

ANNOUNCEMENT

CALL FOR LOCALLY LED DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PAPERS

Strengthening Local Systems and Partnerships for More Effective and Sustainable Counter-Trafficking in Persons in the Philippines (STRENGTH CTIP-P)

ADDENDUM 01 TO

LOCALLY LED DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

APS No.: 7200AA19APS00007

PLEASE NOTE: This is an addendum to an existing announcement. All interested organizations should carefully review both this addendum AND the full announcement, which can be found here: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=314757>
Important information contained in the full worldwide announcement is not repeated in this specific addendum.

This program is authorized in accordance with Part 1 of the Foreign Assistance act of 1961, as amended.

Through this Addendum to the 2019 Locally Led Development Annual Program Statement (APS) No. 7200AA19APS00007, USAID/PHILIPPINES is making a special call for the submission of Concept Papers from local actors focused on counter-trafficking in persons.

The objective of the Strength CTIP-P is to more effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Philippines by strengthening local systems and partnerships. The activity will achieve this objective by applying a holistic and multi-sectoral approach taking into consideration the priorities across the four pillars of the USG counter-trafficking strategy – prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships, and the recommendations for the Philippines as stated in the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-trafficking-in-persons-report/>

The specific objectives are to:

1. improve prevention through enhanced local and community-based approaches to prevent trafficking in persons
2. strengthen protection, rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration services for trafficking in persons victims
3. increase access to legal services by trafficking in persons victims to enhance awareness of rights and facilitate prosecution

The assistance activities must be implemented in partnership with the national and/or local Inter Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT), which includes an active role for both government agencies and civil society organizations and the local government units (LGUs). Proposed interventions should also take into consideration assistance of other donor agencies and organizations and complement, leverage, and build on existing efforts.

Applicants should identify the target vulnerable population and geographical location and provide justification for the selection. Applicants are encouraged to propose innovative approaches that will build local ownership and solutions, and will promote partnerships with the private sector. Subject to availability of funds, USAID funding for the activity will not exceed \$3 million to be implemented over a three-year period (2019-2022).

All terms and conditions of the 2019 Locally Led Development APS apply (<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=314757>).

I. Background

Trafficking in persons is a global problem that affects millions of people, particularly the most vulnerable populations. Forty (40) million people are estimated to be victims of trafficking in persons for forced labor, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage worldwide.¹ The estimate is more likely to be below the actual number because human trafficking is an inherently underground global criminal activity along with illegal drugs and arms trafficking. Exploitation is driven by poverty, corruption, gender discrimination, harmful traditional and cultural practices, internal conflict, natural disasters, and lack of government capacity and political will to counter it. Two-thirds of the total global trafficking victims were identified to be in Asia.² Annually, 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide for sexual exploitation and forced labor.³

Trafficking in persons, as defined in Philippine jurisprudence, refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. The exploitation includes at a minimum, the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs.⁴

The Philippines was ranked as Tier 1 for a third consecutive year in the 2018 U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report, having met the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.⁵ The report noted the government's serious and sustained efforts to convict and punish more traffickers, effectively coordinate the identification, referral and provision of services to more victims, increase efforts to prevent trafficking of Filipino overseas workers, and implement procedures to reduce the backlog of trafficking cases in the courts. The report noted that although the government meets the minimum standard, there are gaps identified in terms of the availability and quality of protection and assistance services for trafficking victims including specialized shelter care, mental health services, access to employment training and job placement, and services and reintegration support for male victims including children demobilized from armed groups.

¹ International Labor Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), Global estimates of modern slavery: forced labor and forced marriage.

² Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index 2016.

³ UNICEF

⁴ Republic Act No. 9208 – Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations, and for Other)

⁵ 2018 U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report

The Philippines remains a source country and, to a lesser extent, a destination and transit country for men, women, and children exploited through sex trafficking and forced labor. Official statistics⁶ show that 2.34 million Filipinos work overseas in 2017 and an average of 100,000 are added annually. A significant number of migrant workers are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor particularly to the Middle East and Asia. Trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor remains a significant issue within the country.

Strength CTIP-P will increase the effectiveness of initiatives to counter-trafficking in persons in the Philippines by strengthening local systems and partnerships. The activity will achieve this objective by applying a holistic and multi-sectoral approach taking into consideration the priorities across the four pillars of the USG counter-trafficking strategy – prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships, and the recommendations for the Philippines as stated in the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report.

The theory of change is that if systems to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons are strengthened at the local or community level, then the vulnerability to trafficking and trafficking in persons will be reduced. The objective will be achieved through interventions under the four pillars of USG counter-trafficking strategy, including:

Prevention: Enhanced local and community-based mechanisms and strategies to prevent trafficking in persons.

Protection: Strengthened protection and reintegration services to victims of trafficking.

Prosecution: Increased access to legal services by trafficking victims.

Partnership as crosscutting theme: Strengthened partnerships at the community and institutional levels will improve protection, prevention and prosecution.

The activity will support the Journey to Self Reliance (J2SR) as interventions are envisioned to strengthen local communities and multi-sectoral partnerships that include government both at the national and local levels, CSOs, business sector, academe, and the community to address human trafficking. The human trafficking situation and victimization start within the community. Local communities are the most affected by human trafficking and are the first line of defense against traffickers. Solutions to this problem should therefore start with the community. This activity is intended to empower local actors by supporting innovative local counter-trafficking in persons mechanisms and approaches that are sustainable and scalable.

II. Solicitation

The proposed interventions should be anchored on the following themes identified as recommendations in the US State Department Annual Trafficking in Persons Report: 1) building capacity of frontline service providers on victim-centered tools and techniques to increase the success rate in prosecution and minimize the re-traumatization of victims; 2) increasing support to community-based interventions to improve detection, rescue, reintegration and prevention of trafficking of children for forced labor, online sexual exploitation, combat and noncombat purposes; and, 3) providing assistance to bolster detection, protection and prevention programs directed at domestic and cross-border trafficking for forced labor and debt bondage particularly in high-risk industries such as fishing, construction, and mining.

⁶ Philippine Statistics Authority

Partnership is a cross cutting theme and should be considered in the activities under each intermediate result. Responding to human trafficking requires various stakeholders, which include national and local government agencies, local government units, donors, NGOs and CSOs, media, private sector, academe, and the community. The proposed interventions may include awarding of sub-grants to local organizations to support local efforts to address the issues discussed above.

Intermediate Result 1: Improved prevention through enhanced local and community-based mechanisms and strategies to prevent trafficking in persons

Anticipated Results:

- Community-based taskforces established and effective community-based mechanisms to prevent human trafficking are institutionalized and sustained.
- People have improved understanding about the issue and made informed decisions on migration and employment.
- Business community is engaged, has reported suspected incidences of trafficking and eliminated human trafficking from supply chains.
- Civil society organizations, trade unions, and business representatives have applied effective methodologies to reduce the demand for all forms of trafficking.
- Media has covered trafficking stories that raise awareness and promote and foster dialogue around the issue.

Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened protection, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficking in persons victims

Anticipated Results:

- Increased capacity of community-based taskforces to identify trafficking in persons victims and refer them to proper organizations for protective and legal services.
- Increase in the number of trafficking victims identified.
- Comprehensive child-sensitive protection services are provided to trafficked children.
- Increased understanding and use of tools necessary to detect and identify human trafficking victims by frontline service providers.
- Partnership established and strengthened among LGUs, private sector, and civil society to support trafficked persons, provide community based care, and reintegration services

Intermediate Result 3: Increased access to legal services by trafficking in persons victims

Anticipated Results:

- Increase in the number of human trafficking victims provided with legal services.
- Improved capacity of frontline service providers on the use of victim-centered tools and techniques to increase the success rate in prosecution and minimize the re-traumatization of victims.
- Increased capacity of LGUs and civil society organizations to assist trafficked victims to access legal services.

III. Evaluation Criteria

Proposed concepts will be evaluated based on the criteria set forth in the Locally Led Development APS in Section 4: Concept Paper Review Criteria (page 5 of APS). As stated in Section 2: Eligibility and Award Information, respondent organizations should be local actors as defined in Section 2 and cannot have an annual operating budget composed of more than 50 percent USAID funding in any of the past three fiscal years. This cap applies to both prime and sub-grantees. US-based organizations are not eligible as prime awardees under the Locally Led Development APS

Proposed concepts should be consistent with USAID legal and policy restrictions, including those set forth in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) and in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

IV. Application Instructions and Review Process

USAID/Philippines is responsible for the review process and management of any awards issued under this Addendum. Applicants are required to follow the Concept Paper instructions set forth Attachment A: Concept Paper Format and Instructions in the Locally Led Development APS.

Concept Papers should be sent to USAID/Philippines through Maria Teresa Robielos at mrobielos@usaid.gov with a copy to manila-roaa-rfa@usaid.gov.

Deadline for submission of concept paper is July 26, 2019 2pm Manila time.

USAID/Philippines will confirm receipt of the concept paper within one week of submission.

If selected to participate in the full application process, the Applicant is contacted by an Agreement Officer (AO) from USAID/Philippines and given a due date and template/instructions for the full application. Applicants will also be notified if not selected.

The subsequent steps in the process for the full application and any potential awards can be found in Section 3: How to Respond of the Locally Led Development APS (page 6 of APS).

V. Questions and Further Assistance

Questions regarding the substance and objectives of this addendum should be directed to Maria Teresa Robielos at mrobielos@usaid.gov with a copy to manila-roaa-rfa@usaid.gov

Questions regarding the substance and terms of the 2019 Locally Led Development APS should be directed to LLD-APS@usaid.gov.

For additional information regarding guidelines and procedures to submit a concept paper, please refer to the Locally Led Development APS, which can be found at the following website: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=314757>