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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 in favour of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for "Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Nigeria"

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, applicable to the EDF in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.4.2.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Nigeria CRIS number: NG/FED/039-176 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location	West Africa, Federal Republic of Nigeria The action shall be carried out at the following location: at federal level and indicatively Lagos, Edo, Delta and Sokoto as focal states.	
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme between the European Union and Nigeria for the period 2014-2020	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Focal sector 3: Rule of law, Governance and Democracy	DEV. Aid: YES ¹
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimate cost: EUR 10 150 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 10 000 000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 150 000.	
6. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Project Modality Indirect management with the Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP) Direct management – grants – call for proposals	
7 a) DAC code	13010	
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 – Public sector institution	

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X		<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	N/A			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			

SUMMARY

The **main objective** of the project is to reduce trafficking in persons (TIP)/trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) at national and regional level, and between Nigeria and the European Union (EU), with specific emphasis on women and children.

The specific objectives and outcomes are: (1) Improved governance of the migration sector in Nigeria, with specific focus on the fight against THB and SOM; (2) Enhanced prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit; (3) Improved protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and of smuggling, particularly from Europe; (4) Enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers; (5) More effective cooperation at national, regional and international levels in fighting THB and SOM.

The action will contribute to the implementation of the Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CMM) between the EU and Nigeria. It is envisaged as part of an enhanced partnership with Nigeria which could also include support to other aspects of migration management such as internally displaced people (IDPs), regular migration and mobility, border management, return, readmission and reintegration, and continuing EU support to addressing the root causes of irregular migration.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Nigeria is richly endowed with human and mineral resources, with an estimated population of around 170 million which is essentially young and growing rapidly. It is a country of origin, transit and destination for diverse migratory configurations, both domestically and externally, including seasonal labour migration, undocumented or irregular migration, internal displacements, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, female migration and migration of skilled professionals.

Internally, high population growth, combined with reduced livelihood prospects in rural areas, has resulted in massive rural to urban migration. Recurring violent conflict has led to widespread internal displacement. The UN Office of for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that since 2009 some 2.2 million have been displaced by the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency in the North East. Externally, the migration challenge is significant and emigration of Nigerians to other countries is essentially intra-African. According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) the majority of Nigerians, some 62%, migrate to other sub-Saharan countries, while 18% go to Europe, 15% to North America and 5% to other countries².

Although irregular migration of Nigerians to Europe is relatively marginal – in 2014, there were 8,700 illegal entries of a total of 283,532 Nigerian regular entries into the EU (Frontex³) – it is highly problematic in terms of the human and social costs involved. Precise data is difficult to obtain, but in 2015 Frontex estimated that Eritreans, Nigerians and Somalis accounted for the biggest share of some 154,000 migrants making the dangerous journey over the central Mediterranean, many of which put their lives in the hands of criminal smuggling networks. Curbing irregular migration from Nigeria to Europe will take time and may well intensify in the coming years in the light of expected economic hardship and continuing conflict.

Nigeria is also a source, transit and destination country for women and children victims of sex trafficking and forced labour. While the phenomenon affects almost all states of the country, and particularly in the south, Edo state, and mainly its capital Benin City, is the main recruitment foyer of human trafficking to Europe (European Asylum Support Office (EASO), 2015). Young women and children are the most affected and THB is mostly geared towards prostitution, domestic servitude, forced labour, begging and sometimes trafficking in human organs. In 2015, EASO reported that Italy and Spain appeared to be the primary destinations of trafficked Nigerian women to the EU but that a number of other EU Member States are also affected⁴.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

In 2015, Nigeria made remarkable progress on its legal and policy framework on migration, enacting the following policies and legislation:

- National Policy on Migration (NPM)
- National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP)
- Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act (amendment)
- Immigration Act

The National Policy on Migration, elaborated with EU support under the 10th EDF, contains specific policy objectives on THB and SOM, which aim to better understand the causes and consequences of THB and SOM, to contain the crimes by establishing appropriate punitive and deterrent measures, to strengthen mandated institutions, and to establish a referral mechanism for THB among law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and civil society organisations (CSOs).

The Nigerian Government has demonstrated its commitment to the fight against THB by passing the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act in 2003, amended in 2005 and 2015, to harden the sentence imposed on traffickers. The Act resulted in the creation of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other related matters (NAPTIP), with the mandate to prevent THB, protect victims and to investigate and prosecute perpetrators. Smuggling of migrants was criminalised in the 2015 Immigration Act, which aligned Nigeria with international practices. Combined with the NPM, the Immigration Act provides the framework and direction for the Government's fight against SOM.

² Cf. Federal Republic of Nigeria, OIM, National Migration Policy, 2015, p.22.

³ European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex).

⁴ Including UK, SE, PR, FR, AT, BE, CZ, FI, DE, GR, EI as well as Norway and Switzerland (EASO, 2015).

The action corresponds to focal sector "Rule of Law, Governance and Democracy" of the EU-Nigeria National Indicative Programme 2014 - 2020 (NIP) and the specific objective to "support government action to enhance capacity to manage migration and mobility". It is foreseen to contribute to expected result 3.1. "Implementation of enhanced national and local institutional capacities to manage migration", result 3.3. "Improved border management" and result 3.4 "Implementation of the Nigeria-EU CAMM".

In March 2015, Nigeria and the EU signed the Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility (CAMM), which establishes the prevention and combatting irregular migration and tackling trafficking in human beings as one of four priority areas of bilateral collaboration on migration. The urgent need to address THB and SOM was also emphasised in the Valetta Summit Declaration and Action Plan, adopted in November 2015, which brought together European and African Heads of State and Government in an effort to strengthen cooperation and address the current challenges but also the opportunities of migration. The project will support the Valetta Declaration Action Plan objectives, notably a) to prevent and address irregular migration and to fight related organised crime, such as trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling and b) to provide protection, support and/or assistance to stranded/vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking with a special attention given to vulnerable groups, notably women and children. Finally, the project will contribute to the implementation of a new Partnership Framework between Nigeria and the EU, in line with the provisions of the Commission Communication "Establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration" states⁵.

The project also fits well in the EU's relevant policy framework, particularly the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016 [COM(2012) 286 final] and the Action Oriented Paper on strengthening the EU external dimension on action against trafficking in human beings, while it is compliant with the European Agenda on Security [COM(2015) 185 final, 28.4.2015] which, inter alia, identifies the fight against SOM and THB as two of the main issues covered under the organised crime priority and its external dimension.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Key beneficiaries:

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was created in 2003 to prevent human trafficking, investigate and prosecute human traffickers and protect victims. It depends upon the Federal Ministry of Justice. It is in charge of implementing the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act as well as overseeing the application of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP Act). It has a federal office in Abuja and 9 Zonal Commands in cities significant in matters of trafficking (Lagos, Benin, Uyo, Kano, Sokoto, Enugu, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Port Harcourt).

In line with its strategic plan 2012-2017 – and its 4 "P" approach: prevention, prosecution, protection and partnership - NAPTIP has undertaken a number of actions to enhance implementation of its mandate, including through support under the 10th EDF, particularly in terms of project management, prevention and protection. There has also been progress in terms of advancing towards a more coordinated national response to trafficking, with better collaboration with Nigeria Police Force (NPF), the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Department of State Services (DSS) and civil society through NACTAL (see below).

NAPTIP needs however to reinforce its capacities, notably in the areas of forensic investigation, prosecution, scaling up of awareness strategies and victim protection and organisation development to enhance performance and impact. To effectively tackle the crime, it will also be critical to further strengthen cooperation at national, regional and international level – notably on investigation, intelligence sharing, return and reintegration – including with EU agencies and Member States.

The Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS). The 2015 Immigration Act updated and clarified the responsibilities of the NIS⁶, which includes border management and patrol, issuance of travel documents, enforcement of relevant laws and regulations, and certain para-military duties within and outside Nigeria,

⁵ "Establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration" Communication of the European Commission, June 2016.

⁶ NIS was formerly regulated by the 1963 Immigration Act.

and as such plays a leading role in the fight against THB and SOM. Under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, its operational structure is composed of 8 Zonal offices, 36 State Commands and Federal Capital Territory and Immigration offices in all of Nigeria's 774 local government areas.

With porous land, coastal and air borders and a vast territory, the NIS faces the enormous challenge of controlling regular and irregular inflow and outflow of persons to and from Nigeria.. It has created the Directorate of Migration to administer regular migration and tackle irregular migration, a Public Relations Unit to create public awareness on the dangers of smuggling of migrants, and an Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) and African affairs/bilateral division to accommodate regional and sub-regional political elements of migration. NIS is in need of capacity building and institutional strengthening to be more effective in implementing the various provisions of the Immigration Act, notably its migration, legal and anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking officers in terms of prevention, identification and investigation of offenders, as well as in strategic design, development and implementation.

Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is an agency under the Federal Ministry of Interior, and a key stakeholder in the fight against THB and SOM, collaborating with other law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in the detection and arrest of traffickers as well as the identification and referral of Victims of Trafficking (VOTs) to NAPTIP and NACTAL CSOs. The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit under the Criminal Investigation Department and the Force Gender Unit, set up in 2012 to address the high rate of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), is particularly relevant for the purposes of this project. The NFP will benefit from capacity building activities, particularly in terms of strengthening investigation on trafficking/smuggling crimes, and intelligence sharing and collaboration with NAPTIP, NIS and other LEAs.

Network of Civil Society organization against Child trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL) is a civil society network gathering some 70 CSOs working against child labour and trafficking spread all over the entire national territory by geographical areas. In May 2012, NACTAL signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NAPTIP to effectively stem child labour and trafficking in Nigeria. NACTAL members' have a strong commitment to THB and SOM prevention and victim protection, and actively collaborate with NIS and NAPTIP on these areas but its impact is still limited due to irregular access to resources and limited institutional capacities.

Other key stakeholders

The **National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)** is the coordinating agency for migration activities in Nigeria and monitors the application of the National Migration Policy (NPM). Under the 10th EDF, the Commission benefited from capacity building that enabled it to organise and facilitate the establishment of an NPM governance structure, which includes the recently (June 2016) created Standing Committee on Border Management and Control, with THB and SOM among the covered policy areas, and with NAPTIP, NIS and NPF represented.

National Population Commission (NPC) and **National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)** are the mandated agencies to collect data and generate statistics on issues of national significance but lack capacities, systems and methodology to produce migration related data.

Relevant **Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)** include the Ministry of Budget and Planning (National Authorising Officer), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development, the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Population Commission. Close coordination and dialogue with these MDAs will be critical to ensure high-level political buy-in.

Target groups and beneficiaries:

Women/girls/boys victims of trafficking, potential to become victims of trafficking;

Smuggled migrants, prospective irregular migrants; their families and communities; traditional, religious and community leaders, teachers and students.

EU agencies:

Frontex promotes, coordinates and develops European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter applying the concept of Integrated Border Management, and streamlining cooperation between national border authorities. Frontex liaises closely with other EU agencies such as Europol, EASO, Eurojust (the European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit), Fundamental Rights Agency

FRA and CEPOL (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training), as well as with border-control authorities of non-EU/Schengen countries - mainly those countries identified as a source or transit route of irregular migration. In 2011 Frontex Training Unit developed an anti-THB training package to train European border guards to identify and deal with potential victims of this crime.

Frontex and NIS signed a working arrangement in 2012, which extends also to other Nigerian agencies involved in border and migration management, including the NPF and NAPTIP. It includes provisions for dialogue and establishment of contact points in Nigeria to develop communication and information sharing in the field of border management activities of the Nigerian authorities and EU Member State counterparts. Frontex also has expertise on document fraud analysis, which is highly relevant for Nigeria. In 2014, Africa-Frontex Intelligence Community (AFIC), of which Nigeria is part, was established to analyse irregular migratory movements affecting AFIC countries and EU Member States.

Europol, the EU's law enforcement agency, assists EU Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. Europol coordinates an EU-wide approach to trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation, and has supported an EU-wide operation in this area. Europol supports high-level human trafficking investigations, including major international investigations, by coordinating operations, providing forensic and technical expertise and access to criminal intelligence and analysis. The European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC), launched by Europol in 2016 with the aim of assisting EU Member States in dismantling criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling, presents an important opportunity for the project to advance collaboration and train Nigerian authorities in this area. While Nigeria is a Europol priority country on THB, it cannot operate in third countries but can lend support to EU Member State-led investigations, through for example the EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) programme.

EASO, also consulted during the formulation of the action, is a small and relatively new agency, with a mandate on asylum, international protection, awareness and THB victims' assistance. While the current refugee crisis attracts most of its resources, EASO has developed training modules on THB for EU Member States' border officials to be able to identify and refer victims and, if resources are provided, could explore mobilising EU experts to train their Nigerian counterparts.

EU Member States:

Several EU Member States have had a close cooperation with Nigeria in the past years in the areas of intelligence sharing on irregular migration issues, fraudulent documents, identification of offenders as well as the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggling. Notably, Spain, UK, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Malta and Switzerland have Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with Nigerian law enforcement agencies, including NAPTIP. However, cooperation is on a bilateral basis and not on a coordinated EU level. The project presents an opportunity to further EU Member States-Nigeria collaboration on trafficking and smuggling, e.g. within the context of the MOUs, and promote a more coordinated EU/EU Member States' response to the issue. **Spain**, one of the main destination EU Member States of irregular migrants and trafficked victims from Nigeria, will have a prominent role in the implementation of the action.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The action will support the implementation and enforcement of Nigeria's updated policy and legal framework in the area of THB and SOM and, in particular, relevant policy objectives and provisions of the National Migration Policy (2015), the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act (2015) and the Immigration Act (2015), as well as relevant strategies and action plans. Within this framework, the following priority areas have been identified in consultation with NAO, NAPTIP, NIS, NPF and other key national stakeholders.

Institutional capacity building, and better coordination, of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) having a mandate on THB and SOM, as well as CSOs. The lack of in-house coordinating mechanisms between LEAs, the high staff turnover leading to a loss of institutional and technical knowledge, the lack of organisational capacities as well as poor data management and information sharing between the various stakeholders are critical issues. CSOs represented in the NACTAL civil society network, collaborating with MDAs on issues relating to THB and SOM, are equally in need of institutional capacity building, notably in project management, policy apprehension and application.

Awareness raising and campaigns targeting potential irregular migrants and victims of trafficking, as well as their families and communities. This will build on 10th EDF achievements but be reinforced and targeted to reach new areas in source states for increased impact. The media is recognised as a key stakeholder in this sense. The project will rely on experience and local expertise of the LEAs and partner CSOs that have developed prevention and awareness raising tools. Particular attention should be given to vulnerable groups, women and children.

Protection, return and reintegration of victims of THB and vulnerable smuggled migrants. The protection measures and conditions of stay for victims of trafficking (VOTs) before reintegration are not satisfactory, particularly for unaccompanied children. The need for adequate shelter and screening centres, in line with modern standards, is acute. Technical training is needed to enhance impact of existing activities of LEAs and CSOs on VOT protection and reintegration, notably through the implementation of the National Referral Programme. Enhanced coordination at EU level, including on harmonising reintegration packages/support, and appropriate monitoring and tracking mechanisms have the potential to enhance effectiveness.

There is a need for **strengthening law enforcement and the prosecutorial response to THB and SOM**. Various factors limit LEAs efficiency in the identification, arrest and prosecution of offenders: logistical constraints such as vehicles or communication equipment particularly at focal state level; limited capacities in data processing and sharing with other LEAs, whether at national, EU or international level; limited coordination mechanisms between LEAs and lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on investigation, prosecution and judicial matters related to THB and SOM; staff training.

The role of corruption in enabling organised smuggling/trafficking groups is also an important factor. These groups capitalise on opportunities for corruption to facilitate their outlawed activities, they seek to infiltrate and influence the state itself and weaken governance.

THB and SOM are by definition international issues and the **promotion of regional and international collaboration**, exchange of good practices and intelligence sharing has also been identified as an area requiring additional support. Good collaboration however should start at national level, between stakeholders, to have integrated data worth sharing with regional and international partners.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Migration and mobility is not a high priority for the Government of Nigeria	H	At political levels, the dialogue between the EU and Nigeria is well developed but needs more involvement of EU Member States. This will be encouraged in the framework of the EU working group on migration and mobility, chaired by the EU Delegation. The proposed implementation by an EU Member State agency – FIIAPP – which has the possibility to mobilise expertise, and support the involvement of other EU Member States will also contribute to fostering EU Member States' involvement.
Insufficient cooperation between Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	M	The 11 th EDF will reinforce institutional coordination of MDAs.
Insufficient cooperation between governmental and non-governmental agencies	L	The EU project will enhance cooperation and complementarity between NAPTIP, NIS, relevant MDAs and NACTAL.
Cultural barriers hamper efforts to mitigate THB and SOM	M-H	The project will develop targeted awareness and prevention campaigns in collaboration with local stakeholders.

Terrorism and other security issues could prevent project implementation in some states	L	Terrorism so far is concentrated in North East Nigeria and working with LEAs will be a strong mitigating factor.
Insufficiency of in-kind counterparts of MDAs will undermine cost effectiveness	M	Project steering committee should provide guidance on the rational use of national assets.
Corruption within the beneficiary structures	H	Promotion of national inter-agency teams to mitigate the risk through internal checks and balances. Continuous monitoring and engagement at medium and high political level.
Assumptions		
The agencies in charge of enforcement of migration standards are willing to perform more effectively their mandate.		
The Government of Nigeria will remain committed and continue to encourage cooperation with the EU and EU Member States in the fight against irregular migration.		
The Government of Nigeria will sustain project result ownership at national budget level.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The proposed action builds on the results, outputs and lessons learnt from the 10th EDF project, "Promoting Better Management of Migration and Mobility in Nigeria" (PBMMN), implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and in its closing phase at the time of writing. The PBMMN Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) and final evaluation report conclusions and recommendations have been taken into consideration and have been complemented by inputs gathered during meetings with stakeholders and visits to the identified focal states. Key lessons learnt include:

- The new developments of migration, including flow of IDPs in the North East (because of the security crisis caused by Boko Haram), which had not previously been integrated should be taken into account for future projects under the 11th EDF.
- In order to maintain a certain continuity of action, it is advisable to integrate the unfinished activities of the 10th EDF PBMMN project, including sustaining training capacities and maintenance of infrastructures and databases.
- National ownership and coherence benefits from anchoring external support in the domestic policy and legal framework. The 2015 National Policy on Migration (NPM) is a key achievement, proving the strategic priorities, strategies and overarching framework for coordinating the management of migration in Nigeria. In practical terms, the NPM, the Immigration Act and the NAPTIP Act help to address the overlapping and fragmentary activities by LEAs by way of defining the operational boundaries and designate the NCFRMI to provide coordination.
- Balance needs to be struck between a comprehensive approach and a need for impact/clear deliverables. It is difficult to achieve tangible results when trying to involve all existing agencies and when the focus of action is wide, both on regular and on irregular migration issues. The complementary use of EU instruments to tackle different aspects of migration is therefore recommended and by doing so comprehensively address Nigeria's migration challenges while still allowing for a targeted/result-oriented approach for the individual project.
- In order to better re-integrate the victims of human trafficking, it will be necessary to promote better cooperation between EU Member States, harmonise reintegration packages, enhance protection means and enhance CSOs capacities in rehabilitation/reintegration of VOTs.
- While capacity needs are significant, capacity development should respond to specific needs as expressed by the partners, and linked to processes of institutional development. A differentiated capacity development approach should be adopted, with long-term TA/mentoring/coaching and twinning arrangements with EU/EU Member States agencies to be promoted.

- Training delivered in an environment that suffers from the lack of necessary equipment to replicate the lessons learnt is ineffective. Therefore, it could be preferable to organise training only as part of a more complete chain of intervention (supply of equipment, rehabilitation of facilities, etc.). In order to ensure sustainability with previous results, the project's actions will build on key results achieved under the 10th EDF (adoption of policies and strengthened legislative framework, first steps done in the development of databases on criminal and related activities within NIS, NAPTIP and CSOs).

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The framework for the EU-Nigeria relationship on migration is centred on the Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM), the Valletta Action Plan, and the Nigerian National Policy on Migration. The proposed action will contribute to the implementation of the second priority area of the CAMM: preventing and combating irregular migration and tackling trafficking in human beings. Complementarity will be ensured with ongoing and future EU actions linked to the implementation of the CAMM such as IDPs, regular migration and mobility, border management, return, readmission and reintegration, and continuing EU support to addressing the root causes of irregular migration.

In particular, there are clear synergies with ongoing and planned actions under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. In addition, the ongoing regional project "Support to Free Movement and Migration in West Africa", supported under the 10th EDF, will also be useful to promote good practices and lessons learnt from Nigeria's fight against THB and SOM on the regional level and to other ECOWAS Member States. Activities will need to be closely coordinated with the planned follow-up to Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) programme, earlier supported by the Commission's Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs..

In addition, the planned 11th EDF project "EU Support to Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption in Nigeria" will complement the project in its efforts to support a more effective criminal justice system and, by extension, its ability to hold suspects of THB and SOM to account – as well as through its focus on the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (VAPP), where NAPTIP plays a coordinating role, and the Child Rights Act, which seeks strengthen child protection systems.

Coordination and synergies with EU Member States will be promoted through taking an "EU wide approach" to implementation. This means, on the one hand, ensuring that project activities are complementary to existing EU Member States' efforts in this area. Particular care will be taken to ensure complementarity of activities with ongoing projects supported by the UK and NL on THB and on border security by DE/GIZ. On the other hand, the project will promote and, wherever possible, directly support collaboration between and among EU agencies, affected and interested EU Member States and Nigerian authorities on THB and SOM, for example, in areas relating to information and intelligence sharing among LEAs, while also making use of EU and EU Member States' expertise in these areas. The proposed implementation by an EU Member States agency – FIIAPP, which has the possibility to mobilise expertise and support the involvement of other EU Member States, brings obvious benefits in this sense. Overall coordination will be one within the EU working group on migration and mobility, chaired by the EU Delegation.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The action is directly in line with the European Union Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, which affirms the EU's strong commitment to gender equality and human rights, as it specifically targets women and girls, and boys, who constitute the main victims of trafficking within Nigeria, in the region and into Europe. Beyond seeking to reduce levels of trafficking, and by doing so have a positive impact on the lives of women and children who are, or risk becoming, victims of trafficking, it contains a strong protection component to empower victims to fully reintegrate and participate in their communities and society.

By strengthening the capacity, systems and structures of NAPTIP to address THB, as well as the NPF as it concerns trafficking, it is also expected to have a positive impact on the capacities of these institutions to address sexual and gender based violence and to implement and enforce the VAPP Act.

The action is also in line with the EU's Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy (2012) and its accompanying Action Plan currently covering the period 2015-2019 which confirms that the "Migration/trafficking in human beings (THB)/smuggling of migrants/asylum policies" are key aspects for

fostering better coherence and consistency of the EU's human rights policy and nexus with these cross-cutting thematic areas. A rights-based approach will be the basis for this project which focusses on the rights of women and child victims of trafficking and on the rights of migrants more generally. The rights-based approach will be implemented through empowering the rights holders (e.g. building their awareness of risks, relevant laws and policies as well as protection mechanisms) and on strengthening capacities of duty bearers to protect rights (e.g. building investigation and prosecution capacities of NAPTIP).

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1. Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal(s) 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels but also promotes progress towards Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

The overall objective of the project is to reduce trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) at national and regional level, and between Nigeria and the European Union, with specific emphasis on women and children.

The specific objectives and outcomes are as follows:

Outcome 1: Improved governance of migration sector in Nigeria, with focus on THB and SOM

- Output 1.1: Strengthened coordination of the implementation and enforcement of relevant policies and legislation concerning THB and SOM
- Output 1.2: Strengthened research capacities and risk analysis on trends, causes and consequences of THB and SOM and used in support of policy and strategy development and implementation
- Output 1.3: Enhanced operational data collection and management capacities of NPC, NBS, NAPTIP, NIS and NPF on THB and SOM
- Output 1.4: Enhanced results-based monitoring and evaluation of policy and strategy implementation on THB and SOM

Outcome 2: Enhanced prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit

- Output 2.1: Strengthened capacities of MDAs, LEAs and CSOs active in prevention of THB and SOM
- Output 2.2: Increased awareness of potential migrants and high-risk populations to the dangers and consequences of THB and SOM in key source and transit states

Outcome 3: Improved protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, particularly from Europe

- Output 3.1: Enhanced capacities of relevant MDAs, LEAs and CSOs in protection of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants
- Output 3.2: The logistical capacities of LEAs and CSOs in focal states to effectively provide protection and reintegration support to victims of trafficking are enhanced
- Output 3.3: Enhanced assistance to voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants

Outcome 4: Enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers

- Output 4.1: NAPTIP and NIS capacities and mechanisms for identifying perpetrators of smuggling and trafficking are enhanced
- Output 4.2: Enhanced capacities of NAPTIP, NIS and NPF for investigation and prosecution on THB and SOM

Outcome 5: More effective cooperation at national, regional and international level in fighting THB and SOM

- Output 5.1: Enhanced operational collaboration and data-sharing mechanisms between NAPTIP, NIS and NPF
- Output 5.2: Improved operational collaboration between LEAs at regional level on THB and SOM
- Output 5.3: Improved operational collaboration and data sharing on THB and SOM between Nigeria, EU and EU Member States
- Output 5.4: Enhanced participation of Nigeria in THB and SOM relevant frameworks and international fora

4.2 Main Activities

Outcome 1: Improved governance of migration sector in Nigeria, with focus on THB and SOM

Output 1.1. Strengthened coordination of the implementation and enforcement of relevant policies and legislation concerning THB and SOM

Review the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to THB to reflect the Post Valetta Outcomes; Develop a national strategy to prevent irregular migration and counter migrant smuggling; Strengthen research capacities on trends, causes and consequences of THB and SOM and use in support of policy and strategy development and implementation; Training needs assessment of capacity gaps of NAPTIP and NIS Officers at HQ and Zonal commands; Capacity building of NAPTIP and NIS Officers on research development and reporting, baselines, data management, statistical analyses and specialised research software, M&E; Conduct research on trends, magnitude and patterns of THB and SOM.

Output 1.2. Strengthened research capacities and risk analysis on trends, causes and consequences of THB and SOM and used in support of policy and strategy development and implementation

There is an urgent need to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to analyse and deepen its understanding of how THB and SOM are evolving in response to the volatile situation within the country and as new policy measures take hold. This will feed into improved policy making and lead to more coherent strategic planning in the sector.

Output 1.3: Enhanced operational data collection and management capacities of NPC, NBS, NAPTIP, NIS and NPF on THB and SOM

Establishment of Mini Data centres and power backups for selected NAPTIP Zonal Commands; IT solutions and establishment of Collaborative/Intranet Suite; Training on data collection, retrieval and analysis; Development of a sustainable interconnectivity interface on existing database between LEAs; Support the implementation of the national data management strategy in national MDAs.

Output 1.4. Enhanced results-based monitoring and evaluation of policy and strategy implementation on THB and SOM

Dissemination of research reports; develop and implement institutionalised M&E framework for THB and SOM.

Outcome 2: Enhanced prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit

Output 2.1: Strengthened capacities of MDAs, LEAs and CSOs active in prevention of THB and SOM

Organize capacity building seminars/workshops for Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria Police Force, Department of State Services and NACTAL; Organize sensitization workshops on the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015 for judges of the Federal High Courts and State High Courts across the geopolitical zones of the country; Strengthen collaboration with Federal High Court judges, State High Court Judges, NBA and FIDA; Increase partnership with mass media to build a core of specialists on THB and SOM; Extend Training of Trainers (TOT) for instructors of LEA Training Institutions on THB and SOM.

Output 2.2: Increased awareness of potential migrants and high-risk populations on the dangers and consequences of THB and SOM in key source and transit states

Closer engagement with traditional, religious and community leaders in identified smuggling and trafficking endemic communities through NAPTIP community dialogues; Sensitization of teachers and students in schools in selected endemic communities; Sensitization of LEA officers and community leaders at border communities; Support the expansion of existing beneficiary awareness campaigns to new identified geographical areas and population groups; Develop and carry out prevention campaigns with the involvement of media and telecom institutions; Support the Ministry of Labour in its efforts to curb child labour and for setting up regulations to oversee private recruiting agencies in order to prevent abuses in domestic work recruitment.

Outcome 3: Improved protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants from Europe and other parts of the world

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacities of relevant MDAs, LEAs and CSOs in protection of victims of Trafficking and Smuggling

Develop a framework for identification, safe return and reintegration of VOTs; Upgrading and refurbishing of selected shelters of NAPTIP and NRM partners through co-funding with the Nigerian Government; Upgrading and refurbishing of selected NIS screening centres through co-funding with the Nigerian Government; Training of NAPTIP Officers and NACTAL Members on shelter management and child protection; Survey of Child Labour in selected locations and sectors in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment FMLE and NIS.

Output 3.2: The logistical capacities of LEAs and CSOs in focal states to effectively provide protection and reintegration support to victims are enhanced

Establish a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Coordination Group; Develop collaboration processes between Nigeria and EU Member States on identification, return and reintegration in collaboration with CSOs.

Output 3.3: Enhanced assistance to voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants

Support mechanisms for collaboration with relevant EU agencies (EASO, Frontex) and EU Member States' migration authorities on return, readmission and reintegration of victims of trafficking and smuggling; Support inclusion of THB and SOM aspects in negotiations of EU-Nigeria Return and Readmission Agreement.

Outcome 4: Enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers

Output 4.1: NAPTIP and NIS capacities and mechanisms for identifying perpetrators of smuggling and trafficking are enhanced

Printing, dissemination and sensitization of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for LEAs on THB and SOM; training border officials on identification of victims of trafficking/smuggling by relevant EU Member States/EU (e.g. EASO, Frontex)

Output 4.2 : Enhanced capacities for investigation and prosecution, of NAPTIP, NIS and NPF on THB and SOM criminal networks

Enhanced capacities of NAPTIP, NIS and NPF for investigation and prosecution on THB and SOM; Develop and strengthen capacities of NAPTIP and LEAs on forensic investigation and prosecution; Capacity building for NAPTIP officers, NIS and NPF on digital and other forms of evidence for admissibility in court, including training by experts of relevant EU agencies (EASO, Europol), and collaboration with Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre)

Outcome 5: More effective cooperation at national, regional and international level in fighting THB and SOM

Output 5.1: Enhanced operational collaboration and data-sharing mechanisms between NAPTIP, NIS and NPF

Establish a single national focal point on migrant smuggling; establishment of a robust mechanism for sustainable collaboration amongst LEAs for intelligence sharing, joint investigations and operations against THB and financial institutions; Support the creation of joint investigation teams at national and regional level; Training workshops for NAPTIP and other relevant LEAs on coordinated investigation techniques,

intelligence gathering, financial intelligence and on asset recovery and management of intelligence evidence; Develop SOPs to strengthen cooperation between NAPTIP, other LEAs and financial institutions; annual seminar on international cooperation with LEAs, prosecutors, judges and foreign embassies in Nigeria; Relaunch of zonal working groups on THB.

Output 5.2: Improved operational collaboration between LEAs at regional level on THB and SOM

Resuscitation of the Nigeria/Republic of Benin Accord on THB; Support for the development and implementation of relevant protocols and frameworks for regional cooperation on THB and SOM, notably with ECOWAS and ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States) including the creation of joint investigation teams, joint patrol and technical assistance

Output 5.3: Improved operational collaboration and data sharing on THB and SOM between Nigeria, EU and EU Member States

Support the strengthening of collaboration with EU Member States destination countries, Europol (including European Migrant Smuggling Centre) and relevant EU Agencies on joint investigations, mutual legal assistance and intelligence sharing; Support Nigeria's cooperation within the Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC) framework; MoUs with EU Member States on intelligence sharing, joint investigations and mutual legal assistance; Engagement with and exchange visits between Nigerian actors against THB and SOM and their EU/EU Member States' counterparts in a broad spectrum of operational areas such as research and data management, victim protection, community mobilization and law enforcement.

Output 5.4: Enhanced participation of Nigeria in THB and SOM relevant frameworks and international fora

Engagement with and exchange visits between Nigerian stakeholders against THB and SOM and their EU counterparts in a broad spectrum of operational areas such as research and data management, victim protection, community mobilization and law enforcement; implementation of relevant international protocols on THB and SOM in Nigeria.

4.3. Intervention logic

The project focusses on the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants on the federal level and in selected states which are among principal sources, and transit routes, of trafficked and smuggled victims to Europe, such as Edo, Delta, Lagos, Sokoto (further assessment and review of target states may be done at the project inception phase).

The action is formulated at an opportune moment in Nigeria when key policies and legislation on THB and SOM have recently been developed and the political momentum and leadership to advance in the fight against these crimes are largely in place. It is directly designed to contribute to the implementation and enforcement of this new policy and legal framework by strengthening, and where needed support the development of, the required institutional structures and capacities of key mandated agencies, such as NAPTIP, NIS and NPF, as well as the coordination platforms and mechanisms between these agencies and with other relevant ministries, development and agencies. Given the key role played by civil society in awareness raising, service delivery and advocacy), the action seeks to build capacities of CSOs, corresponding to the NACTAL network, while supporting their coordination with government.

The outcomes corresponds to the "4 Ps" strategy (prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership), adopted by the NAPTIP, while focussing also on improving the governance of the migration sector in Nigeria, with specific focus on THB and SOM. In terms of partnership, it specifically seeks to promote EU-Nigeria partnership, both at the level of EU agencies and affected EU Member States, as is required to effectively address THB and SOM.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1. Indirect management with a Member State agency

This action may be implemented in indirect management with Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323. This implementation entails: (1) Improving governance of the migration sector in Nigeria with specific focus on the fight against THB and SOM; (2) Enhancing prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit; (3) Improving protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and of smuggling, particularly from Europe; (4) Enhancing identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers; and (5) More effective cooperation at national, regional and international levels in fighting THB and SOM. This implementation is justified because FIIAPP holds the required expertise and capacity to implement the action. FIIAPP, along with the Spanish National Police, has accumulated considerable expertise on THB and SOM and international cooperation, including in West Africa. The Spanish Police and FIIAPP have been working jointly on the international outreach of the Spanish Police since 1997, with West Africa becoming a place of priority given the high levels of trafficking and irregular migration from the region to Spain.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: mobilise relevant expertise, undertake necessary procurement and contracting of services and grants, as well as undertake payments.

5.4.2. Grants: call for proposals "Awareness-raising on dangers and consequences of THB and SOM" (direct management)⁷

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

To raise awareness on the dangers and consequences of THB and SOM in key source and transit states in Nigeria (Output 2.2)

(b) Eligibility conditions

Registered Nigerian CSOs or CSOs from EU Member-States

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is EUR 200 000-400,000 to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 36-48 months.

⁷ A call for proposal is required as FIIAPP does not have the possibility to sub-grant. FIIAPP will be responsible for drafting guidelines, selecting and monitoring awarded grants.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 80%.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, applicable in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call

2nd-3rd trimester of 2017.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (in EUR)
5.4.1. Indirect management with a Member-State agency (indicative amounts)	8 300 000	N/A
<i>Outcome 1: Improved governance of migration sector in Nigeria, with focus on THB and SOM</i>	<i>1 100 000</i>	
<i>Outcome 2: Enhanced prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit – Grants to service providers</i>	<i>1 000 000</i>	
<i>Outcome 3: Improved protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and of smuggling from Europe</i>	<i>4 200 000</i>	
<i>Outcome 4: Enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers</i>	<i>1 000 000</i>	
<i>Outcome 5: More effective cooperation at national, regional and international level in fighting THB and SOM</i>	<i>1 000 000</i>	
5.4.2. Direct management: Call for proposals "Awareness-raising on dangers and consequences of THB and SOM" (Outcome 2) (indicative amounts)	600 000	150 000
5.9 Evaluation - 5.10 audit	400 000	N/A
5.11 - Communication and visibility	200 000	N/A
Contingencies	500 000	N/A
TOTAL	10 000 000	150 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The project will have a governance and management structure supported by a Technical Working Group.

Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC) - Biannual

Main functions include overseeing, guiding and monitoring project implementation; reviewing and approving strategic project documentation, including workplans and progress reports. The PSCC will be chaired by the Ministry of Budget Planning as National Authorising Officer (NAO), with a possible co-chair arrangement, and include high level officials and decision makers of key beneficiaries and stakeholders, NACTAL, the EU Delegation, interested EU Member States Embassies and FIIAPP. Coordination with the Sector Policy Review Committee of the National Policy on Migration will be ensured to achieve alignment with national migration policy priorities.

Terms of Reference for the PSCC, including final composition and modus operandi, the designation of the chairs and possible co-chair(s), will be drafted at project inception and approved during the first PSCC.

Technical Working Group - Quarterly

The Technical Working Group (TWG) will ensure the proper technical liaison between project management, national stakeholders, EU Delegation and interested EU member states. The TWG will seek to enhance coordination and operational partnerships between national authorities and EU/EU Member States, address any problems and obstacles to ensure smooth project implementation, and prepare the agenda and follow-up on implementation of decision of the PSCC. It will also ensure coordination and information sharing with the Standing Committee on Border Management and Control under the National Policy on Migration governance structure.

FIIAPP, in coordination with the NCFRMI, will be responsible for the preparation of the agenda of the meetings and distribution of the minutes to the stakeholders. Beyond FIIAPP and NCFRMI, members include designated focal points of key stakeholder and beneficiaries, at director level or equivalent, NACTAL, EU Delegation and interested EU Member States Embassies.

The TWG may also be replicated in the focal states with similar purpose and participation. Terms of Reference for the TWG, including final composition and modus operandi, the designation of the chairs and possible co-chair(s), will be drafted at project inception and approved during the first TWG.

Project Management

The project administrative, financial and technical management will be under the responsibility of FIIAPP, who will recruit a project management team, with the required technical and support staff, including a resident expert from Spain/other EU Member State to coordinate the project.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

In addition, a number of activities are foreseen during the inception phase of the project, including required baseline surveys, capacity gaps and needs analysis, review of the logframe, establishment of action plans, operational methodologies and budgets specific to each key project beneficiary according to their mandate, at federal and state level, development of monitoring and evaluation systems with performance indicators and monitoring benchmarks. These will be funded by the project and carried out by FIIAPP.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the commission.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes. A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision). The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract for both the mid-term and final project evaluations, in mid-2019 and late 2021 respectively.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, at least one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract.

5.11 Communication and visibility

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

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

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

6. PRE-CONDITIONS

N/A

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective	To reduce trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) at national and regional level, and between Nigeria and the EU, with specific emphasis on women and children.	1.Number of irregular Nigerian migrants entering EU borders 2. Number of Nigerian victims of trafficking entering EU borders	Tbd during inception phase of action	Tbd during inception phase of action	-Reports of EU agencies (Frontex, Europol, EASO) -Reports of NG/EU Member States migration authorities	
Outcome 1	Improved governance of migration sector in Nigeria, with focus on THB and SOM	1.1. Status of coordination platform for policy implementation on THB and SOM in place 1.2. Number of sector-wide strategies, policies and plans on THB and SOM produced, based on research from Nigerian institutions 1.3. Status of results-based M&E system of policy and strategy implementation on THB/SOM	As above	As above	Annual project reports	Sustained commitment of Government for the adoption and implementation of the policies Nigerian MDAs are willing and committed to coordinate on TBG and SOM Most affected EU Member States are willing and committed to address THB and SOM from Nigeria
Outcome 2	Enhanced prevention of THB and SOM in key states of origin and of transit	2.1. Number of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants in target states, disaggregated by gender 2.2. Proportion of risk target groups exposed to THB and SOM prevention activities, disaggregated by gender 2.3. Number of referrals to NAPTIP, NIS, NPF of potential victims and suspected, perpetrators, disaggregated by gender	As above	As above	-Institutionalised M&E system on THB and SOM (to be developed under project) -THB and SOM prevention campaigns reports -National Referral Mechanism (NRM)	Government MDAs, and NACTAL CSO members, at federal and state level sustains commitment to prevention measures

Outcome 3	Improved protection, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and of vulnerable smuggled migrants, particularly from Europe	3.1. Number of women and children who are victims of trafficking assisted 3.2. Number of women and children returned and reintegrated 3.3. Effectiveness of application of relevant policies and action plan	As above	As above	-NAPTIP annual reports -Institutionalised M&E system on THB and SOM (to be developed by project) -EU/EU Member States reports	-EU Member States/EU and Nigerian authorities committed to effective collaboration on protection, return and reintegration of victims
Outcome 4	Enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and smugglers	4.1. Number of traffickers and smugglers arrested 4.2. Number of traffickers and smugglers prosecuted	As above	As above	LEAs reports Institutionalised M&E system on THB and SOM (to be developed under project)	-Relevant LEAs make use of acquired capacities -LEAs committed to investigate and prosecute traffickers and smugglers - EU Member States and Nigeria willing and able to collaborate on investigation and info-sharing
Outcome 5	More effective cooperation at national, regional and international level in fighting THB and SOM	5.1. Number of arrests of smugglers and traffickers on basis of coordinated investigation between NG-EU Member States LEAs 5.2. Number of MoUs between Nigerian and EU Member States on THB and SOM 5.3. Status of implementation of MoUs	As above	As above	To be defined during inception phase.	EU Member States and Nigeria willing and able to collaborate on investigation and information sharing
Outputs/Outcome 1	R1.1. Strengthened coordination of implementation and enforcement of relevant policies and legislation concerning THB and SOM. R1.2. Strengthened research capacities on trends, causes and consequences of THB/SOM in support of policy and strategy development and implementation R1.3.Enhanced operational data collection/management capacities NAPTIP/NIS/NPF on THB/SOM. R1.4. Enhanced result based M&E of policy and strategy implementation on THB and SOM	1.1.1. Number of actions plans with initiatives, programmes, projects by relevant MDAs to implement sectoral policies 1.1.2 Number and frequency of inter-agency coordination meetings on THB and SOM 1.2. Number of surveys/research on migration data (from various MDAs) available directly from NPC and NBS 1.3. Status of implementation of data management strategy action plan among key stakeholders 1.4. Status of result based M&E system to monitor THB and SOM related policies/strategies	As above	As above	-Sectoral Policies on THB and SOM and action plan, MDAs action plans -Minutes of meetings of the TWG -Publication and dissemination material -Monitoring reports -Project progress reports	

Outputs/ Outcome 2	R2.1. Strengthened capacities of MDAs and LEAs and CSOs active in prevention of THB and SOM. R2.2. Increased awareness of potential migrants and high-risk populations on the dangers and consequences of THB and SOM in key source and transit states	2.1.1 Quality of cooperation between CSOs and MDAs in identification and referral of traffickers and smugglers 2.1.2 Status of prevention policies for THB and SOM among key stakeholders 2.2. Number of potential victims of smuggling and trafficking informed through awareness raising actions	As above	As above	-THB and SOM prevention campaigns reports -Statistical reports -Project progress reports	
Outputs/Outcome 3	R3.1.Enhanced capacities of relevant MDAs, LEAs and CSOs in protection of victims of trafficking and smuggling R3.2. The logistical capacities of LEAs and CSOs in focal states to effectively provide protection and reintegration support to victims are enhanced R3.3.Enhanced assistance to voluntary return and reintegration of trafficking and smuggled migrants	3.1. Number of persons trained in protection of VoT and VoS in LEAs and CSOs 3.2. Number of shelters rehabilitated 3.3. Number of VOT and VOS returned from EU Member States and reintegrated as result of project	As above	As above	- Project progress reports	
Outputs Outcome 4	R4.1. NAPTIP and NIS capacities and mechanisms for identifying perpetrators of smuggling and trafficking are enhanced R4.2. Enhanced capacities for investigation and prosecution of NAPTIP, NIS, NPF	4.1. Number of training activities by EU Agencies 4.2. Number of cases investigated and prosecuted	As above	As above	- Progress reports	
Outputs/Outcome 5	R5.1. Enhanced operational collaboration and data-sharing mechanisms between NAPTIP, NIS and NPF R5.2. Improved regional operational collaboration between LEAs on THB/SOM R5.3. Improved operational collaboration and data sharing on THB&SOM between NG, EU and EU Member States R5.4. Enhanced participation of Nigeria in THB and SOM relevant frameworks and international fora	5.1. Number of cases investigated jointly by EU Member States-NG 5.2. Number of traffickers arrested during joint operations 5.3. Sustained THB and SOM working groups meetings at state level 5.4. Number of actions under EU Member States-NG MoUs implemented under project	As above	As above	-Progress reports -Police reports	