integrate safe migration/anti-trafficking concerns into GMS projects; and</p> <p>(viii) carry out subregional conference to disseminate experience</p> <p>2. Support to subregional cooperation</p> <p>(i) Technically and financially assist subregional meetings and other consultative process to draft action plan to implement COMMIT</p> <p>(ii) Set up subregional resource center</p> <p>(iii) Set up subregional training program</p> <p>3. Carry out advocacy and policy dialogue with economic and line ministries</p> <p>4. Carry out TA monitoring, evaluation, and prepare scaling-up strategy</p>	<p>consultants, NGOs</p> <p>b. Start: July 04 Complete: October 04 Responsibility: Implementing Agencies, Consultants/NGOs</p> <p>c. Start: Nov 04 Complete: Jan-March 05 Responsibility: Implementing agencies, NGOs, consultants</p> <p>d. Start: March 05 Complete: March 06 Responsibility: Implementing agencies, consultants, NGOs</p> <p>e. Start: March 05 Complete: May 06 Responsibility: Implementing agencies, consultants, NGOs</p> <p>f. Start: May 06 Complete: May 06 Responsibility: ADB, NGOs, consultants</p> <p>g. Start: June 04 Complete: June 06 Responsibility: ADB, UNIAP</p> <p>2. Start: June 04 Complete: Nov 05 Responsibility: ADB, UNIAP, NGOs</p> <p>3. Start: June 04 Complete: may 06 Responsibility: ADB, Implementing agencies</p> <p>4. Start: July 04 Complete: June 06 Responsibility: ADB</p>		

Continued on next page.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK—Continued

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Inputs 1. Consulting services 2. Training, workshops 3. Equipment and supplies	\$300,000 \$250,000 \$150,000		(Input to activity) Timely recruitment of consultants Risk: Government delay in signing the TA letter

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Total Cost
Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund Financing^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and Per Diem	
i. International Consultants	100.0
ii. Domestic Consultants	70.0
b. International and Local Travel	30.0
c. Reports and Communications	50.0
2. Equipment ^b	100.0
3. Training, Seminars, and Conferences	
a. Facilitators	30.0
b. Workshops	80.0
c. COMMIT Meetings	50.0
d. Subregional Conference	40.0
4. Surveys, monitoring and evaluation	115.0
5. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	15.0
6. Representative for Contract Negotiations	0.0
7. Contingencies	20.0
Total	700.0

COMMIT=Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiatives Against Trafficking.

^aAdministered by the Asian Development Bank.

^bEquipment will include information, education, and communication materials, materials needed for training, start up of economic activities by women, etc.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS AND PARTICIPATING NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will recruit on an individual basis two international consultants for 8 person-months and 6 domestic consultants for a total of 20 person-months. The domestic consultants will be from the participating countries: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Viet Nam.

2. The domestic consultants will have substantial experience of gender and development and preferably of trafficking issues in their respective countries. Experience of conducting training and organizing workshops will be an added advantage. They will work under the supervision of the international consultant.

3. One international consultant (team leader, 5 person-months) will have had substantial experience with trafficking issues, migration and child labor, gender, and poverty issues in the ADB region, particularly in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) region. The international consultant should have strong analytical and writing skills and should be experienced in working on regional issues related to trafficking and in organizing regional cooperation frameworks and processes. Familiarity with ADB technical assistance (TAs) and other projects will be an advantage.

A. International Consultants (8 person-months)

4. The responsibility of the international consultant (team leader) will be the following:

- (i) Review all international and regional treaties, protocols, agreements, declarations, action plans, bilateral agreements, and the like, related to migration and trafficking, labor movements, repatriation of victims of trafficking and illegal migrants, etc.
- (ii) Based on the review, prepare a synthesis paper on existing regional and subregional instruments to deal with trafficking in the region, including (a) definitions of trafficking, (b) areas of agreement on actions to be taken to curb trafficking, (c) actions to be taken in relation to victims of trafficking, illegal migrants, (d) support services for children affected by trafficking, and illegal labor recruitment, and (e) migration indicating gaps in the existing frameworks for intercountry collaboration and recommendations on ways to address gaps.
- (iii) Based on the review, design a GMS subregional agreement and action plan to be submitted to ADB and the United Nations Inter Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP) for review and comments, and subsequent submission to the interministerial meeting on Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiatives Against Trafficking (COMMIT) in Myanmar in October 2004.
- (iv) Facilitate the subregional COMMIT process.
- (v) Coordinate subregional and national activities carried out by NGOs and domestic consultants.
- (vi) Help organize and conduct subregional conference in Manila to disseminate findings of previous activities.
- (vii) Prepare and submit the inception report on the start-up of subregional activities and pilot activities in the DMCs, including the synthesis paper (month 3), interim report (month 11) including the draft subregional agreement and action plan, and

final report (month 22–24) including three country reports of pilot activities and an overview report for the subregional conference.

5. The other international consultant (3 person-months) for benefit monitoring and evaluation (BME) will have a strong background in gender and development and experience working on issues of trafficking, in particular migration in the GMS region. He or she will have had substantial experience designing baseline social surveys and conducting monitoring and evaluation programs on migration, poverty reduction, and the like. He or she will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Guide and assist participating NGOs and implementing agencies in designing the baseline surveys in the pilot project sites, to assess preproject situations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. Prepare survey instruments and research frameworks. Supervise pilot testing, implementation, analysis, and report writing.
- (ii) Guide and assist participating NGOs, implementing agencies, and communities in designing and conducting monitoring and evaluation programs.
- (iii) Prepare baseline reports for submission to ADB and the governments.
- (iv) Prepare and submit BME reports to ADB and the governments.
- (v) Prepare a strategy for upscaling TA outcomes.

B. Domestic Consultants

6. The responsibility of the domestic consultants are as follows:

1. Baseline surveys, benefit monitoring and evaluation

7. The consultant will

- (i) under the supervision of the international consultant (BME), design the baseline survey instruments and assist with pilot testing, implementation of baseline survey, analysis, and preparation of reports;
- (ii) prepare BME instruments and help conduct monitoring and evaluation programs in the pilot project sites in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.
- (iii) in cooperation with Implementing Agencies and participating NGOs, prepare information, education, and communication (IEC) materials for use in each pilot project site in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam for pilot testing; and
- (iv) finalize the IEC materials and prepare dissemination strategy for implementation by NGOs and implementing agencies.

2. Training

8. The consultant will

- (i) in cooperation with participating NGOs, prepare a training plan for government officials, local community representatives, and NGO staff, for submission to ADB; and
- (ii) implement the training plan through four workshops in each DMC.

3. Economic Empowerment for Women and Girls

9. The consultant will
 - (i) in cooperation with implementing agencies and participating NGOs and building on experience, prepare plans for economic alternatives for women and girls in vulnerable communities in the pilot project areas, for submission to ADB; and
 - (ii) implement economic empowerment plans.
10. The consultants will produce the following:
 - (i) an inception report (month 3) containing information on subregional activities, and the start of pilot activities in the three DMCs;
 - (ii) an interim report (month 11) including progress on the subregional process, draft subregional agreement, and action plan; and
 - (iii) a final report (month 22–24) including three country reports and an overview report

C. Nongovernment Organizations

11. ADB will recruit up to three NGOs to undertake the following specific activities:
 - (i) In the pilot project areas, undertake baseline surveys and BME with the assistance of the international consultant (BME) and domestic consultants.
 - (ii) Based on the findings of the pilot projects prepare an IEC strategy and materials for dissemination among vulnerable communities, private sector, tourists, and government agencies, in the pilot project areas in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. The aim is to create awareness on conditions leading to trafficking, risks and forms of trafficking, vulnerable groups, laws and penalties against trafficking, redress and support to victims, etc.
 - (iii) Implement IEC campaigns in pilot project areas.
 - (iv) Prepare and implement training plans for government agencies, community leaders, women leaders, and NGO staff to sensitize them on the risks of trafficking, including vulnerable communities and groups, subregional and regional instruments, national laws and policies, support services for support victims of trafficking, etc.
 - (v) Based on experience and a survey market prospects, identify economic alternatives for women and girls among vulnerable communities, particularly in the areas of community-based tourism development (under the Mekong Tourism Development Project).
 - (vi) Based on (i), prepare and implement a plan for the economic empowerment of women and girls in the pilot project areas.
 - (vii) In collaboration with international consultants, prepare guidelines for incorporation of trafficking issues in ADB GMS projects.
 - (viii) Participate in a subregional conference to disseminate of TA outcomes and experiences.
 - (ix) In cooperation with the TA consultants, prepare draft guidelines for incorporation of trafficking issues in ADB GMS projects.