



Association Aide
Globale Internationale

International Global
Aid Association

RECEPISSE N° 1122/MATDCL-SG-DLPAP-DOCA

Project Title: Support to education and vocational training child victims of trafficking in the Savannah Region

Location: Savannah Region - TOGO

costs:

Phase I: 26,224,000 FCFA (USD 53.084)

Project total: 102 924 000 FCFA (USD 208.345)

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LOME - TOGO

1. SUMMARY

This project is called Project to support education and vocational training for children trafficked in Togo (the Savannah Region) Phase I. This phase covers two of the five districts of the region to test a method of struggle against the trafficking of children and young people under 15 years including their schooling and socio-economic integration of people excluded from the formal education system by training young people. The duration of this phase is scheduled on 2-3 years.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

2.1. Togo and education

The socio-economic crisis that has engulfed the world in recent decades, has attracted major international meetings (Dakar in April 2000 and New York in September 2000) in which participating countries have identified the lack of education of the population poorer as a major cause of underdevelopment. To fight against this scourge, the Millennium Summit in September 2000 brought together the leaders of the member countries of the United Nations to look into ways and means to eradicate pernicious ills afflicting the world of development. Following the summit, the objectives were formulated, taking into account the formal and non formal education, which should embrace the member countries. These are:

- Ensure that by 2015 all children particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have the opportunity to access free and compulsory quality primary education and follow up term Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and all adults are met through equitable access to appropriate programs aimed at the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary in everyday life.
- Improve by 50% the level of adult literacy, especially for women by 2015 and ensure that all adults have equitable access to basic programs and continuing education.
- Improve all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so as to obtain all the learning outcomes recognized and measurable particularly with regard to reading, writing and calculating and skills needed in everyday life.

Togo, Developing country with an area of 56,600 km², with a population of about 5 million people is not immune to this global crisis. The national poverty index is 79% in rural areas. About 26% of the population lives below the poverty line. The context of the economic crisis and the slowdown of economic activities tend to increase impoverishment.

It is in this perspective that an interministerial committee has conducted in 2002 a sector analysis on Togolese educational system. This analysis revealed the following results:

- Almost 61% of the population of the Savannah region were illiterate;
- Almost half of the population consists of young people from 8-15 years never had the chance to go to school or to receive an opportunity literacy can not read or write or calculate; - The dropout rate (15% in 1998) and neglect (26% in 1998) of the Savannah Region, the high rate of school dropouts.

These school and / or out of school youth left behind are now experiencing real education and training needs. In the absence of educational alternatives that are available to them, some of them, with or without the help of their parents leave their villages in search of a hypothetical situation better.

According to the report of the sectoral analysis of the education system, rural children educated to EC 80% risk of relapse into illiteracy if building actions level are not conducted.

It is in this perspective that 2AGI committed since 2001 in the field through:

1. 1 The educational opportunity for children under 14 years in trouble (girls and boys) and child victims of trafficking;
2. Vocational training and integration of children of 15 years.

The implementation of this strategy has allowed between 2002 and 2005 to enroll 17 children in the EPP and support vocational training for young people (girls and boys) in the learning centers. 42 young people have benefited from the opportunities of socio-economic insertion. Nevertheless, the educational needs expressed and training remains strong and should continue its 2AGI integration efforts.

This project will allow the program to support 2AGI Togolese educational policy in achieving the millennium goals of the United Nations and the implementation of the resolutions of Dakar.

So 2AGI was given a period of 3 years to act on the following concepts:

1. socioeconomic integration adapted to vulnerable young people over 14 years
2. psychosocial insertion through rewarding extracurricular activities (drama club, girls, sexual health, drawing, football) and educational talks for mothers
3. response to the educational needs of children under 14 suffering

4. IGA for families allows disengagement and 2AGI Sustainability of the insertion
5. sensitize local and school principals on monitoring authorities, the Stigma and discrimination
6. Making local authorities, the public and school principals on the day of June 16
7. implementation of the Parents Committee and school clubs in each institution responsible for ensuring the effective presence of children in school, their health status and advise parents / guardians in case of difficulties
8. track of children, families and teachers and teacher learning.

The implementation of these measures will be gradual based on tests conducted during the first phase is expected to last two years.

2.2. The Savannah Region:

The Togo has five administrative regions, including the Maritime Region, the Region of the plates, the Central Region, the Kara and Savannah Region; the latter being affected by the current project.

The Savannah Region is located in the extreme north of Togo. It lies between 0 ° and 1 ° East and 10 ° and 11 ° north latitude. It is bounded on the north, west and east respectively by Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin and south by the Kara region.

It includes Tône, Tandjoaré, Kpendjal, Oti and Cinkassé whose leaders are places respectively Dapaong Tandjoaré, Mandouri, Mango and Cinkassé. It has according to data from 1998, 55 townships and 613 villages.

With an area of 8596 km², it had a population of 596,000 inhabitants in 2004, this population is primarily composed of the Moba-Gourma. Besides these two ethnic groups there are a dozen other from the south of Togo and neighboring countries. The most important are the Yanga, Mossi, Fulani, Hausa, the Boussançé, Konkomba the Anoufom (Tchokossi) Bariba the Cotocoli.

Culturally, the heritage of the region is very rich and varied. Crafting is undeveloped and is reduced to making traditional clothing, work tools or object of worship, such as statues and altars: sculpture, weaving, basketry, blacksmithing, local brewery, traditional music (griot, two-stringed guitar), pottery, shoemaking.

The economy of the Savannah region is based on agriculture and livestock production. The main crops in the region are: millet, maize, sorghum, beans, peanuts, soybeans, Bambara groundnut, rice, yams, cotton etc. ... It should be noted that over 80% the inhabitants of the region live below the poverty line and are less than a dollar a day. All these difficulties do not allow people to provide basic support needs, primarily from the children's education and professional training. The analysis of the situation by the World Bank indicates a growing exclusion of children in the formal education system and a blatant lack of other forms of education for these children

2.3. Its education system.

Nationally, educational reform passed in 1975, advocated a new school was to be "democratic-based" free and compulsory for all children from 2 years old to 15 years. A school and continuing education post system allowed every citizen to continue inexpensively his own training. This policy was fully consistent with pleas Jomptien and Dakar on universal education. But in reality, the reform of education in Togo has been only partially implemented. The causes of the failure of this new school are related to socio economic and political difficulties that have prevailed so far.

The sectoral analysis conducted by 2AGI on the education system in the Savannah Region revealed in 2006 that the enrollment rate is relatively high in the small urban centers and in rural areas and unaffordable for poor families. The latter employ scholars of the town without training, whose levels are relatively low and whose salaries are paid by parents. The repetition rate is high (29.4%) for the Savannah region. Doing it the high years of delay, including CM2 where 20% of children have three or more years of delay number. Retention of children remains low, about 30% of students do not complete primary curriculum.

Textbooks are also lacking with only one reading textbook for every two students. Faced with the inadequacy of the school in rural socio-economic needs of the family (the desire to possess material goods) and environment, expatriation for work and the placement seems an alternative. Trafficking and influences the quality of human resources in the region and therefore its economy. Note also that family pressure (children are subjected to family pressure because they are a burden and no income), physical violence especially in stepfamilies and demand for cheap labor are also causes of departure . In addition, 61% of the population is illiterate Savannah; the significant level of loss and abandonment (15% in 1998) due to the Savannah region, having one of the highest rates of school dropouts (26% in 1998).

The Savannah Region is the least educated with enrollment rates ranging from 16% (Kpendjal), 41% (Tône) with an uneven distribution of public resources and a large disparity between girls and boys (at the rural level). The current rate of enrollment will not achieve the EFA goals by 2015 Generally, about 23.1% of the school population (children aged 7 to 11 years) have not been able to go at the school in 2002-2003.

The causes of this situation, as in the whole of Africa, poverty, rural housing and forced marriages of young girls before the end of their studies. The dissolution of the family unit, the breakdown of traditional support system, unemployment is also at the root of this problem compounded by the socio-political crisis and inadequate educational practices.

The lack of an educational alternative leads many young people, with or without the help of their parents to leave their villages in search of a better hypothetical situation which exposes trafficking.

3 Child Trafficking

This phenomenon affects mainly children of school age, especially girls, lack of maintenance activities for young people in the villages, ignorance of legal texts repression against Trafficking (written in French and not in local language), the afraid to report traffickers, lack of socio-educational facilities, illiteracy, non-declaration of birth, polygamy, lack of entertainment in the villages, not the reintegration of all children, the difficulty sometimes distinguishing cases of migration and trafficking and to prevent the transformation of migration processes and especially the middle school youth can not remember and are often sent with the help of their parents to urban areas and countries neighbors where they are exploited in tasks beyond their capacity.

The project is designed to fight against this situation and promote the reintegration of child victims of trafficking.

4 Project Description

4.1-Objectives

The project aims to contribute to the education of children under 14 years of age and socio-economic integration of people excluded from the formal education system through vocational training opportunities for young people. The first phase will test methods of intervention that will be evaluated and expanded to all five prefectures in the region of savannas.

4.2-The components of the test phase of the project.

4.2.1- Component 1: Awareness of communities and children about the dangers of trafficking and benefits of schooling.

This will be the first component of the project:

- Train 2 people on technical awareness on children's rights;
- Raise awareness of two of the five districts;

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- Organize 2 forum to one per prefecture on the importance of children's education;
 - Organize the structures at the base;
 - Train 7 members of grassroots organizations on the importance of children's education;
 - Strengthen the capacity of committees to fight against child trafficking;
 - Strengthen the capacity of 15 school clubs for children in schools;
 - Support the reception and orientation of the victims;
 - Raise awareness of the five prefectures on HIV-AIDS;
 - Facilitate three radio programs on the media;
 - Follow the children.

4.2.2- Component 2: To provide vocational training to children from 15 to 18 victims of trafficking:

- Raise awareness of two prefectures test on children's rights;
- Identify 15 children from 15 to 18 victims of trafficking;
- Support the reception and orientation of 15 children;
- Support 15 children aged 15 to 18 in the learning centers;
- Train 7 children 15 to 18 years in the culinary arts;
- Train 15 children aged 15 to 18 years on hygiene;
- Support the installation of 15 young people trained;
- Develop one reception center;
- Equip the center with furniture and rolling stock;
- Train the trainers of the centers;
- Open 1 alpha and leisure center;
- Organize exchange visits and observation;
- Establishment AGR 's;
- Organize post-training follow-ups;
- Follow-up of children.

If Phase achieved its objectives, components will then be replicated in the remaining three prefectures.

4.3- Implementation

This project will be implemented by 2AGI in collaboration with other entities to fight against child trafficking in Togo (Red Cross, etc ...). The project will be implemented over a period of 18 months.

5. THE PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Component 1: Awareness of communities and children about the dangers of trafficking and benefits of schooling.

The implementation of this project will follow the action plan 2AGI focused on three issues, namely:

- The first part presents the regional actions of the two prefectures
- The third part presents the follow-up of 2AGI and extension of the program to the rest of the Region.

Act 1: Train staff on technical awareness on the Rights of the Child

This activity will equip staff on technical awareness on children's rights and best practice processes reintegration and rehabilitation.

Act 2: Organization of briefings and awareness

This will involve organizing briefings and awareness in villages and towns (through chats, football game, game answers questions on trafficking, festivals), for children and youth victims of trafficking, a plea on the day of June 16, on human rights and on the existing opportunities in the Savannah Region.

Act 3 Organization of discussion forums on the importance of children's education

Prefectural and village forums will be organized by the 2AGI with committees to share information regarding the prevention of child abuse in order to encourage emulation and community motivation.

The communities will be selected according to the trafficked children, dropout, attrition and the number of school and out of school.

They involve the whole community, including children and young school dropouts, village committees to fight against trafficking, parents, political and administrative officials, law enforcement and security.

Act 4 Organize, structure and form communities based

The objective is to strengthen the capacity of village committees to fight so they can properly participate in the implementation of activities by taking over awareness.

Act 5 Organize children's clubs at school level - Club IDAY

This activity will allow the child to value and develop communication skills with other children and parents.

These clubs will participate in the fight against human trafficking by educating students from other schools through lectures, skits, radio broadcasts and caravans awareness with the help of former victims of trafficking.

Act 6 Support the reception and orientation of child victims

The objective is to provide adequate accommodation and dietary management, health and clothing for child victims repatriated.

Act 7 Raising awareness on HIV-AIDS

Inform people of the dangers of contracting HIV-AIDS children exposed to situations, the existence of HIV-AIDS, and people living with HIV among them and around the world. Awareness among rural people about the risks of the customs of wife inheritance and other practices that promote HIV transmission. Encourage rural people to take care of their brothers / sisters afflicted by AIDS or living with HIV, disclosing the existence of centers of care for the sick and PV- HIV testing centers and conditions access and encourage them to get tested for HIV.

Act 8 Animating programs on human rights and child abuse

The objective of this activity is to educate and inform the general public about child trafficking through radio entertainment, newspapers, publicize our activities and share experiences with each other and strengthen our ties with the mass media.

Follow Act 9 children

Take stock of shares, capitalize on experience and develop next steps.

5.2 Component 2: Provide an opportunity for children 15 to 18 victims of trafficking and human exploitation in professional training.

Act 1: Literacy

Literacy aims to teach the uneducated children to read, write, calculate, to easily accomplish everyday tasks.

The literacy center will be in the reception center and the transit 2AGI.

Are involved in this project both women illiterate young people over 15 years.

For the implementation of this action, local and furniture center equipment used for the alpha center. The project will support acquisition of instructional materials.

Young people and participate in the feasibility study. The formation of alpha monitors and monitoring learning evaluation will be the responsibility of Social Action.

The learning center in the period shall be two (2) years spread throughout the year, with a year of post alpha.

Act 2: Support the training to other trades

The objective of the activity is to enable young people to have a business that can ensure their socio-economic integration. So will they enroll in apprenticeship trades such as masonry, carpentry, electrical, painting, welding, hairdressing, sewing, baking, tapestry, cooking, plumbing, sculpture, weaving, shoemaking, photography, mechanical gear with two wheels, agroecology.

Following the information and awareness meetings, monitoring visits and counseling, youth trafficked choose a profession that interests and engages them from signing a contract the cost, duration and learning methods are defined by the terms of the contract.

Act 3: Support the training in agroecology

Training in agroecology allow young people to improve farming techniques to increase yields while maintaining ecology, creating a positive image of the school to parents and increase enrollment in their communities.

This activity is part of a process of action research based specifically on local knowledge.

Once the non-formal educational demand driven, young people can move towards the center of Koukdagou. Study visits will be organized to enable youth centers to expand their knowledge from the experiences and innovations of other centers.

Act 4: Support the establishment of young

This is to provide financial resources (micro-credit) or hardware to graduates of learning centers and training centers agroecological so that they can effectively exercise the learned profession and whose income will ensure their care.

A post training will be monitored by the training centers.

Act 5: Support the mobilization of local resources

This is set up to generate AGR resources to support the care of child victims.

Act 6: Monitoring children

Monitoring of children, youth and their family environment is essential to the success of integration. It can accompany the child and assess the quality of integration.

5.3. The project steering

The committee operational control: it will consist of the Project Coordinator and the Office of the Board. The Coordinator shall determine the guidelines and framework partnership diligent

assessments and studies, issuing tenders and award contracts. It assesses the difficulties he will seek appropriate solutions.

The consultation framework: a regional consultation will be held periodically Dapaong when the need arises. This forum will bring together representatives of all the committees to fight against trafficking, children and women.

6. BUDGET See Annex for details.

Main topics	Cost Project Global	Cost Phase I
local wages	44.640.000	12.900.000
Training and organization	735.000	245.000
local coordination	1.854.000	618.000
Equipment and supplies	26.207.647	3.206.000
Other costs	3.731.000	6.075.000
Administration 2AGI	4.901.132	1.248.750
TOTAL in FCFA	102.922.779	26.223.750
TOTAL in USD	208.345	53,084

7 ASSUMPTIONS OF SUCCESS

The project's success depends on external factors:

☐ **Political stability:**

The success of this project is largely dependent on the political situation in the country. Indeed, all the activities of the various components of this project can not be fully implemented in a climate of uncertainty and socio-political instability which would recognize the basic rights of the population.

☐ **The financial and political support:**

The project will achieve the desired results if therefore funding is granted and especially if it has political support from the authorities.

☐ **The effective implementation of laws on child trafficking:**

One of the major conditions that the success of the project depends also remains the effective implementation of legislation relating to child trafficking. Indeed Togo ratified regional and sub-regional conventions on trafficking in children. The National Assembly she adopted in 2005 legislation to strengthen the fight against this scourge.

☐ **Social mobilization:**

For the project réussite requires that communities, committees and children take ownership for the Savannah region is characterized by scattered settlements and restrictive of customary practices and non-equity of women in meetings.

□ **Increased income of the parents:**

It goes without saying that if the purchasing power does not improve, the ability to contribute to the management school dependents and children's learning costs by parents remain insignificant and project sustainability will be undermined. Hence the importance of literacy and vocational training for young people recovered.

8 THE QUALITY FACTORS

The effectiveness of this project moves inexorably by taking into account some important factors in addition to the sheer number that the project succeeded in saving trafficking:

1. **Gender:** The project will implement concrete actions to reduce gender discrimination against girls are the biggest victims in terms of enrollments.
2. **Socio-cultural aspects:** awareness raising and education will be implemented to reduce the weight of tradition which remains one of the major causes of youth education in general and girls in particular. This will involve raising awareness among communities of the need to put an end to some secular practices harmful such as early and forced marriage, trafficking, the convent, the child herders etc.
3. **The right of children:** special emphasis will be placed on awareness and advocacy for strict enforcement of laws relating to children's rights including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on Human and the welfare of children and other documents relating to children's rights.
4. **HIV / AIDS:** One of the scourges that today undermine the development efforts of nations is undoubtedly HIV / AIDS. According to current statistics, young people are most exposed to this evil. The Project will provide youth centers and schools involved all the information needed to make them immune from this scourge.
5. **Purchasing power and financial sustainability:** It is shown that one of the factors explaining the low enrollment of children in the Savannah region is due to the poverty of the people. That is why the project will provide support for grassroots organizing communities to increase their capacity to contribute to the education of their children and community development.
6. **Ownership of shares by the communities:** communities especially children are carriers of this project. They will be involved in all phases of management through local committees to fight against trafficking. This will allow them to take action and make it permanent
7. **Institutional involvement:** the implementation of this project will be done in conjunction with the institutional, ERD, the IEPP, Social Action, the Regional Chamber business This will provide political support for the project.

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Conduct.

Monitoring is part of a results-based management. It will be to organize meetings at the project team, to take stock and plan for the future after a year of operation in order to select the components to be applied throughout the Region.

It will:

- Supervise the actions to assure that they are carried out as planned and be able to correct or even change the approach.
- Support the technical implementation of actions, monitoring results and evaluating the effects and impact.
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To do this, it will be used contracts and partnership agreements.

Monitoring will organize at the end of the first year a participatory review of actions with all partners in consultation frameworks.

External monitoring is provided by IDAY- TOGO and IDAY- International.

9.2. - Objectively measurable

- ☐ Increased percentage of young self socioeconomic activity
- ☐ Increase 3 points of the literacy rate in 3 years in the intervention project area
- ☐ Reduce to 40% in men and 50% among women illiteracy in villages where the project
- ☐ Increase by 200 the number of young professionally qualified in the area of intervention of the project
- ☐ Strengthening professional skills of staff training centers
- ☐ Increased number of children enrolled in formal education structures
- ☐ Fewer children victimized by abusive work
- ☐ Decrease the number of children who go to other countries or region
- ☐ Decrease in number of child victims of trafficking
- ☐ Decrease the number of parents using their children work in the fields
- ☐ Decrease the number of parents who send their daughters to the city as domestic servants.

Regional Monitoring Committee set up to Dapaong will be set up. It will consist of 2AGI representative of the Ministry of Social Action, ERD (Regional Directorate of Education), representatives of several committees of the Regional Chamber business. It will analyze the annual reports prepared by the Committee of operational management and address the broad and complete the project. It may reformulate the observations and recommendations to the Operating Committee and will work in coordination between the lessor and key project stakeholders.

Dashboards implementation activities will make self assessment of the impact of achievements. An annual review of the project will be conducted by a representative of the project financial institution or a consultant appointed by it. This review will analyze the general environment of the project will see the achievements in the field, study the charts and if necessary, propose improvements.

An annual audit, administrative, accounting and finance for the management of the resources available to the project will be entrusted to a national firm using internationally recognized procedures and selected from the tender. His reports will be forwarded to the auditee organization and donors. These may suspend disbursements where it is found serious irregularities uncorrected.

A follow-up evaluation is planned for mid-term and an assessment mission at the end of the project.

ANNEX

<u>BUDGET FOR THE ACTION</u>	ALL YEARS				YEAR 1			
	Unity	# of unity	unit Cost	Fcfa	Unity	# of unity	unit Cost	Fcfa
1 Human Resources								
1.1. Local staff salary								
1 Coordinator	Per month	36	250.000	9.000.000	Par mois	12	250.000	3.000.000
1 Technician communication	Per month	36	180.000	6.480.000	Par mois	6	180.000	1.080.000
3 Leaders	Per month	36	450.000	16.200.000	Par mois	12	450.000	5.400.000
1.1.2. administrative staff								
1 Secretary Accountant	Per month	36	100.000	3.600.000	Par mois	12	100.000	1.200.000
1 Centre Manager	Per month	36	60.000	2.160.000	Par mois	12	60.000	720.000
1 Cook the center	"	36	PM	PM	"	12	PM	PM
1 Sociologist	"	36	150.000	5.400.000	"	6	150.000	900.000
1 Legal à33,33%	"	4	PM	PM	"	2	PM	PM
1 Guard	"	36	50.000	1.800.000	"	12	50.000	600.000
Sub Total salary			1.240.000	44.640.000			1.240.000	12.900.000
1.3. Diem mission / travel								
1.3.1. Abroad								
BF, Niger, Benin, Côte-d'ivoire,	PM	18	PM	PM	PM	6	PM	PM

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Ghana								
1.3.2. Locally within the Togo	"	25	PM	PM	"	9	PM	PM
1.3.3. Participation in the seminar / conference								
1 Workshop ownership of the advocacy strategy	per workshop	21	7000	147.000	perdiem	21	7000	147.000
10 Training workshops committees	"	225	PM	PM	"	225	PM	PM
12 Workshop quarterly monitoring	"	168	PM	PM	"	56	PM	PM
6 Workshops biannual monitoring	"	84	7000	588.000	"	14	7000	98.000
Subtotal Salaries diem			14.000	735.000			14.000	245.000
Subtotal Human Resources			1.254.000	45.375.000			1.254.000	13.145.000
2. Trips								
2.1. local traffic								
Dapaong-Lomé-Dapaong	Per month	18	103.000	1.854.000	Par voyage	6	103.000	618.000
Dapaong-zone-Dapaong	"	36	PM	PM	"	12	PM	PM
Sub Total Travel			103.000	1.854.000			103.000	618.000
3. Equipment and Supplies								
3.1. Buy 3 bikes for awareness	Per moto	3	1.700.000	5.100.000	Par moto	1	1.700.000	1.700.000
3.2. Furniture and equipment								
Office furniture	by furniture	1	806.000	806.000	Par mobilier	1	806.000	806.00

computer equipment	Per equipment	1	1.200.000	1.200.000	Par équipement	1/2	1.200.000	600.000
3.3. Motorcycle Parts	Per year	1,5	200.000	300.000	Par an	1/2	200.000	100.000
3.4. Closing the center of Koukdagou	Per action	1	18.801.674	18.801.647	Par action	1	PM	PM
Subtotal Equipment and Supplies			22.707.647	26.207.647				3.206.000
4. Studies and Research								
4.1. Fees for study strategic development advocacy	Per day	15	60.000	900.000	Par jour	5	60.000	300.000
4.2. Awareness of the importance of education in 16 villages in the Savannah Region	Per day	32	PM	PM	Par jour	32	PM	PM
African Children's Day	Per day	1	250.000	250.000	Par jour	1	250.000	250.000
4.2. Audit Cost								
Audit of accounts	Per year	3	600.000	1.800.000	Par an	1	600.000	600.000
4.3. Cost Evaluation								
Fees for initial evaluation of the action	Per day	10	60.000	600.000	Par jour	10	60.000	600.000
Honorary assessment implementation	Per action	2	PM	PM	Par action	2	PM	PM

4.4. Cost of seminars / conferences								
Fees training workshop the project team and partners in the advocacy strategy	per workshop	1	181.000	181.000	Par atelier	1	181.000	181.000
4.5. Visibility actions								
Fees for contract support in organizational communication, institutional	Per trimester	12	PM	PM	Par trimestre	4	PM	PM
Sub Total Other Costs, Services			1.151.000	3.731.000			1.151.000	1.931.000
5. Other								
School supplies for children	Per child	100	10.500	1.575.000	Par enfant	20	10.500	210.000
Supplies of children's clothing	Per child	150	PM	PM	Par enfant	75	PM	PM
Supplies effect toiletries (soap, toothpaste, etc. ...)	Per child	150	PM	PM	Par enfant	50	PM	PM
Child nutrition centers	Per month	36	PM	PM	Par mois	12	PM	PM
Health management of children	Per month	36	80.000	2.880.000	Par mois	12	80.000	960.000
Tuition for children	Per child	100	20.000	3.000.000	Par enfant	30	20.000	600.000
Training costs for young	Per child	50	160.000	8.000.000	Par enfant	15	160.000	2.400.000

Savings fund for local committees (AGR)	Per comitee	10	PM	PM	Par comité	5	PM	PM
Support fund for foster families	Per family	100	PM	PM	Par famille	40	PM	PM
Security fund insurance	Per month	36	150.000	5.400.000	Par mois	12	150.000	1.800.000
Subtotal Other			420.500	20.855.000			420.500	6.075.000
GRAND TOTAL				98.022.647				24.975.000
7. ADMINISTRATIVE COST			5%	4.901.132	5%			1.248.750
8. TOTAL COST ELIGIBLE				102.923.779				26.223.750
TOTAL in USD				208,345				53,084

PRESENTATION OF 2AGI

The International Association Help Global abbreviated (2AGI) is a development association law 1901, born December 23, 2012 in Lome. It is registered under No. 1122 / MATDCL-SG-DAPSC DOCA-the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization of Local Government dated January 15, 2013 in Lome, inserted in the supplement of Official Gazette of the Republic of Togo No. 44bis of September 1, 2013 shall have its seat in Lome. The 2AGI is an organization has among other objectives the protection of rights of the child involved in the Savannah region and around the world.

It has, among other task, to work towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against children, particularly in coming to assist child victims of trafficking, orphans and children affected by HIV / AIDS;

CONTACTS:

2AGI

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President

MAMAH IDRISOU Soilo

Mobile: (228) 93 27 28 29

I - ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL 2AGI

Two bodies animate and manage the organization and its activities

A General Meeting (AGM) of the members:

- Sets the policy of 2AGI;
- Elect the members of the Board of Directors and the statutory auditors;
- Hears and decides on the activity and financial reports of the Executive Bureau (EB);
- Approves the program of activities;
- Discuss and adopt the annual fiscal budget proposed by the BE;
- Changes the constitution and bylaws of the 2AGI etc.

The General Assembly is the supreme body of the organization and meets in regular session two (2) times per year.

It may also meet in extraordinary session in view of the urgency or severity of a problem.

III - SHARES ALREADY MADE ON THE GROUND BY 2AGI

3.1 Actions in the field are:

- The recovery of one hundred eighty three (183) children victims of trafficking.

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- The Home centers of nine (9) child victims;
 - Reintegration Family sixty four (64) children;
 - The enrollment in their environment from eighty-nine (89) children;
 - The Commissioning learning in training centers for vulnerable children;
 - The Awareness fifteen border villages on the Rights of the Child and border surveillance;
 - The awakening of the conscience of the community on the need to protect children, so to curb trafficking;
 - Conducting a survey enumeration and identification of child victims with community participation;
 - The organization of the return of these children and their integration into the community and the family environment;
 - The creation of 10 school clubs
 - The creation of a market gardener website agroecological

3.2 Material resources

2AGI has two (2) centers and transit:

One (1) center in Dapaong Kombonlouaga city neighborhood;

One (1) center in a rural area in the village of Koukdagou to Ghana-Togo border.

The latter center is a gift from the NGO Borne Fonden and is equipped with:

Five (5) rooms, one conference room

One (1) equipped Library

One (1) game room

One (1) drilling

One (1) football field

Twelve (12) dormitories.

A literacy room

Two teaching rooms (sewing, hairdressing)

III - PARTNERS

Partners 2AGI are mostly nationals:

- Aide et Action Région des Savanes
- Borne Fonden
- La Direction Régionale de l'Action sociales
- La Commission Régionale de lutte contre le trafic des enfants, 2AGI est membre de cette commission
- La Direction Régionale de l'Education (DRE)
- Le SCAC (Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle ; Ambassade de France)
- La Direction Régionale de la Santé
- Les services de l'ordre et la justice

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- La FODES (Fédération des Organisations de Développement des Savanes)
 - Les comités villageois de lutte contre le trafic des enfants
 - Won- Manu (Centre agro écologique)
 - CEPAD
 - BIT –IPEC TOGO
 - IDAY International
 - Le Ministère de la fonction Publique
 - RESAEV-TOGO (Réseau des Structures d’Accueil des Enfants Vulnérables au Togo)
 - RELUTET (Réseau de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Togo)
 - Ded (Service Allemand de Développement)
 - FODDET (Forum des Organisations de Défense des Droits des Enfants au Togo)
 - UNICEF