

**REGIONAL STRATEGY
ON RESOURCES
MOBILIZATION
FOR PREVENTING
TRAFFICKING IN
PERSONS AND
SMUGGLING OF
MIGRANTS**



CORETT

REGIONAL COALITION AGAINST
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CORETT, for its acronym in Spanish), aims to adopt and promote regional standards, policies and processes to combat and prevent these crimes and improve care for victims in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. For this reason, it is important to promote strategic actions to combat those crimes.

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are multidimensional problems of citizen security and social protection. They affect different areas of society at the national and international level.

In this sense, at the initiative of the countries of the region, CORETT was created as an entity whose purpose is to adopt and promote regional standards, policies and processes to combat and prevent these crimes and improve care for victims. CORETT works also as a source of advice for countries that require it.

CORETT's Operational Plan proposes through this Regional Strategy on Resource Mobilization institutional strengthening, positioning CORETT as the space for articulation and coordination for the promotion of a comprehensive approach to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in member countries and in the region. The institutional strengthening of CORETT requires a set of actions aimed at the establishment of synergies and strategic alliances, the optimization of resources, the development of capacities, communication and internal and external coordination, while enhancing its visibility as a workspace.

In accordance with the foregoing, CORETT as a regional space has strengths that make it a leader in the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants such as:

- The technical, legal and operational knowledge of these topics that allows it to position itself as a reference and specialist entity in the region.
- Participation of the State Members that maintain good internal coordination and communication allowing progress with the work and objectives.
- Since 2011, it is the official space of reference at the regional level in matters of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

The present fundraising strategy is proposed and addressed to CORETT due to the challenges and commitments raised before the States to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in an articulated manner and in synergy with other national, regional and international actors.

This strategy for resource mobilization is based on the following programmatic documents to define its strategic objectives and priorities for collection:

1. Strategic Plan of the CORETT (2019-2027).
2. CORETT's Operational Plan (2020-2022)
3. Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
4. Regional Strategy of Visibility and Communication
5. Regional Strategy of Comprehensive Care and Accompaniment to Victims of Trafficking in Persons

I. Background

1.1.National entities

CORETT was created in 2011 with the purpose of adopting and promoting regional standards, policies and processes for the comprehensive approach to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants smuggling. CORETT is constituted by the following national governing bodies:

1.1.1.Belize: The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council

In 2003, the Anti-trafficking in Persons Task Force was established to coordinate the efforts of the Government of Belize to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to provide support and protection to victims.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council operates from a multi-sectoral approach. It is comprised of representatives from the following ministries and agencies: Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation (Department of Human Services), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Attorney General's Ministry, Immigration Department, Office of Public Prosecutions, Police Department, Labor Department, Customs Department, Health Department, Belize Tourism Board (BTB), The National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), National Organization for the Prevention of Child abuse and Neglect (NOPCAN) and the Youth Enhancement Services (YES).

1.1.2.Costa Rica: National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)

It was officially born through Executive Decree No. 32,824, published in *La Gaceta* No. 243 of December 16, 2005. It was later reformed in 2008, to later rise to the category of Law in 2013, through the creation of Law No. 9095 , Law Against Trafficking in Persons and creation of the National Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons.

CONATT is responsible for promoting the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national, regional and local public policies for the prevention of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, the care and protection of victims, and the prosecution and punishment of those responsible, which includes the review of national regulations and their adaptation to the international

commitments contracted by the Costa Rican State, and the training and specialization of institutional human resources.

It is responsible for evaluating the projects that will be subject to receiving a budget from the National Fund against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (FONATT), created by Law No. 9095 in order to strengthen the institutional framework in the comprehensive approach to both crimes.

CONATT is made up of 22 state institutions, civil society and international organizations and NGOs that act as observers.

1.1.3. El Salvador: National Council against Trafficking in Persons - CNCTP

In 2011, El Salvador assumed the commitment to raise the political level to eradicate trafficking in persons. In July 2011, the National Council against Trafficking in Persons was created and is the governing body for the formulation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation of the National Policy against Trafficking in Persons, as well as the preparation of plans, programs and public actions to prevent, combat this crime and to protect, assist and restore victims of trafficking in persons from a comprehensive perspective.

On October 16, 2014, the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador approved Legislative Decree No. 824, Special Law against Trafficking in Persons, through which it created the National Council against Trafficking in Persons, chaired by the Minister of Justice and Public Security.

The Council is made up of 14 institutions of the State of El Salvador, 5 international organizations that support the Council's actions, and representatives of 7 civil society organizations (non-governmental organizations - NGOs) that work on actions related to the issue of trafficking in human beings. people in the country.

1.1.4. Guatemala: Interinstitutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons -CIT - Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons -SVET.

In 2009, with the approval of the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons Decree Number 9-2009, the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons -SVET- was created and administratively attached to the Vice Presidency of the Republic. It is the governing body on the subject of trafficking in persons and with the powers to be an advisory body and recommend the implementation of actions to the different

State agencies in the fight against trafficking in persons. It has the power to design measures, plans, programs, initiatives, among others, in the area of prevention, detection, care, protection, prosecution and punishment on the subject of trafficking in persons.

Through the Secretarial Agreement No.2-2009, SVET articulates the institutional framework of the State. The creation of the Inter-Institutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons -CIT-, constitutes the National Commission and the space for articulation on the subject. The CIT is coordinated by the SVET.

The CIT is made up of 32 institutions of agencies of the State of Guatemala. It also has among its participants representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs and international organizations that work on actions related to the issue of trafficking in persons in the country, who are invited to participate in meetings and activities.

1.1.5. Honduras: Inter-Institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons of Honduras- CICESCT

The Honduran Law against Trafficking in Persons was approved through the Legislative Decree No. 59-2012. It officially creates the Inter-Institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons. Its purpose is to promote, articulate, monitor and evaluate actions aimed at the prevention and eradication of these crimes in their various manifestations through the management and implementation of specialized public policies on this matter.

The Law against Trafficking in Persons is humanistic in nature. In addition to containing the criminal definition of the crime, it establishes guidelines for the prevention, protection and care of victims and on the institutional framework for dealing with the crime.

The CICESCT functions as a decentralized body of the Secretary of State in the Office of Human Rights. It is made up of more than 32 instances with representation from governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and private companies with competences in the prevention, care to victims and/or prosecution of the crimes of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. In addition, the CICESCT has the presence of cooperation agencies as observer organizations.

1.1.6. Mexico: Inter-secretarial Commission to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes in the Area of Trafficking in Persons and for the Protection and Assistance to the Victims of those crimes.

The 2007 Law on the subject enabled the establishment for the first time of the Inter-secretarial Commission and was consolidated with the issuance of the recent General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes in the Matter of Trafficking in Persons and for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of those crimes of June 14, 2012. The rules on their object, integration and operation are contained in the Regulation of the Law, of September 23, 2013. This regulation is focused on a comprehensive and novel perspective of human rights, based on the prevention and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons and on repairing the damage to the victims. It is chaired by the Sub Secretariat of Human Rights by appointment of the Secretary of the Interior.

This instance is in charge of defining and coordinating the implementation of a State policy on Trafficking in Persons, and other objects provided for in the General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes in the Area of Trafficking in Persons and for the Protection and Assistance to the Victims of these Crimes (article number 84).

Likewise, the Commission is responsible for promoting and coordinating the inter-institutional relationship throughout the Republic to prevent and punish the crimes that are the object of the law on the matter. It inspects and monitors the programs, actions and tasks implemented in this area and evaluates, gives account and make their actions transparent, without prejudice to the attributions that in said matters correspond to other instances (article number 84).

1.1.7. Nicaragua: National Coalition against Trafficking in Persons

The National Coalition was formed in 2007 and became official with the approval in January 2015 of Law Number 896, Law against Trafficking in Persons. The Law establishes in article 7 that the National Coalition is an instance of consultation and coordination, for the formulation and implementation, evaluation and monitoring of public policies for the prevention, investigation, care and protection of victims, as well as the prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons.

It is made up of representatives of 20 government institutions, one person representing each of: the Autonomous Regional Councils of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast; National Council of Universities (CNU), Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities, Nicaraguan Coordinating Federation of

Non-Governmental Organizations that work with Children and Adolescents (CODENI). The National Coalition is chaired and coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior.

1.1.8. Panamá: National Commission against Trafficking in Persons of Panama – CNCTP

The creation of this National Commission against Trafficking in Persons is established in Article 12 of Law 79 of November 9, 2011, on Trafficking in Persons and Related Activities.

This Commission is a technical administrative body with legal status and attached to the Ministry of Public Security.

Article 14 establishes the functions of the Commission, among which we can mention: designing the National Policy against Trafficking in Persons, promoting its approval and adopting the necessary measures for the integrated management of public institutions related to prevention, care and repression of the crime of human trafficking; propose, direct, promote, disseminate, coordinate and supervise the preparation, monitoring, execution and updating of the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons.

The National Commission has a Board of Directors, which is the highest decision-making body, chaired by the Minister of Public Security. It is also made up of 7 Ministers, the Presidents of the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Assembly, the Attorney General of the Nation, the Directors of the National Institute for Women and the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family, the Administrator of the Tourism Authority, the Ombudsman, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the President of the National Council of Private Enterprise.

1.1.9. Dominican Republic: Interinstitutional Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants –CITIM

This Commission was created by Decree Number 575-07. The Commission is made up of the following secretariats: Foreign Affairs, who is responsible for the Presidency and the Permanent Secretariat; Interior and Police; Education; Labor; Tourism; Public Health and Social Assistance; Women; Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. In addition, the National Police, the General Directorate of Migration, the Tourist Police, the Navy, the National Council for Children and the Office of the First Lady are part of this Commission.

Some of the functions of the Commission are: to prepare an action plan to combat trafficking in persons, integrate and coordinate efforts aimed at investigation and crime prevention, and care for victims of trafficking in persons, through national institutions and international organizations.

1.2. Regional entity

Since 2007, CORETT member countries have been defining and consolidating their national coordination with the aim of facilitating a more effective and articulated response in the comprehensive approach to human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. The national articulation, described in the previous sections, has allowed the regional growth of CORETT. First, this has been possible because the member countries adopted national guidelines for the comprehensive approach to the crimes indicated. Then, thanks to this local standardization, the region also adopted regional guidelines that have allowed an orderly and directed work that facilitates political, technical and administrative tasks to implement actions in prevention, care, protection and prosecution in both crimes.

In the Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and Operational Plan 2020-2022, the target population groups are the Member States of CORETT and the victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, to whom comprehensive care must be provided through the efficiency of governmental and non-governmental bodies or organizations for the restitution of rights.

This Resource Mobilization Strategy, as indicated, will seek to operationalize the following strategies and plans:

1. Strategic Plan of the Regional Coalition (2019-2027).
2. Operational Plan of the Regional Coalition (2020-2022).
3. Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.
4. Visibility and Communication Strategy.
5. Regional Strategy for Comprehensive Care and Accompaniment to Victims of Trafficking in Persons.

CORETT has identified areas of interest to implement its objectives at the national and regional levels. It aims at strengthening the work carried out at the institutional level for the prevention of the aforementioned crimes, leaving as evidence the

need for coordination and maximization of the use of resources. This includes, among other initiatives, the following:

- Generation of infographics with official data by the Mesoamerica Project.
- E-campus - IOM virtual space for self-learning on migration issues.
- JTIP Study on Modern Slavery of the UK.
- JTIP activities with frontline officials in border areas in Mesoamerica.
- JTIP Mexico training for judges: ACCBP project.
- Study on psychosocial reintegration for families and returnees carried out by IOM-El Salvador.
- Module on migration within secondary education / E-campus
- Regional Network of Special Prosecutors on trafficking in persons - ECPAT / REFCO - network of prosecutors against organized crime SICA, that responds to the work plan of the council of general prosecutors / committee of chiefs and chief directors of CA (CJPCAMCC) SICA - part of the command group (Presidency, INTERPOL regional office, police chiefs).
- Virtual course for prosecutors of trafficking in persons in MESOAMERICA.
- Study of the regional ECPAT Protocol for the accompaniment of victims of trafficking in persons.
- JTIP together with UNODC carry out diploma courses with judges in El Salvador.
- IOM / Red Cross coordination to help migrants on the ground.
- Forensic laboratories and legal medicine institutes / ICRC project.
- IOM Mex / UNODC have evaluations of operations on smuggling of migrants by sea.

II. Philosophic framework and approaches

2.1. CORETT's vision:

To be a reference at the regional level in the coordination and articulation of mechanisms aimed at a comprehensive approach and the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

2.2. CORETT's mission:

We are a regional space made up of National Commissions, Coalitions and Councils of the States Parties. We promote initiatives, synergies, strategies and mechanisms articulated for the prevention and persecution of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and the comprehensive care for victims of human trafficking and persons object of smuggling of migrants in need of support.

2.3. Approaches of the Strategy:

CORETT has basic action approaches for the purposes of implementing this strategy. Without being an exhaustive list, approaches include the following:

Human rights
Rights of minors
Gender
Contextual and generational
Multicultural
Decentralization
Diversity
Non-revictimization

III. REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Resource mobilization will allow access to financial, technical, technological, and human resources, among others, to strengthen and increase CORETT's capacity to achieve its objectives.

3.1. Resources raising

The following chart illustrates by categories the different kind of recourses that may be pursued:

Chart I. Identified kind of resources

Categories		
Financial resources	Human resources	Goods and services
Allocation of government budgets in programs and projects.	Facilitated by Ministries and other government institutions.	Vehicles at your disposal, computer equipment, physical spaces in offices and support for the development of activities and events.
Financing and donations from international agencies and organizations.	Hired by international agencies and organizations.	Sponsorship of activities and events national and / or regional. Direct technical assistance with professionals.
Direct financing from the private sector or the academic sector.	Professional volunteer programs, social responsibility programs, volunteering.	Training or advisory services or technical assistance.
Financing of actions by part organized civil society.	Contribution of local or regional partners.	Specialized professional teams.

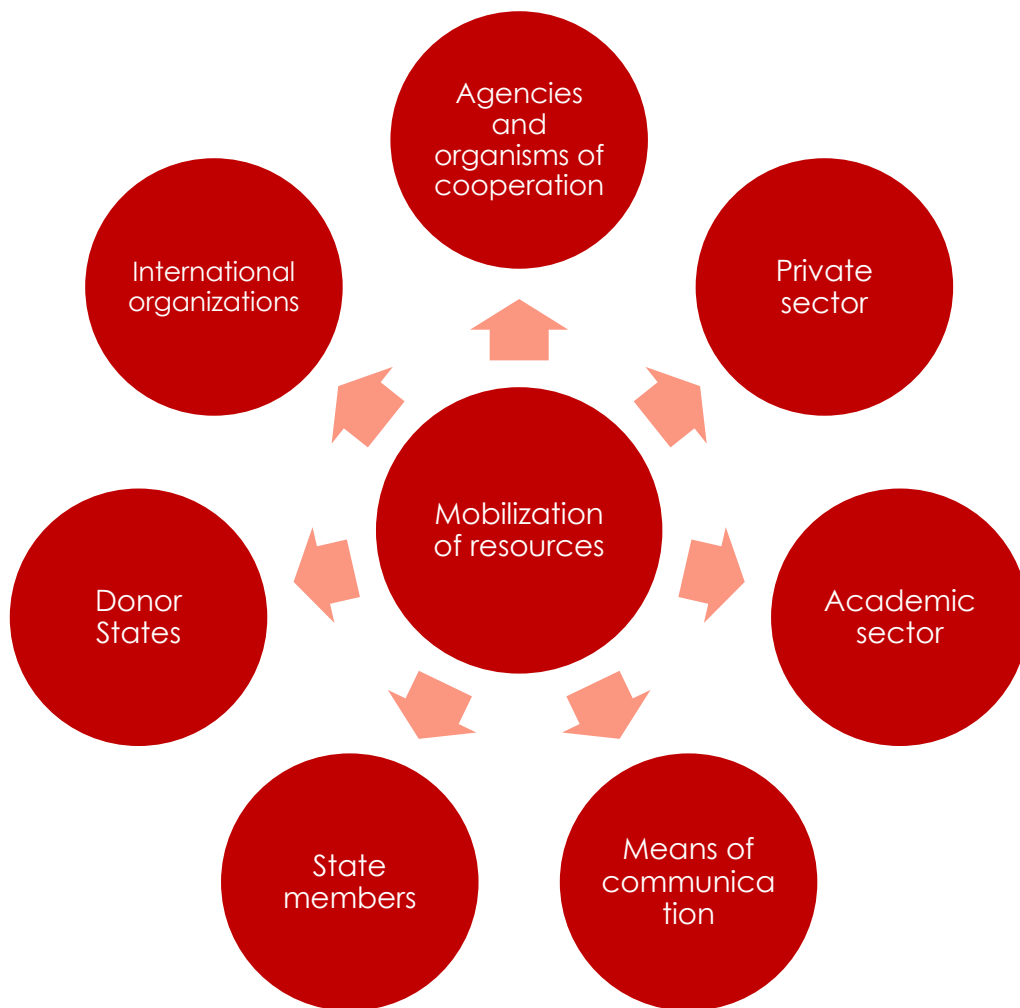
Source: *Reformulation of a guideline for resources mobilization, FAO, 2012.*

This list is not intended to be exhaustive, so the dynamics of the contributions will define the type of resources mobilized.

3.2. Sources of Resources

It will be made up of collaborating entities that can be generated from a wide range of multidimensional relationships. The following figure shows the diversity of actors in the region that can be accessed as partners or potential sources for resource mobilization:

Figure 1: Potential sources for resource mobilization



The State members of CORETT will report the sponsorships, agreements, programs that are carried out for the fulfillment of the plans, strategies and other instruments that can be developed by CORETT as contributions to the goals set. Having an understanding of the purpose of the link with these actors will guide actions for resource mobilization:

3.2.1.State members of CORETT

Relations with CORETT State members are recorded in the Joint Declaration for the Comprehensive Approach to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Central America signed in 2012 by the high authorities of the Coalitions, Commissions and Councils against Trafficking in Persons, of the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Subsequently, a Memorandum of Understanding was issued between the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, which establishes the implementation of the “Regional Action Framework for the Comprehensive Address to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Central America”, signed on September 13, 2015 in Guatemala City.

In this memorandum, the parties recognize CORETT as the body to promote the articulation and coordination of the Coalitions, Commissions and Councils of the Parties, to consolidate the implementation and follow-up mechanisms that allow a comprehensive approach to the crime of trafficking in persons at a regional level.¹ Afterwards, Panama, Belize, the Dominican Republic and Mexico joined CORETT, expanding the framework of action and member countries.

On this basis, the State members of CORETT will promote and manage resources in their institutional POAs to guarantee the strengthening of capacities for the prevention, care, protection and prosecution of victims of the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

3.2.2. Donor states based on regional agreements and treaties

It is based on the strengthening of relations with governments or donor states that are members or non-members of CORETT based on the targeting of opportunities for dialogue and the exchange of experiences and knowledge to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. These relationships make it possible to intensify the efforts of the States based on good practices in the matter of donations to achieve greater flexibility and predictability of the resources directed to care and prevention. It will seek to position CORETT as the official regional body of experts in the field, providing technical assistance, promoting comprehensive care for victims and prevention of the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Visibility and Communication Strategy).

¹ Taken from the Strategic Plan of the CORETT 2018-2027

3.2.3. International organizations, regional or national civil society organizations

They are organizations that can contribute with human, material and financial resources. Non-governmental organizations that have administrative and logistical structures to establish contractual relationships are increasingly adopting actions to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in synergy with CORETT. In this sense, CORETT has good practices and lessons learned from collaboration with organizations such as IOM, Save The Children, ECPAT, UNODC among others that contribute with financial and non-financial resources.

This strategy provides elements and added value to strengthen joint work, expressing interest in establishing synergies and coordination with civil society, committed to the prevention and care of victims and a comprehensive approach to crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

3.2.4. Agencies and cooperation organisms

Cooperation agencies and organizations play an increasingly important role in the comprehensive approach to the crime of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. In collaborative relationships with these entities, it is essential to position the issue within the cooperation frameworks and regional priorities to promote initiatives and mechanisms for the comprehensive approach to both crimes.

Likewise, as a reference entity in the matter, CORETT seeks to support regional initiatives and collaboration with specialized technical and regulatory advice to strengthen cooperative relationships and joint work.

Cooperation agencies and organizations collaborate in the management of resources and provide technical assistance to the CORETT State members, which is essential to provide sustainability to actions and programs aimed at comprehensive care and prosecution of both crimes. In this sense, CORETT or State members may sign agreements, alliances or exchanges of letters of commitment with cooperation agencies or organizations aligned with CORETT strategies and plans.

3.2.5. Private sector

CORETT, through the members in each of the countries, has a solid history of collaboration with the private sector, both for the mobilization of resources and to access the knowledge and skills available in the different business sectors.

Within the framework of corporate social responsibility, the private sector must join forces to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. For its part, CORETT, within the framework of its relationships, will establish partners in accordance with its principles, values, and operational and strategic plans.

3.2.6. Academic sector

CORETT will seek to establish synergy with the academic sector as managers of knowledge and production for the analysis, investigation of the causes and effects of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. This is aimed at carrying out investigations that provide scientific evidence on the forms of operation of these crimes to provide information for policy decision-making at the regional and national levels.

On the other hand, the presence of the coalitions, commissions and / or secretaries that are members of CORETT at the national and regional levels, broaden the action framework and their access to the communities through their areas of research, curriculum, specializations, certifications, knowledge transfer, among others.

3.2.7. Means of communication

Relations with the media increase CORETT's capacity to generate support and as agents of change in the dissemination of messages.

We will actively collaborate with the media, both traditional and digital, whose spokesperson at the regional level will be held by CORETT and at the national level by coalitions or secretaries, reaffirming the strategic objectives of CORETT.

Collaboration with the news media adds value to the communication and prevention strategies. It allows knowing the work of CORETT, gives visibility to its strategic priorities and supports mobilization initiatives and resource needs, especially when it comes to promoting of campaigns.

3.3. MAIN STEPS AND OPERATION OF THE RESOURCES MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

To promote this strategy, aspects such as promotion, cooperation and collaboration with various actors are taken into consideration to generate strategic alliances to promote initiatives:



PROMOTION

- With the implementation of the Communication Strategy, CORETT will position itself as a leading entity in the region in matters of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in State members, before regional forums and bodies, international organizations, NGOs and other relevant spaces, to generate trust and transparency with potential partners.



COOPERATION

- Share the objectives of CORETT and its potential partners for the combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which can be materialized through letters of understanding or agreements directly with the Coalition or between State member.
- CORETT, as the leading entity in the matter, will provide support to national entities to identify spaces for collaboration to combat these crimes in conjunction with diverse actors.



COLLABORATION

- CORETT will examine the cooperation strategies of the partners at different levels (international, regional and local), in order to define and agree on the scale of cooperation aligned with its strategic objectives.
- CORETT will maintain permanent communication through informative notes with its potential partners and cooperators, generating opportunities for technical assistance.

3.3.1. Step 1- Identify

It will be the responsibility of the members of CORETT, especially the Presidency and the Technical Secretariat, to identify potential partners. This is a continuous process, since a constant update of the detailed information and the specificities of the possible partners that contribute resources in the different areas is required.

Resource mobilization requires detailed knowledge of key partners and stakeholders at the regional level, their priority areas, policies, budgets, funding cycles, rules and procedures for audits, and accountability mechanisms. At the

national level, it is also important to identify donors that may have priorities in combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. To identify potential donors or partners, the following actions should be considered:

- Define the interests, comparative advantage, and track record of the prospective partner.
- Identify the coincidences in the work areas.

Chart 2. Donor form

Name <i>Of the donor/partner, include initials or acronym</i>		
Character Regional _____ National _____ Extra regional _____	Contact person: Direction/email: <i>Include relevant information and updated of the contact with the donor or partner</i>	
General objective: <i>Note institutional objectives of the donor or partner</i>	Provides resources in the areas of: Trafficking in persons _____ Smuggling of migrants _____ Capacity building _____ Management of knowlegde _____ Related public policies _____ Others: _____ <i>Note the common work areas of the donor o partner</i>	
Kind of contribution: Donation _____ Technical assistance _____ Non-refundable funds _____ Loans _____ Capital for investments _____	Does the donor or partner have forms and requirements for the submission of projects? Ye _____ s _____ No _____ <i>Attach forms and requirements</i>	Commentaries: <i>Include commentaries related to the suitability of the partner or donor</i>

Source: own elaboration

3.3.2. Step 2- Participate

This step implies taking advantage of and using different opportunities that are key to creating synergies and spaces of trust to positively influence those responsible for making decisions regarding the program or project for which the resources are sought. This means establishing and maintaining an open dialogue with potential partners and donors in order to build trust and mutual respect.

Spaces such as meetings, forums, and workshops represent propitious moments for engaging in collaborative dialogues. Some actions that can be taken are the following:

- Organize meetings with partners or donors or promote technical assistance meetings.
- Prepare communication materials to be presented during meetings.
- Present technical files of the projects to partners or donors once they have been identified.
- Encourage personal or virtual communication.

3.3.3. Step 3- Negotiate

In the process of concretizing collaboration, open negotiation spaces may imply reaching agreements on terms, amounts and the use of these, definition of procedures, framework agreements, funds from technical cooperation programs or agreements, among others. CORETT will observe that during the negotiation processes the initiatives adhere to the strategic axes and objectives that are sought to be achieved both at the regional and national levels.

Some actions can enhance the negotiation process:

- Reach agreements on common interests.
- Reach an agreement on the conditions for managing the resources or on the procedures for the use and access of the resources.
- Develop and strengthen regional and national agreements to promote initiatives.
- Management of media coverage and communication during the signing of agreements, project progress or key moments in the management of initiatives.

3.3.4. Step 4- Arrange and inform

This phase involves the confirmation of the contribution of the partner or donor in relation to the contributions of resources. As part of the responsibility of the CORETT Technical Secretariat, it will be responsible for monitoring and submitting reports on the use of resources through the agreed mechanisms, which are usually indicated in the agreement or agreement. This step is vital to maintaining good relationships with partners, and offers an opportunity to build a foundation for potential regular resources.

Some actions that can be taken into consideration for management are the following:

- Acknowledge contributions from partners or donors.
- Ensure that operations and resource management are carried out efficiently and effectively.
- Present periodic reports on contributions to the full CORETT, as well as to the partners or donors themselves.

3.3.5. Step 5- Communicate the results

At each CORETT meeting, the Presidency and Technical Secretariat will provide a report on the actions and results related to resource management on behalf of the State members.

The mobilization of resources implies constant communication about the work carried out by CORETT, through the transmission of messages to the recipients about projects or initiatives to achieve the involvement of potential partners with the use of tools such as brochures, pamphlets, press releases, special events, speeches, videos, web pages, social networks, among others.

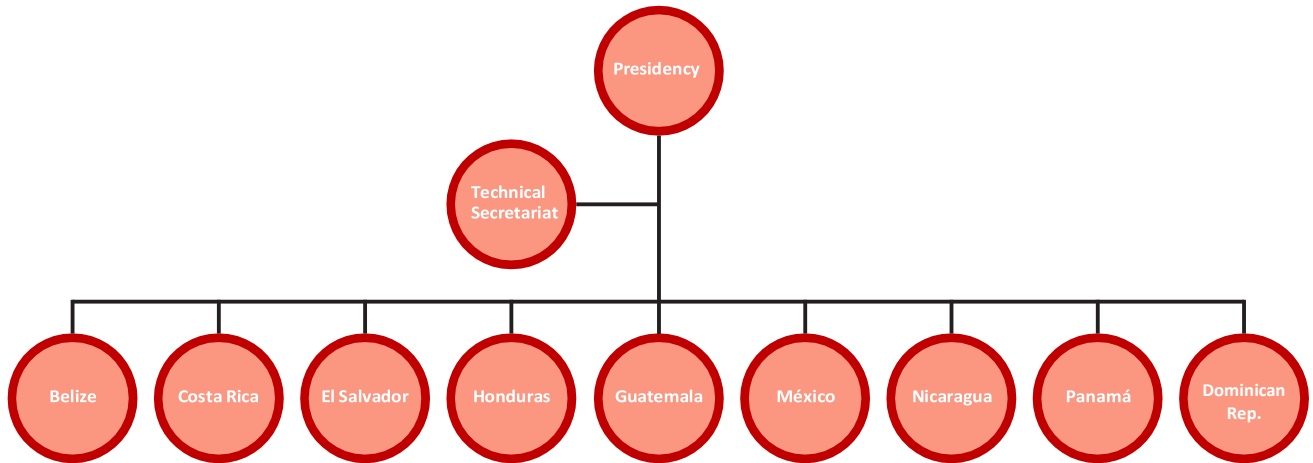
This step involves actions such as:

- Disseminate information on the results achieved and the lessons learned.
- Develop communication tools on the management of projects or initiatives.
- Encourage ongoing support among stakeholders.
- Ensure media coverage and the use of social networks.

IV. PERSONS IN CHARGE OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The definition of responsibility for the CORETT Strategy on Resource Mobilization against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants is based on its management model:

CORETT management model:



Source: Adapted from the Strategic Plan 2018-2027

The main roles of each instance within the framework of this Strategy on Resource Mobilization are the following:

4.1. Presidency

It will manage the international cooperation necessary for the fulfillment of the defined goals. It will promote the formulation and implementation of complementary resource mobilization strategies at the regional level, and will ensure that they revolve around regional initiatives, framed in CORETT's strategies and plans.

4.2. Technical Secretariat

The CORETT Technical Secretariat provides support in monitoring initiatives, keeps the portfolio of projects, partners and donors updated, maintains close

relationships with member countries by providing timely and updated information.

4.3.State members

Inform about possible sources of resources that help to identify possible donors; keep an up-to-date record of its members and report changes in its representation; promote the implementation of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization at both the national and regional levels; monitor and comply with the agreements established and generated in the various meetings.

V. Plan of Action of the Regional Strategy on Resources Mobilization

5.1.Expected outcomes of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization

The priorities that orient CORETT for resource mobilization are based on its four strategic axes, which are set out in the Strategic Plan 2020-2022. Through resource management, the aim is to increase CORETT's capacity to combat, prevent, investigate and prosecute pertinent crimes:

1. Prevention: the application of all those actions of preparation, delimitation, planning and execution aimed at anticipating, reducing and preventing the phenomenon of human trafficking, in its different forms, and the smuggling of migrants.
2. Comprehensive care: actions coordinated between all the actors involved who provide a holistic response taking into account the dignity, integrity, privacy and the rehabilitation and integration of people subject to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrant. This through coordinated responses and quality of care, humanitarian assistance, protection, resettlement, reintegration, repatriation and guarantee of human rights.
3. Prosecution of the crimes of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants: direct response of the competent authorities to those who direct, promote and perpetuate the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. To this end, work is being done on locating the networks and different actors involved in the aforementioned crimes and on actions to dismantle their operations. In view of the fact that during the development of these actions the victims and objects of these crimes are rescued, a coordinated, articulated and timely action is required with the protection, assistance and attention and reparation services of the damage.
4. Institutional strengthening of CORETT: set of actions aimed at operating in accordance with its guidelines for action, in the following areas: synergies and strategic alliances, optimization of resources, capacity development, communication and internal coordination, strategy to enhance visibility and institutional positioning and the national mechanisms that comprise it, as well as the mobilization of resources.

5.2. Plan of Action of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization

The following plan of action is established in light of the strategic axes of CORETT

Prevention axis				
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Timeframe
1. Mobilize a project proposal with donors for the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.	1.1. Prepare a project proposal for the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons.	1.1.1. Implement the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants with the resources collected from the two project proposals.	Conceptual note	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	1.2. Prepare a project proposal for the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants.			
	1.3. Present the two project proposals to various donors in the region.			
	1.4. Execute and follow up on the two projects approved by donors.			

Comprehensive care axis				
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Timeframe
2. Mobilize a project proposal with donors for the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Comprehensive Care and Support for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.	2.1. Prepare a project proposal for the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons.	2.1.1. Implement the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants with the resources collected from the two project proposals collected.	Conceptual note	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	2.2. Prepare a project proposal for the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants.			
	2.3. Present the two project proposals to various donors in the region.			
	2.4. Execute and follow up on the two projects approved by donors.			
3. Mobilize resources for the revision of the national protocols for victims of trafficking in the member countries of the Regional Coalition.	3.1. Realización de coordinaciones de sesiones de trabajo para la revisión de los protocolos.	3.1.1. Revised and / or updated protocols.	Final report approved by the Regional Coalition.	

4. Mobilize resources for the realization of a Regional Strategy that ensures the assistance of persons subject to the smuggling of migrants with assistance needs in accordance with international regulations.	4.1. Holding sessions to generate a mapping on the situation of persons subject to the smuggling of migrants in the region. Review of national and regional regulations on smuggling of migrants.	4.1.1 Have regional regulations that meet the minimum standards for a comprehensive approach to the smuggling of migrants.	Ongoing regional norms	
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Institutional strengthening axis of the Regional Coalition				
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Timeframe
6. Coordinate actions at the international, regional and national levels with the member countries of CORETT for the mobilization of resources.	6.1. Organize a table of cooperators for the presentation of achievements and results in the matter of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	6.1.1. donors are aware of the current situation of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. 6.1.2. Have a Directory of potential donors. 6.1.3. Have mapping of strategic partners of the Regional Coalition.	Number of potential donors grouped in the Directory. Number of Strategic Partners identified.	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	6.2. Organize spaces for dialogue with the bodies that make up the Committees and the National Coalition to include commitments in their plans of action assumed in the Regional Coalition.	6.1.4. Inform the cooperators through newsletters, informative pamphlets, infographics and materials. 6.1.5. Include civil society organizations for the implementation of future projects.	Number of newsletters disseminated. Number of Events or media used for each publication. Number of alliance agreements with organizations of the civil society.	
	6.3. Establish technical or financial cooperation agreements with civil society organizations, cooperation agencies, private companies, academia, governments and other key actors in the region.			
7. Promote the mobilization of resources by the Regional Coalition.	7.1. Improve CORETT's capacities for fundraising.	7.1.1. Manage the strengthening of capacities for the mobilization of resources of the Regional Coalition.	Amount of resources managed for strengthening	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	7.2. Formation of committees of the members of the Regional Coalition to promote the Communication Strategy and the Strategy on Resources Mobilization.	7.1.2 Member committees of the Regional Coalition implement and monitor the Communication and Resources Mobilization Strategies.	number of cooperation agreements signed	
	7.3. Include on the website the Plan of Action, achievements and impact of the Regional Coalition on Resources Mobilization.	7.1.3 Include key messages addressed to potential donors.	Number of messages generated Number of potential donors reached	
	7.4. Systematize good practices and lessons learned in resource mobilization.	7.1.4. Have the systematization of lessons learned and good practices in relation to mobilization of funds.	Elaborated systematization documents	
8. Promote the design	8.1. Carry out a workshop for the design of technical sheets of the prioritized projects.	8.1.1. Have technical files of the prioritized projects	Number of	

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of technical sheets for the projects prioritized by the Regional Coalition.	8.2. Present to the partners and key actors the technical sheets of the prioritized projects.	and inform the partners and key actors.	technical sheets presented to partners and donors	Strategic plan 2019-2027
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VI. MONITORING, FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY ON RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

6.1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF MONITORING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To start with monitoring, follow-up and evaluation, some initial questions must be resolved: Why evaluating? In the simplest way, evaluating consists of the use of certain procedures and formats that allow obtaining real, credible and sustainable information (auditable), which lead to conclude what has been the result of an action or set of specific actions, aimed at solving a certain problem.

Types of evaluation: There are different types of evaluations, and each one of them will determine the evaluation model to follow, depending on the conclusions that are being pursued. For example, quality, results, impact, efficiency, among others, according to the time in the life of the intervention to be evaluated, initial, during the execution of the intervention, annual or mid-term, or at the end, but also, depending on who performs it, internally or externally.

Both the Presidency and the Technical Secretariat will provide support in the monitoring and follow-up of the management of the projects that are the object of resource mobilization.

6.2. MONITORING OF THE PLAN OF ACTION OF THE STRATEGY ON RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

It is based on the collection of data that make it possible to measure the degree of execution of a given intervention. It is an administrative necessity to be able to exercise periodic control of the performance of the work, and it is fundamentally related to the execution of the activities.

Monitoring measures the efficiency with which the intervention is executed, therefore, for monitoring to be useful, it must have clear, precise and well-defined indicators in terms of time, space and quantity.

To define the periodicity of the monitoring activities, the elements to be monitored, their level of complexity and the specific conditions of the Regional

Coalition and of each member country must be taken into account. In particular, monitoring allows:

- Documenting the management process of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization.
- Following up on the activities planned to achieve the goals.
- Facilitating decision-making and taking corrective actions that are deemed necessary.
- Analyzing facilitating factors, barriers and good practices in resource management.

In this sense, it is expected to monitor the Action Plan of this Strategy on Resources Mobilization, in terms of:

- The implementation of activities: document the meetings, minutes, support and political management.
- The achievement of the proposed goals: review of reports of the projects that can be financed.
- Achievement of impact on the prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling: interviews or consultation sessions with the beneficiary population and key partners, documents for the systematization of experiences and the compilation of good practices.

The following monitoring chart shows the collection and systematization mechanism according to the expected objectives:

Chart 3. Collection of supplies for monitoring

Strategic axes	Strategic objectives	Monitoring/collection of evidences	Availability of information	
			Yes	No
Prevention	Mobilize a project proposal with donors for the implementation of the Regional Prevention Strategy.	Reports of work sessions for the preparation of concept notes and meetings with donors. Technical sheets of the projects.		
	Mobilize a project proposal with donors for the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Comprehensive Care and Accompaniment to Victims of the	Reports of work sessions for the preparation of concept notes and meetings with donors. Technical sheets of the projects.		

Comprehensive care	Trafficking in Persons.			
	Mobilize resources for the review of national protocols for victims of trafficking in persons in the countries members of the Regional Coalition.	Political management reports with key institutional actors. Updated protocols.		
	Mobilize resources for the implementation of a Regional Strategy that ensures the assistance of persons subject to the smuggling of migrants with assistance needs, in accordance with international regulations.	Reports or minutes of meetings with key stakeholders at the government level for the management of regional assistance regulations on the smuggling of migrants.		
Persecution	Mobilize resources for the exchange of good practices and lessons learned in the prosecution of the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	Systematization of good practices. Reports and minutes of meetings for regional articulation.		
Institutional strengthening	Articulate actions at the international, regional and national level with the member countries of CORETT for the resource mobilization.	Registration of meetings, directory of partners and potential donors. Newsletters disseminated. Reports on the participation of events, forums and others.		
	Promote the mobilization of resources by the Regional Coalition	Documentation of the amount of resources managed. Reports of the Presidency and annual reports of the Coalition Regional.		
	Promote the design of technical sheets for projects prioritized by the Coalition Regional.	Systematization of technical sheets presented to partners.		

At the activities level, it will seek to identify progress in implementation, taking the established goal as a reference. Particular attention will be given to analyzing whether the activity has been carried out on time and efficiently, as well as the factors that facilitated or hindered the results, and the measures to solve the difficulties.

6.3. Follow-up of the Plan of Action of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization

This is a process of reflection and analysis that relates the results of the monitoring to the baseline of the problem, to infer in what way and how the expected results are being achieved. At the same time, it allows observing the trend of the process and forecasting the fulfillment of the goals to be achieved, giving the opportunity to make adjustments to them.

This is how monitoring is results-oriented and measures the efficiency with which the actions are being carried out or whether it is progressing as planned.

In this sense, some guide questions for follow-up are shown, which will be recorded in a report that will remain in the files of the Technical Secretariat:

Chart 4. Follow-up guiding questions

No.	Question	Commentary
1.	- Are the results leading to the expected achievement?	
2.	- Do the activities contribute to the expected results?	
3.	- Are the activities being carried out within the defined deadlines?	
4.	- Are sufficient and necessary materials available to achieve the proposed goals?	
5.	- What are the causes of the delay in the management of resources?	
6.	- Has any regional or national event occurred that implies modifying the Strategy on Resources Mobilization?	
7.	Other similar	

6.4. Evaluation of the Plan of Action of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization

Integrating process of monitoring and follow-up that allows to infer the result that the intervention will achieve in relation to its established objectives. This also implies the impact on the participating groups that it is desired to achieve in the solution to the problem. Besides, it facilitates the establishment of good practices, generation of learning and change processes in people.

In this sense, the evaluation process will respond to the relevance and adaptation of the established goals of the Regional Coalition to the needs and priorities established in this Strategy on Resource Mobilization. It is suggested that the evaluation be carried out by an external entity, considering the following questions:

Chart 5. Guiding evaluation questions

Areas	Description	Observations
Effects	Were there changes in the attitudes and behaviors of the member countries? Did unforeseen or unexpected changes occur?	
Effectiveness	Were all the proposed strategic objectives achieved? Did the products have an effect on the four strategic axes?	
Efficiency	Were the communication materials, technical sheets and other similar available in a timely manner and in the necessary quantity? Were the costs associated with managing resources achieved?	
Relevance	Were the objectives proposed in this strategy timely and did they correspond to the needs?	
Sustainability	Is it possible that the goals achieved last for a significant period?	

Internally, the evaluation can be periodic, so it is the responsibility of the Presidency and Technical Secretariat to ensure compliance with the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of this Strategy on Resource Mobilization and the safeguarding of the reports of said processes.

The internal evaluation can be carried out by the member countries designated by the Presidency, carrying out a process of reflection on what has been done, exchange of experiences and learning. With the evaluation, what has been done is compared with what is planned or programmed. Therefore, it is advisable to follow, as far as possible, the following steps:

- **Review the plan:** Strategic objectives, processes and expected results of each of the goals and products of the Strategic Plan and the Plan of Action of the Strategy on Resource Mobilization Strategy.

- **Gather adequate information** to verify the results of each activity with the support of the Technical Secretariat.

- **Compare what was planned** with the results achieved using the following questions as guides for discussion:

- »What was achieved?

- »How was it achieved?

- »Were there unforeseen circumstances that favored or hindered the execution of what was planned?

- »What were the remedial actions taken in these circumstances?

- »What was not achieved?

- »Why was it not achieved?

- »Were there results that were not expected?

- »Do they have a positive or negative impact on the objectives of the strategic plan?

- »Why did it happen?

- **Identify the conclusions** to improve what was planned with the following guiding questions:

- »To what extent were the objectives of the Strategic Plan and the Plan of Action achieved?

- »What activities, methods, resources and external factors allowed the good development of the Strategic Plan?

- »What problems hindered the proper development of the Strategic Plan?

- **Formulate recommendations:** it is recommended to open spaces for reflection within the Regional Coalition to overcome the problems and describe the recommendations to overcome each one of them

VII. Appendixes

8.1. Matrix on the Monitoring of the Plan of Action of the Strategy on Resources Mobilization

Reported by:	<i>Name of the person (s) submitting the report</i>	Date of the report:	<i>Insert date of the report</i>
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Monitoring objective	<i>Point out the objectives of monitoring or the corresponding activity.</i>
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Monitoring Team	
Name	Title/Organization

Persons with whom you met	
Name	Title/Organization

Describe the monitoring activities
<i>Specify the data collection methods used including with whom and where, interviews, observation, document review, etc. Submit a copy of questions prepared for interviews, if applicable.</i>

Conclusions, recommendations and follow-up measures of the monitoring activity:				
Topics to address	Conclusions	Recommended follow-up action	Responsible party for follow-up	Deadline for follow-up
<i>Brief summary of progress on the issues identified during the last survey activity monitoring</i>	<i>Summarize the findings related to progress on the issues identified during the last survey activity monitoring, if any.</i>	<i>Detail recommended actions as needed</i>		
<i>Progress in work plan indicators</i>	<i>Summarize the evaluation of progress against the goals of the work plan and indicators.</i>	<i>Identify what is needed to achieve planned results on time, or suggest modifications</i>		
<i>Implementation of activities</i>	Evaluate the status of implementation of activities.	<i>Identify what is needed to complete the activities planned in the weather</i>		
<i>Obstacles or complications in implementation of activities</i>				
<i>Other remarks</i>				

Annexes (in your case):

List attachments, in your case:

a. Write down the title of the attachments

8.2.Guidelines for the Mobilization of Resources of CORETT

Goal of the guidelines:

The purpose of this guideline is to establish general procedures for managing the necessary resources for the different projects and programs contemplated in the Strategy on Resources Mobilization of the Regional Coalition for the comprehensive approach to the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Although the responsibility for the mobilization of resources falls on both the Presidency and the Technical Secretariat, the State members have a fundamental role in the search for resources. It is intended that countries contribute positively to the collaboration and communication between national entities and to generate purposeful actions that have a decisive impact on the treatment of the problem of human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.

In this sense, it is an instrument for the Regional Coalition with a view to standardizing specific procedures regarding resource management processes and guidelines and thereby providing a comprehensive and coordinated response to victims of trafficking in persons, and persons subject to smuggling of migrants.

8.3. Template for the formulation of projects

The Presidency and the Technical Secretariat may make use of the following instruments to execute and monitor this strategy.

Technical Sheet Initiatives/Projects	
A. Name of the project:	
B. Respective axis:	<i>Indicate the axis or axes of the Strategic Plan</i>
C. Geographic scope:	<i>Indicate the geographic scope of the project (national or regional)</i>
D. Executing institution:	<i>Indicate which institution is in charge of the management of the initiative or project</i>
E. Beneficiaries of the project:	<i>Indicate beneficiaries or target audience to which the initiative is directed.</i>
F. Sum of the project:	<i>Indicate the amount of the project and include additional information on contributions from various donors</i>
G. Timeframe and duration of the project	<i>Indicate the period of the initiative or project.</i>
H. Description and expected outcome of the project:	<i>Describe in at least three paragraphs detail of the project, the expected outcome and the problem it seeks to address.</i>

Source: Adapted from the Technical Sheet of CONATT

The technical sheet will provide basic information on the initiatives or projects to be negotiated with various donors or presented to potential partners, considering that the formats for the presentation of projects may vary.

Cooperation organizations or entities generally have their own formats or files for formulating projects. If not, the following chart may be used:

Technical sheet for project CORETT	
Institution	<p><i>Name of the proposing institution / organization. Legal identification number.</i></p> <p><i>Date of constitution of the organization. Exact direction.</i></p> <p><i>Telephone and fax number. Email.</i></p> <p><i>Name and qualities of the legal representative</i></p> <p><i>Name and qualifications of the person responsible for the project</i></p>
Name of the project	
Localization	<i>Where will the project run?</i>
Linkage with the Strategic Plan of CORETT	<i>Indicate the strategic action, activity and goal of the strategic plan that is linked to the project.</i>
Justification / problem to solve	<i>Diagnosis and definition of the problem</i>
Description of the project	<i>Clear and detailed description of the problem to be solved, indicating causes, consequences and corrective measures. Explain how the project will solve the problem.</i>
General objective	
Specific objectives	
Beneficiaries	<i>Population to which the project is directed. How does it strengthen the institutional capacity of the state or the regional sphere</i>
Duration of the project	<i>Indicate in months, the duration of the project</i>
Expected outcomes or products	
Resources and sustainability of the project	<i>Add in this section the institutional sustainability of the project, as well as divide it into financial, material and human resources.</i>
Associated projects	<i>Identification of related projects</i>

Financing (Mark with an X)	Ordinary budget	NGO	Cooperatio n agency	Entity Private/academic
Overall cost	<i>Indicate the overall cost of the project</i>			

8.4. Projects checklist

The following checklist and analysis of the relevance and viability of the project may be used:

Item to be evaluated	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the aid worker meet the profile established in the Strategy on Resources Mobilization?			
2. Does the project comply with the regulatory framework established in the Resource Mobilization Strategy?			
3. Is the project linked to any of CORETT's work strategies?			
4. Is the proposed project aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals?			
5. Does the proposal take into account other related projects that are about to be implemented, are in implementation or that have already been completed?			
6. Does the requesting entity have the necessary capacity to maintain the results once the project is finished?			
7. Is the proposed strategy viable for the expected results related to time, financial resources, human capital, logistics?			
8. Does the strategy and the expected results address the needs of the target population?			
9. Does the project respond to the requirements established in the CORETT Resource Mobilization Strategy?			
10. Are the indicators specific, measurable, affordable, realistic and time-bound?			
11. Is the duration of the proposed project realistic and can the activities be completed during the project life cycle?			
12. Is the role of the requesting entity and other participants clearly defined in the proposal?			
13. Does the project include a complete work plan?			

14. Does the project have National coverage?			
15. Does the project have regional coverage?			
16. Does the project contemplate hiring consultants?			
17. Is the size of the budget commensurate with the expected results?			
18. Do operating costs cover expenses to enable monitoring and evaluation activities?			
19. Are operating costs proportional to administrative costs?			
20. Other considerations			

Resources Management

- When it comes to projects or programs implemented by the governing national entities, they will be responsible for the administration of resources in accordance with their policies and regulations.
- When it comes to partners or donors who administer said resources at the regional level such as cooperation agencies and bilateral organizations, they will be administered according to their procedures and regulations:
 - a. Periodically report the progress and results of projects or initiatives or when requested by the Presidency of the Regional Coalition. The Presidency will maintain permanent communication with said partners and donors.
 - b. Guarantee the use and disposition of the resources in accordance with the regulations of each donor entity and the supporting documentation of the collection and application of the resources.
 - c. Request partners and donors to keep their accounting and auxiliary records updated for each project in compliance with their administrative controls and laws of the country or of the organization, including the registry of fixed assets in cases where donations are made to the beneficiary population.
 - d. Provide advice in the field of their competence to those responsible for each project.
 - e. They are responsible for the preparation of your financial and narrative reports.

- In the processes of hiring consultants for regional projects, the Presidency and Technical Secretariat will be the first filter. Once sufficient information is available, the documents related to the people who apply to the consultancies will be sent to the countries for their evaluation and assessment and joint selection. In the event that no offers are available in the first call, a second call will be held.
- The Regional Coalition may submit to the consideration of partners, agencies and potential donors' regional initiatives to be financed framed within its strategic axes. In this sense the resources management rests with the partner, agency, or donor in accordance with its own policies and standards.
- The Regional Coalition will ensure that operations and resource management are carried out efficiently and effectively, submitting regular reports on contributions to the Coalition as a whole as well as to partners and donors themselves.
- National secretaries, commissions or coalitions may coordinate with each other and with other public or private institutions, including national or international non-governmental organizations, to carry out projects within the framework of the strategic axes of the Regional Coalition. In the agreements that are signed, the common objectives, the obligations of the parties, the specific financing commitments and the participation of each entity, among others, will be determined, informing the Presidency and Technical Secretariat.
- The Presidency with the common agreement of the Plenary of the Regional Coalition may request the partner or donor to suspend the project, agreement or agreement when there is any risk or damage to the target beneficiary population.