

Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism

Final Report

in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East

Project period: April 2014 – August 2015



SEKSUELE UITBUITING



Hart voor Kinderrechten



DEFENCE for
CHILDREN 

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| List of Abbreviations..... | 4 |
| I. Introduction and Global Results | 7 |
| Planned Results vs. Actual Results | 7 |
| II. Report per country | 10 |
| Brazil..... | 10 |
| Cambodia | 11 |
| China..... | 11 |
| Colombia..... | 12 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 13 |
| Ethiopia..... | 14 |
| The Gambia | 15 |
| Georgia | 16 |
| Ghana | 17 |
| India | 19 |
| Indonesia..... | 21 |
| Kenya..... | 22 |
| Liberia..... | 23 |
| MENA Region..... | 24 |
| Philippines..... | 26 |
| Russia | 27 |
| Sierra Leone | 28 |
| South Africa..... | 29 |
| Thailand..... | 30 |
| Turkey | 31 |
| Ukraine | 32 |
| Zambia..... | 33 |
| III. Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism..... | 34 |
| IV. ECPAT International Network: Linking & Learning..... | 35 |
| ECPAT International General Assembly 2014..... | 35 |
| ECPAT International Strategic Framework 2015 – 2018 | 36 |
| ECPAT International South Asia Regional Consultation 2015 | 37 |
| ECPAT International Southeast Asia Regional Consultation 2015..... | 37 |
| V. Monitoring and Capacity Support of Local Partners..... | 38 |
| VI. Gender Equality and Other Organisational Policies..... | 40 |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----|
| VII. | Lessons Learned..... | 42 |
| VIII. | Budget and Expenditure | 43 |

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AASA | Airlines Association of Southern Africa |
| ACERWC | African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ANPPCAN | African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect |
| BEYVO | Bohol ECPAT Youth Volunteer Organisation |
| CBO | Community-Based Organisation |
| CHIN | Children in Need Network |
| CoE | Council of Europe |
| CPA | Child Protection Alliance |
| CSEC | Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CWC | Child Welfare Committee |
| DCI | Defence for Children International |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| DOT | Department of Tourism |
| DOWVSU | Domestic Violence and Victim Support |
| ECPAT | End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking for Sexual Purposes |
| EDAP | Eastern Deanery AIDS Relief Programme |
| EU | European Union |
| FDG | Focus Group Discussion |
| FEDHASA | Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa |
| FSCE | Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment |
| FIFA | Fédération Internationale de Football Association |
| FSU | Family Support Unit |
| FTT | Fair Trade Tourism |
| GNCRC | Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child |
| GO | Governmental Organisation |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICC | International Children's Centre |
| ICMEC | International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IEC | Information Education Communication |
| JJB | Juvenile Justice Board |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MAIS | Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad |
| MENA | Middle East and Northern Africa |
| MSWGCA | Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs |
| NCYAB | National Children Youth Advisory Board |
| NDT | (South Africa) National Department of Tourism |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NWG | Neighbourhood Watch Groups |
| PHF | Public Health Foundation of Georgia |
| RSVAC | Reducing Sexual Violence against Children |
| RVAC | Reducing Violence against Children |
| SAACI | Southern African Association for the Conference Industry |
| SAYTC | South African Youth Travel Confederation |
| SECTT | Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism |
| SJPU | Special Juvenile Police Unit |
| TURSAB | Turkish Tourism Agencies Association |
| UN | United Nations |
| (UN)CRC | (United Nations) Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNGA | United Nations General Assembly |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund (originally: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) |
| UNWTO | United Nations World Tourism Organisation |

VCT Voluntary Counselling and Testing

WC World Cup

WTM World Travel Market

I. Introduction and Global Results

Violence against children is a grave human rights violation and remains a reality for many children around the world. From April 2014 until August 2015, Defence for Children – ECPAT Netherlands (DCI-ECPAT NL) implemented the ‘Reducing Violence against Children’ (RVAC) programme in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, focusing specifically on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism. In every country, or set of countries, the programme was adjusted to specific problems that the country faces and the related specific needs of children. The specific objective was to ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response. This was achieved by increasing awareness, strengthening Civil Society Organisation (CSO) capacity, networks and multi-stakeholder cooperation through referral systems. The programme also provided evidence-based global guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT). The Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, led by Ms. Dorine van der Keur, resulted in 14 national assessments which feed into the Global Study research report.

In this final report, you can find the highlights, challenges and lessons learned during the implementation of the Reducing Violence against Children programme for the period April 2014 – August 2015. Awareness raising activities have been conducted by 21 partners through the dissemination of over 297,000 information materials (flyers, brochures, etc.), the organising of 265 seminars for the private sector/travel and tourism industry on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, the conducting of 81 trainings for relevant professionals (e.g. practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health, education, etc.) and the establishment of 163 youth groups acting as mobilisers in the community. Focusing on research and research-based lobby and advocacy, 18 partners have conducted research and 13 partners have collectively held 273 meetings with local, national, regional and international authorities on child protection issues. Ten partners enhanced cooperation in child protection through 61 multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities with 1,390 participants. Referral mechanisms were strengthened through the establishment of 84 referral protocols, 93 information activities on where and how to report cases and 250 network meetings. Capacity of CSOs was strengthened by 127 initiatives, 76 organisational policies and 49 trainings to enhance knowledge and skills of staff. Over 3,280 children received socio-legal services, 1,579 children received medical and psychological support services and shelter, and 2,864 children received life skills, assets building and vocational training.

PLANNED RESULTS VS. ACTUAL RESULTS

| Activity | Planned | Achieved | % |
|---|---------|----------|-------|
| Programme result 1: Enhanced awareness and knowledge (of the general public, children, and other relevant stakeholders at community, governmental and the private sector/tourism industry level) | | | |
| 1.1 Setting up and implementing awareness raising initiatives and campaigns | | | |
| # of flyers | 50,810 | 71,973 | 142% |
| # of stickers | 22,311 | 27,087 | 121% |
| # of brochures | 1,503 | 24,780 | 1649% |
| # of leaflets | 73,803 | 70,147 | 95% |
| # of posters | 16,703 | 27,802 | 166% |
| # of news articles | 54 | 38 | 70% |

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| # of advertisements | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| # of room standees | 75,050 | 55,050 | 73% |
| # of billboards | 218 | 422 | 194% |
| # of radio campaigns | 408 | 528 | 129% |
| # of television campaigns/broadcasts | 12 | 15 | 125% |
| # of taxi/tuktuk/bus/train signboards | 525 | 485 | 92% |
| # of courses for truck/taxi/tuktuk drivers | 107 | 106 | 99% |
| # of t-shirts, bracelets, etc. | 1,000 | 18,612 | 1861% |
| # of (online) campaigns | 11 | 28 | 255% |
| 1.2 Organizing seminars with the tourism industry or other relevant partners from the corporate sector | | | |
| # of seminars for the private sector / tourism industry that is organised | 66 | 265 | 402% |
| # of participants | 1,495 | 4,610 | 308% |
| # of stakeholders that has been made aware | 14,135 | 27,542 | 195% |
| # of information materials that is developed, disseminated and used | 2,122 | 1,157 | 55% |
| # of Child Protection Code brochures (tourism) that is translated, re-produced, and disseminated | 17,506 | 21,532 | 123% |
| # of companies that are engaged in the Child Protection Code (showed interest, made efforts to adopt) | 210 | 250 | 119% |
| # of follow-up seminars | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| # of participants | 30 | 11 | 37% |
| 1.3 Conducting trainings for professionals (e.g. practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health, education) | | | |
| # of trainings for professionals that is organised | 35 | 81 | 231% |
| # of participants | 815 | 2,419 | 297% |
| # of training materials that is developed, disseminated and used | 23 | 80 | 348% |
| # of follow-up seminars | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| # of participants | 20 | 0 | 0% |
| 1.4 Conducting initiatives to establish, mobilise and empower children's, youth and girls' & young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights | | | |
| # of Girls' Groups / Child and Youth Groups / Young Women's groups that is involved/established | 71 | 163 | 230% |
| # of workshops / focus groups that is organised (discussion, debate, awareness raising, etc.) | 152 | 367 | 241% |
| # of participants | 1,885 | 12,220 | 648% |
| # of youth-led campaigns that is organised | 51 | 69 | 135% |
| # of publications/actions in which the voice and views of children is expressed | 15 | 42 | 280% |
| Programme result 2: Strengthened policy advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection | | | |
| 2.1 Conducting research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System and including the views and needs of children | | | |
| Published research | 19 | 20 | 105% |
| 2.2 Conducting evidence based advocacy & lobby action to improve child protection (system) (e.g. legislation, policies, mechanisms, resources, enforcement, accountability) | | | |
| # of advocacy & lobby reports, position papers, memos | 64 | 70 | 109% |
| Meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues | 40 | 273 | 683% |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| The opinion, views and experiences of children is included in advocacy & lobby action | 6 | 158 | 2633% |
| Programme result 3: Enhanced cooperation (i.e. multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection & CSO cooperation in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives) | | | |
| 3.1 Organizing multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities for enhanced cooperation in Child Protection and involving youth as stakeholders | | | |
| # of multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities/seminars that is organised | 25 | 61 | 244% |
| # of national/international stakeholders from different sectors and disciplines and youth that attended multi-stakeholder cooperation/multi-sectoral coordination meetings | 582 | 1,390 | 239% |
| # of information materials that is developed, disseminated and used | 16 | 68 | 425% |
| 3.2 Strengthening child protection / referral mechanisms | | | |
| # of referral protocols/covenants/structures established between police and social workers and other relevant partners on reporting and taking up cases | 47 | 84 | 179% |
| # of information and promotion activities on where and how to report cases (other than seminar) | 156 | 93 | 60% |
| Reports from cases in which stakeholders cooperated | 100 | 986 | 986% |
| 3.3. Participating in local, regional, national, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives | | | |
| # of network meetings that is held/attended | 91 | 250 | 275% |
| # of network memberships | 182 | 275 | 151% |
| Programme result 4: Strengthened civil society organisations and networks (at local, national, regional, international level) | | | |
| 4.1 Strengthening CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level | | | |
| # of initiatives and efforts to strengthen CSO networks | 39 | 127 | 326% |
| 4.2 Strengthening (technical) capacity of CSOs | | | |
| # of organisational policies that is developed | 65 | 76 | 117% |
| # of training or other investment that is made to strengthen knowledge and skills of staff | 42 | 49 | 117% |
| Programme result 5: Rendered services to child victims of violence and children at risk | | | |
| 5.1 Providing social-legal support services | | | |
| # of children reached | 4,500 | 3,284 | 73% |
| 5.2 Providing medical and psychological support services, and shelter | | | |
| # of children reached | 1,260 | 1,579 | 125% |
| 5.3 Providing life skills, assets building# and vocational training | | | |
| # of children reached | 1,584 | 2,864 | 181% |
| Programme result 6: Enhanced knowledge exploitation in Travel and tourism | | | |
| 6.1 Assessments on national level | 19 | 14 | 74% |
| 6.2 Global assessment report | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 6.3 Global Task Force meetings | 4 | 2 | 50% |

II. Report per country

BRAZIL

ECPAT Brazil was faced with great difficulties and tragedy this year. Tiana Maria Sento-Sé, coordinator of the ECPAT network in Brazil, was combatting illness during the project period and passed away in August 2015. Due to her sudden death, the project implementation has been affected in terms of delays and replacement/follow-up of activities. Nevertheless, great activities took place during the year.

Various awareness raising activities were undertaken in the framework of the FIFA World Cup (WC) 2014. ECPAT Brazil and UNICEF organised an event to raise awareness on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents during mega-events such as the WC. Local authorities, such as the municipality and police, as well as WC organisers were interested to collaborate and contribute. The app *Proteja Brasil* was also promoted, through which incidents of potential exploitation could be reported.¹ Through the reports, areas of high incidence were being mapped. Both Brazilians and foreigners were interested in the campaign, they were surprised and shocked about the phenomenon of child exploitation, and wanted to contribute to prevent the abuse of children. Research is being done on the success of the app and the results of the reports.



Research was conducted on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Fortaleza and Manaus. This research will be part of the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism.

ECPAT Brazil also organised meetings in Manaus and Leticia (Colombia) with CSOs, the Border Police, security and transport companies, consulates and local governments of the countries bordering the triple frontier in the Amazon: Brazil, Colombia and Peru. It concerned the anti-trafficking of children and youth approach in this vulnerable border area, where law enforcement is weak and trafficking in human beings is hardly hindered. The meetings were aimed to strengthen cooperation in the region in terms of prevention and protection. A meeting was held with the National Networks in Brasilia to discuss the World Cup experience and lessons learned. ECPAT Brazil also participated in meetings organised by the local World Cup committee that meant to evaluate issues that arose during the World Cup, such as the sale and (ab)use of alcohol, child labour, sexual exploitation and loitering. With the lessons learned from the World Cup, ECPAT Brazil is preparing for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic games that are estimated to bring 3-4 million people to the city of Rio de Janeiro.

An ECPAT Assembly was held in Brasilia in June 2015 with 22 regional ECPAT affiliates. While the Assembly went well, the preparation and organisation was extremely challenging due to Tiana's illness. Follow-up and subsequent actions also proved difficult due to Tiana's sudden passing away and no-one was ready to replace Tiana. ECPAT Brazil is working hard to restructure and reorganise themselves after this loss.

¹ See also [http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2014-06/governo-recebeu-38-mil-denuncias-de-violacoes-contra-menores-desde.](http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2014-06/governo-recebeu-38-mil-denuncias-de-violacoes-contra-menores-desde;); and <http://www.protejabrasil.com.br/us/>.

CAMBODIA

ECPAT Cambodia has worked on awareness raising through their 25 tuktuk drivers. They were trained to inform tourists about the issue of child sex tourism. The tuktuk drivers committed themselves to report suspicious cases they witness and to warn their clients. For their tuktuks, sign boards were developed with the slogan “*Join Us to Protect Children*” and the telephone numbers of two hotlines. The drivers were given leaflets on child sex tourism to distribute to their clients. Other copies were distributed to hotels, guesthouses and stakeholders in Phnom Penh. In total, 13,000 flyers were distributed. The tuktuk drivers received a refresher course in June 2015.



Two billboards were placed – one in Kampong Cham’s Skun District (see photo) and one in Preah Sihanouk Province. TV campaigns aimed to reach the private sector were conducted in January 2015.

In Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, seminars were organised for the tourism industry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism, which were attended by 54 participants including hotel owners, managers and receptionists. A follow-up meeting was held in June 2015 with 11 participants.

ECPAT Cambodia also collaborated with the Ministry of Tourism and private sector/tourism industry actors to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism through The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (The Code). HE Hor Sarun, Under-Secretary of State, said that he will continue the collaboration with ECPAT Cambodia in order to protect Cambodian children from being sexually abused and exploited by tourists. The private sector also provided good feedback and appreciation for ECPAT Cambodia’s trainings and awareness raising to protect children from CSEC.

CHINA

In **China**, **ECPAT International** worked hard to establish links on the ground. ECPAT International reached out to various experts and NGOs in order to collaborate effectively for this programme. Twenty assessments were made of NGO opportunities and potential local partners. However, due to socio-political sensitivities, it proved hard to find sustainable partners and partners that can engage the Chinese government. Potential partners have shown enthusiasm for the idea of a consultation on the issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, but they were unwilling to co-organise the event. The issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism had to be framed in a trafficking context, but still it proved hard to organise such a consultation.

A desk research has been conducted in collaboration with Dr. Tong Xiaojun, Deputy Director of the Child and Adolescent Research Institute at the China Youth University for Political Sciences. The research report aims to shed a new light on the heinous crime of sexual exploitation of children in travel in tourism in China and by Chinese travellers abroad. This research will be part of the Global Study and ECPAT International will use this research to raise awareness on the issue in China.

COLOMBIA

Fundación Renacer, ECPAT partner in **Colombia**, has a research project called 'Dynamics of Commercial Exploitation of Children and Adolescents Associated with Travel and Tourism and Institutional Responses for Coping in the Municipalities of Coscuez, Leticia Colombia and Acacias'. For the research, these three new municipalities were selected after the peace process in Colombia. The research was conducted by a lawyer and a psychologist. The lawyer is experienced in criminal law, working with public officials, legal representation of victims, and national measures combating sexual exploitation. The psychologist has been a therapist for victims of CSEC, is experienced in cases of minor victims, and was involved in conducting the in-depth interviews. Research tools were developed with the National University of Colombia. And with the United Nations (UN), security protocols for the researchers were designed in the chosen municipalities as they are part of the territories of consolidation of the peace process and researchers may be at risk. Field data gathering instruments were developed and tested. The research covers concepts of commercial sexual exploitation, legal developments and current state of public policy regarding sexual exploitation, sustainable tourism and the role of tourism in the sexual exploitation of children. Renacer made sure to include an interview format in the data gathering instruments to ensure that the view of children on the dynamics of CSEC would be included. Working in the areas that have been affected by armed conflict remained a significant challenge. While the conflict posed problems such as displacement, massacres and assassinations (or extrajudicial executions), sexual exploitation of children and adolescents seems to be a separate problem. Through coordination with the security department of the UN, the research team entered the region and claimed to be working on the promotion of sexual and reproductive health of young people in order to avoid suspicion and to approach the child and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation.

Renacer developed six advocacy and lobby reports and held 28 meetings with authorities on child protection issues, focusing on lobby and advocacy. These meetings include meetings with the police, UNICEF, the Interagency Committee to Combat Trafficking and the National Committee for the 1336 Act to Combat Sexual Exploitation, especially in travel and tourism.

The voices of 110 children, who were involved in three workshops and the voices of which were also captured during the research, were included in the lobby and advocacy action.

A total of 43 network meetings were attended, including the ECPAT International Assembly and the American Congress on Children in the OAS. Network meetings were also held with indigenous authorities and representatives of ethnic Uitoto and Ticuna in Leticia Amazonas, state organisations at the municipal and national levels, National Authorities for Combating Trafficking in Peru, Brazil and Colombia in the Amazon border.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS), ECPAT partner in the **Dominican Republic**, worked mainly in the area of awareness raising. For this purpose, many awareness raising materials were developed and distributed. In cooperation with UNICEF, an awareness raising sports league was held in the tourist destination of Las Terrenas during the WC 2014. Las Terrenas is an area of high incidence of the abuse of minors by travellers and tourists. The event addressed the issue of self-protection against sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation in tourism. Around 90 children and adolescents attended the event. The most important result of this activity has been a committee of Adolescent Athletes. This committee is being trained to act as a support network in school and community activities in Las Terrenas, reaching children between 8 and 18 years. During the WC 2014, the Catalonia hotel in Bavaro, Punta Cana, committed itself to the promotion of The Code. In total 21 travel and tourism companies were engaged in The Code.



MAIS also organised face to face child participation and empowerment activities in Pascualas and Punta Cana (in the community of Cabeza de Toro, with support from Catalonia hotel) in order to raise awareness as well as having children become mobilisers for further awareness within their communities. The children received information and special training on how violations of their rights and commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism can impact their lives. MAIS also organised an adolescent partner activity, whereby adolescents teamed up in pairs and each pair visited ten households (310 homes in total). There, they talked about the facts and feelings of child and adolescent victims of sexual abuse and informed the households about what the community members, teachers, responsible authorities and members of the justice system can do to help combat the problem of commercial sexual exploitation. The activity caused major impact on the members of the visited households in the community, who were mostly surprised by the information received. The adults were also amazed at the way the children communicated such information. Schools and teachers did not know such instances developed and that schools could become complicit in the violence and sexual abuse. The children and adolescents who participated in the activity felt empowered and useful as they could talk about the issue of adolescents they know and ask families to give support.

General awareness raising campaigns on sexual exploitation of children and the impact of such acts on the children was done through the distribution of flyers and talking to people in tourist areas and/or at-risk areas and communities. Over 17,000 campaign materials were developed and disseminated.

Children and youth also participated in 195 training sessions for 2,127 participants from the travel and tourism industry in the touristic areas of Bayahibe, Padre Nuestro, Benerito and El Limón. The training sessions were focused on capacity building and creating conditions to change attitudes and increase protection of children.

ETHIOPIA

In **Ethiopia**, multi-stakeholder Community-Based Child Protection was established and has been working on comprehensive preventive, protective and rehabilitative services for vulnerable children and victims. **Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE)**, ECPAT partner in Ethiopia, held multi-stakeholder seminars on the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation and more specifically the issue of child sex tourism in order to enable partners to be actively involved in the prevention, protection and rehabilitation of children through fostering partnership and cooperation with child focused NGOs, GOs and CBOs. Stakeholders involved different *woredas* (lowest administrative government structure) offices, the regional police, community-based policing, education, health, trade and industry, micro and small scale enterprise development, Justice, elders advisory group, children themselves, and the culture and tourism office. These structures and members can play an active role during the various stages of rehabilitating victim children and play a crucial role in identifying children, fulfilling their protective needs and reintegrating them either with their families and/or in the community. The culture and tourism office has the mandate to enforce the regulatory activities in hotels and recreational areas where child sex tourism is practiced. The stakeholders have developed their own plan towards addressing child protection problems and are implementing different strategies to ensure the social wellbeing of children. Furthermore, they started mobilising resources from the community through local fundraising activities to support vulnerable children and their activities. This will further strengthen the structures to be self-supportive after FSCE's support ends.



FSCE organised seminars for the tourism industry and other relevant private sector partners. The seminars provided opportunities to reduce disagreement and confusion with regard to tourism, sexual exploitation and child sex tourism. Participants from the different sectors, other than the tourism sector, had limited knowledge of tourism and its correlation with child sexual exploitation. Participants from the tourism sector also did not have a proper in-depth understanding of child sexual exploitation, how tourists come into contact with children through tourism and other ways, factors that exacerbate child sex tourism and its consequent effects on the mental physical and social integrity of child victims and strategies to tackle child sex tourism. The seminars addressed these issues and raised awareness with the participants.

FSCE also organised awareness-raising activities for children at four formal schools in the area of Akaki Kality. The children were informed about various child rights issues like different forms of child abuse, child empowerment and preventive mechanisms to protect children. A total of 120 children participated in the 14 sessions. Sexual abuse and exploitation and the roles of students in responding to these issues remained a recurring major topic. In connection to this, the students raised the issue of the expansion of drug houses and the linkages between sex work and drug houses. The children agreed that they can fight for the closing of the drug houses in collaboration with the local government. The sessions made the children aware of the role they have in responding to the issues, expressing their views and reaching out to the local government to tackle the issues. A youth-led campaign on the negative impact of tourism on child sexual abuse was held at Arada whereby 172 youths participated. At the end of the campaign, youths decided to join hands with other stakeholders and form a network to combat child sex tourism.

THE GAMBIA

Child Protection Alliance (CPA), ECPAT partner in the **Gambia**, held activities empowering children and youth, supporting them to work together, exchange views, learn from each other and to defend their rights. Various awareness raising materials were produced on CSEC and CST. CPA provided the children a platform to articulate their fears and worries about their vulnerability to sexual exploitation as well as their aspirations for a child-friendly Gambia. They acquired skills in public speaking, communication, leadership and other life skills that would enable them to gain confidence, articulate their problems, and in solidarity with others, undertake actions designed to reduce acts or threats of violence against themselves or other children and youth. Furthermore, the activities enhanced the understanding of the children and young people on their rights and responsibilities, the obligations of the Government and other duty bearers as enshrined in the laws of the Gambia and other legal instruments the State is party to. CPA believes that this activity can give children a platform and voice to speak out against the abuse and exploitation they face and what they think can be done to protect them. It would enable children and young people to hold duty bearers accountable and thus contribute to ensuring good governance.



"We can speak about issues affecting us more than adults can if we are empowered. We know where it hurts most." Mariama Camara, girl, 16

CPA organised three different workshops for stakeholders in the tourism industry as well as three multi-sectoral activities for relevant stakeholders during the project period. During the first workshop, the Director General of the Gambia Tourism Board conducted the Opening Ceremony and reiterated the Board's determination to ending child sex tourism in the Gambia. The Child Sex Tourism Prevention Task Force, which was inactive for three years, was revived during this workshop. The Task Force consists of representatives from UNICEF, CPA, Gambia Tourism Board, Department of Social Welfare, Gambia Police Force and a child representative. The Task Force will share knowledge and experience, prevent duplication of efforts and promote effective collaboration. A multi-sectoral activity was attended by members of the Neighbourhood Watch Groups (NWG), social workers, Police Child Welfare Officers and immigration officers. During the exercise, anecdotal evidence showed that child sex abusers were moving into the communities. Some of them rent their own private accommodation or compound. Therefore, NWGs were formed in high-risk communities as a community-based child protection structure and in order to prevent sexual exploitation of children. The Police explained about the process of evidence-gathering and investigation and gave advise on how the NWGs could help them secure evidence that would lead to successful prosecution.



"We will ensure a closer collaboration with the NWGs now that we know their functions. This is the beginning of a good relationship." Police Child Welfare Officer, Manjai Police Station

GEORGIA

The Public Health Foundation of Georgia (PHF), ECPAT member since December 2014, has focused on research and awareness raising.

The brochure “Questions & Answers about the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children”- 4th Edition, 2008 of ECPAT International² was translated from English to Georgian and 500 copies were printed and distributed. More than half of these copies were distributed during workshops and other meetings with stakeholders. A seminar on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was delivered to the Child Protection Group of the Georgian Coalition of Children and Youth Welfare in October 2014. Two awareness raising activities were held in Batumi in June 2015. The activities targeted the general public as well as child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. About 100 people were reached, including 65 child victims. The activities targeting the general public aimed to create awareness on CSEC issues and they took place with the help of 200 Batumi State University students. The activities targeting child victims were delivered by professionals (PHF staff and partner NGO “Tanadgoma”). The brochures “Questions & Answers about the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children” and “See and Stop Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation” were disseminated during these awareness campaigns. Two seminars were held for individuals working in the tourism industry, one in Batumi (February 2015) and one in Tbilisi (April 2015), which were attended by 26 and 30 people respectively. Topics covered the identification of child abuse and exploitation, child sex tourism and the role of tourism in preventing and identifying CSEC cases. In November 2014, a training on ‘Treatment of Trauma of Children who Experienced Sexual Exploitation’ was conducted for 23 psychologists from the Social Service Agency (10 regional centres), Dean of the Social Sciences Department of Batumi State University and four staff members of PHF. Another training was held in February 2015 for 30 specialists in the areas of social work, education, health and law enforcement. The trainings covered issues like child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation and their significance and impact on a child’s development; child sex tourism, both on international practices and the local situation; the significance of multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches; the importance of cooperation between child protection services and the private sector, introduction of international practices; binding obligations of legislation in child protection; and, possibilities of effective cooperation among the sectors.

While there were difficulties obtaining solid information on child sex tourism, the research report was finalised in the last reporting period in collaboration with and support from Ms. Dorine van der Keur, Director of the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, and local partners including Mariam Meskhi, Director of the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking (AtipFund – Georgia); Anton Kelbakiani, Director of “Rehabilitation Initiative for Vulnerable Groups”; Lela Tsiskarishvili, Director of the Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture; NGO “Tanadgoma”; Georgian Young Lawyers Association; and Association “BILIKI”. The final research findings were presented to various stakeholders, including the Social Service Agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the Georgian Coalition for Child and Youth Welfare. A multi-stakeholder workshop was held in November 2014 with international experts David La Rooy and Mirjam Blaak and participants from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Science and Education, Ministry of Justice, Police Academy and the Prosecutor’s office.

² http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/faq_eng_2008.pdf.

GHANA

The programme has two partners in Ghana: **DCI Ghana** and ECPAT partner **Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCRC)**.

DCI Ghana operates a socio-legal advice centre in which cases of violence against children are reported or identified during outreach activities in communities and schools. DCI Ghana plays an intermediary role in cases of neglect or abandonment of children. Greater, punishable facts are being referred to the police. A 13-year old girl, for whom a marriage was arranged, was brought to the DCI advice centre by her teacher. The case was being referred to the unit of Domestic Violence and Victim Support (DOVVSU) of the police. DOVVSU has spoken with the family and convinced them not to marry the girl. The girl now lives with her parents again. Like in many African countries, in Ghana these kind of cases, as well as cases of sexual abuse, are often solved in an informal way between the family and the offender. Formal authorities like the police are often not being involved and it rarely comes to a court case. The above case has now led to more girls from the communities where DCI Ghana operates reporting cases to DOVVSU. In addition, DCI Ghana developed a referral protocol for key stakeholders in child protection. Between January and June 2015, 375 cases were referred between stakeholders, including the police and the Departments of Social Welfare and Health.

DCI Ghana also organised Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) for schools in Asokore Mampong Municipality, a predominantly Muslim area, to discuss issues of gender equality, how to protect girls and women from (sexual) violence in the municipality, the role of children and legal frameworks for child protection. The FDGs were attended by 300 children; 180 girls and 120 boys. The children were aware of gender-based violence issues due to campaigns in the area. With the FDGs, their knowledge was further increased. Some changes in attitudes were reported. For example, some children accepted early marriage as a good practice prior to the FDGs, but changed their minds on this afterwards. In addition, a youth-led campaign was held in the municipality on gender-based violence and child protection issues. The elders in the community responded with surprise as typically, the community had not seen youth-led initiatives calling for change. The campaign made people in the community realise the issues of violence against children and that gender-equality is a good practice. DCI Ghana also conducted awareness raising, including through 374 radio and three TV campaigns reaching in total 39,300 people. They encountered some issues getting TV airtime, but eventually managed to obtain slots at Royal TV in Kumasi.



In total, during the project period, 2,160 children were provided socio-legal support services, 532 children were provided medical and psychological support and shelter and 1,015 children were provided life skills and vocational training.

GNCRC has also conducted several campaigns on the radio and TV during the project period. In the campaign messages, voices of children were included and where possible, activities were implemented with child participation. In various schools, children and youth clubs were established and peer-to-peer education workshops took place. Children used drama and theatre for development and awareness on sexual abuse.

A key component of the work was involving key stakeholders. GNCRC held multi-stakeholder workshops on the obstacles in seeking redress in cases of defilement and rape. GNCRC held a multi-stakeholder workshop on the issue of medical officers demanding GHC50.00 (equivalent to EUR13.15) before signing police forms for victims of defilement and rape. According to the DOVVSU officer, medical officers claim they sometimes have to go to the court to defend the victims and so that amount is used for fuel. However, this practice discourages parents or caregivers to seek redress at the law courts. In this case, the families leave the hospital and do not go back to the police. Instead, they will settle the issue with the perpetrator and a small compensation is given to the victim and the family. A meeting was arranged with the hospital authorities, who acknowledged the problem but placed emphasis on the court attendance issue. It was agreed that the DOVVSU will request the Inspector General of the Police for a fund to pay the hospital authorities on behalf of victims, so that proper action can be taken against perpetrators. It is expected that contributions will first be made by individuals, the corporate sector, religious organisations and NGOs. If it functions well, responsibility will be shared with the relevant ministry in order to establish a national fund.

A workshop was also held on referral systems, in which flaws were identified and corrected. Due to the workshop, stakeholders are now clear on each other's role in dealing with cases of commercial sexual exploitation and abuse and will collaborate in the network to deal with cases as well and effectively as possible.

GNCRC also worked with the tourism industry for the first time. Even though the training for the industry was appreciated and found important, only a few participants stayed from beginning to end. It was suggested that next time, GNCRC comes to the tourism establishments, instead of participants having to leave their business in order to attend a training at GNCRC. GNCRC also organised a training programme for 40 media professionals in the city of Takoradi. GNCRC noticed that the region experienced a large number of child rape and defilement cases and, in addition, reporting on sexual abuse was poor and often the children were blamed. The training objectives were to address the poor level of reporting on child sexual abuse cases, increase knowledge and raise awareness on commercial sexual exploitation and abuse of children, understand UN policies and standards as well as Ghanaian laws on sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and outline the roles and responsibilities of media personnel to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse of children. The training led to an increase in knowledge of sexual exploitation of children and good reporting (35% before the training versus 92% after the training). As a result, three cases of child sexual abuse were reported on in print media and on the radio. Also, a marriage between a 12-year old girl and a 45-year old man was stopped by the DOVVSU unit of the police.

INDIA

India has two partners implementing the programme. **EQUATIONS** in **South West and Central India** and **Sanlaap** in **Kolkata**, both ECPAT partners. Sanlaap is the second organisation in the programme and the ECPAT network to have lost a valuable member this year. In August 2015, Indrani Sinha, executive director and founder of Sanlaap, passed away suddenly.

In Goa, **EQUATIONS** held 11 FGDs and consultations on child sex tourism in which 513 people took part. Participants were taxi drivers, guesthouse owners, village committee and community representatives, youth and teachers. The discussions served to exchange knowledge and information and to identify the areas of necessary intervention as well as the roles of stakeholders in the protection of children. It was discussed which pros and cons tourism has, how children are affected, the general understanding of child abuse, which forms of child sex tourism exist, who the offenders are, how people approach the phenomenon, what measures are being taken by the government, and what additional measures should be taken and by whom. Findings included that all children are vulnerable, especially migrant children. Taxi drivers reported that they are pressurised by domestic tourists who ask for girls. Furthermore, it was stated that more supervision is necessary on massage and beauty salons. Teachers expressed concern about the absence of pupils. During the discussions it appeared that many people are aware, but do not dare to speak out and there is limited knowledge on which institutions to approach for assistance and services. **EQUATIONS** will take forward these issues, so that people know to which institution they can turn in case of potential abuse of a minor.

Various meetings were held with stakeholders in order to improve the child protection system. In addition, a joint meeting was held with 25 CSOs. During this meeting, Christine Beddoe, Special Adviser on children to the British Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Modern Slavery Bill, raised several issues that need to be addressed nationally and internationally. She stressed the need to scrutinise the setting up of orphanages, for better collaboration and cooperation to link together and share information by creating a central hub for information, to put in place protocols and contracts in tourism destinations to combat the sexual exploitation of children, to have systems in place for rapid response and lastly to treat this as organised international crime. CSOs made use of the event to discuss the issues and the event has received wide media coverage. The release of the study report on exploitation of children in Madhya Pradesh has allowed for great lobby and advocacy activities. The media picked up on the report and 11 news articles have highlighted the findings of the study. After sharing the findings with the government departments, the Human Rights Commission of Madhya Pradesh intervened and acknowledge the issue of child labour. This led to the establishment of the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) and the reactivation of the child helpline.

Research has been conducted on commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism in West Bengal. The report will be published and English, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi and Konkani translations of the executive summary will be distributed in Goa.

Sanlaap started conducting research on child protection and (sexual) violence against children. A research project was initiated with two tracks: a) Action Research on child protection scenarios including legislation and government programmes and policies in seven districts (Darjeeling, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum & Purba Medinipur); and b) Action Research to understand (sexual) violence against children and sexual exploitation involving young adults. For the desk research, the existing legislation on child protection with special focus on sexual violence against children, the existing infrastructure for implementing such legislation and

a number of recent field studies conducted by the government and other eminent agencies on the status of child protection and sexual violence against children were evaluated. Research tools and materials have been developed, questionnaires and FDG sessions were planned for children (in school, shelters, etc.) and the district research teams have been trained. Sanlaap also developed a Child Safety Handbook covering various areas of child protection, including child marriage, child abuse, child exploitation including child labour and prostitution. Other awareness raising materials were produced and with these, over 1,600 children and young people were reached during 18 awareness camps.

Two state level consultations were held in Kolkata and Siliguri. There were 90 participants, including government officials, police, Child Welfare Committee (CWC) members, Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) members, District Child Protection Officers, representatives from child care institutions, CSO partners and other organisations working on prevention, rescue, reintegration and repatriation. Youth were involved as stakeholders in these consultations. Through these consultations, cooperation was enhanced at different levels, which became clear through the requests for more trainings/workshops at district level, requests from police to accompany them during rescue, efforts for fast repatriation of children, more vigilance in child care institutions and more requests to be part of government initiatives (research, training and programme partnerships). CSOs collaborated in different districts.

Meetings were held with relevant parties in order to improve child protection systems and organisational policies were developed, which is further described under [Chapter VI](#). In addition, 288 children were provided socio-legal support, 232 children were provided physical medical support services and shelter. Mental health care support was provided to 40 children. A total of 1,314 children were reached in education, vocational training and life skills training.

INDONESIA

In Indonesia, the use of a minor for sex, as in the case of child prostitution, is not punishable by law and it is not included in the *Child Protection Act*. ECPAT Indonesia is lobbying the government to make this punishable. While there is a large supply of minor prostitutes, making it punishable could tackle the demand side. Up until now, however, the issue has not been a priority for the politicians. For the coming government term 2015 – 2019, a review of the *Child Protection Act* is to take place. ECPAT Indonesia is lobbying for the government to start this review at the beginning of the term.



ECPAT Indonesia created a joint campaign with tourism companies Angkasa Pura II, Indonesian Hotel and restaurant Association, Indonesian Tourism Actor Association and Putra Taxi to eliminate sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations. In the arrival terminal of Soekarno-Hatta Airport, information booths and campaign materials were established to draw attention to arriving travellers. Campaigning was also done through radio and TV shows. ECPAT Indonesia also organised seminars for professionals in relevant sectors as well as the banking sector (because sexual services of minors are often purchased via the internet). Furthermore, ECPAT Indonesia involved children and young people to actively participate in the fight against CSEC. In Jakarta, child prostitution is signalled in the school environment, both in senior and junior high school. The activity, facilitated by the school, targeted new students during the Student Orientation. Students were provided an overview of the dangers of pornography, facts about children forced to work in prostitution, and various factors that cause children to fall into prostitution. Safer Internet Day 2015 was also celebrated with a seminar in YAPENKA Junior High School in order to promote safe, responsible use of the internet by children and young people. In September 2014, ECPAT Indonesia organised a campaign during Car Free Day in Bandung in collaboration with ACCOR Hotels, emphasising the role of the travel and tourism industry in protecting children from sexual exploitation.³ Two months later, ECPAT Indonesia organised a youth-led campaign during Car Free Day in Jakarta. ECPAT Indonesia collaborated with other NGOs, including Save the Children, Child Fund and Terre des Hommes (member of the Global Action Network 2015) and ECPAT Indonesia members, including YKAI, Bandung Wangi and YKB to organise this campaign. The campaign materials included messages from youth on commercial sexual exploitation of children. The same month, a seminar was held called “What Can You(th) Do?” in the fight against child sexual exploitation and human trafficking in @america Pacific Mall. This event was a collaboration between ECPAT Indonesia youth group KOMPAK Jakarta and the US Embassy. The seminar was attended by 84 children and 21 university students. It covered topics of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking and the role of children and young people in the fight against these violations. ECPAT Indonesia also continued awareness raising activities and encouraged engagement through online social media.



³ A video of the event can be seen here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rhr3HEMyOdg>

KENYA

The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Kenya celebrated the Day of the African Child on 14 June 2014 at Baba Dogo, Nairobi together with 218 children and nine teachers from nine schools. On 16 June 2015, ANPPCAN celebrated the Day of the African Child with 1,800 children from different schools. In 2014, ANPPCAN used the day to learn and share with the children and teachers in the community about child sexual abuse and exploitation and educate



them on how to prevent and respond to such incidences, and named the event *Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children Interferes with their Right to a Child Friendly and Quality Education*. NPPCAN also distributed Information Education Communication (IEC) materials. A Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) specialist talked to the children and advised them to stay safe and stressed the importance of regular medical check-ups at the VCT centres located in the community. Children were called upon to report cases of sexual violence at the VCT centres. Out of the 218 children who participated, 33 got permission from their parents to undergo Voluntary Counselling on HIV/AIDS and got tested. From the counselling sessions that were led by Eastern Deanery AIDS Relief Programme (EDAP), it emerged that four children had been sexually abused. EDAP offered to provide more medical check-ups for the four children. This activity was successful

because different organisations, including nine schools, were involved during the planning stage and thereby owners of the activity.⁴ In 2015, the focus was on child marriage in Africa and the collective responsibility of the community members in ending it. ANPPCAN also conducted four trainings for health workers, taxi and hotel operators and police officers. Children were empowered through the forming of 29 children's rights and youth clubs in Mukuru, Kayole, Mathare, Dandora and Korogocho. The children took part in activities that aimed at expressing their views and standing up for their rights. The children became mobilisers for awareness on sexual exploitation of children in their communities. Twenty FGDs were held with 784 children in Mukuru, Mathare Kiambiu and Korogocho to discuss the problems of sexual exploitation of children. Children and community members discussed the problem, causes and prevalence in their communities and blamed poverty and corruption in law enforcement as two of the main obstacles in the fight against sexual exploitation of children. As a result of the activities, community members realised the role they play and started speaking about and against sexual exploitation of children and they reported cases of children's rights violations. ANPPCAN also participated in various national and international networking meetings in order to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation in child protection. Referral systems and structures were established involving 40 CBOs: 20 in Mukuru and 20 in Mathare. The members of the community identify cases and decide where the case should be referred to. The referral system also allows for follow-up on cases to ensure they do not come to a halt. The referral system structure is comprised of actors in different fields with different professions. All members must have knowledge on child protection issues.



⁴ See ANPPCAN's Quarterly report for more information about the programme: <http://www.anppcan.org/newsite/files/childwatch%20Magazine%20September%202014%203.pdf>, p. 2-3.

LIBERIA

In Liberia, planned activities suffered from the Ebola outbreak. As **DCI Liberia** committed itself to combatting Ebola, some activities were delayed. While project activities such as youth clubs were implemented at the beginning of the project, they became prohibited during the year due to the virus outbreak. Other activities, like awareness raising and advocacy, focused on combatting Ebola and the effect of the Ebola crisis on children and young women.

DCI Liberia provided a capacity building training in child protection in emergency and psycho-social support for 40 community stakeholders representing ten organisations. The training aimed to improve knowledge and skills on how to effectively respond to children directly or indirectly affected by the Ebola virus. As a result, the organisations started documenting vulnerable children and providing them with psychosocial support services. They also followed up on children who were in informal alternative care, such as kinship, foster care and *kafala*. DCI Liberia also conducted a capacity building workshop to strengthen local communities in child protection minimum standards in emergency. Partners went into the communities to provide information on Ebola and education about hygiene. Child protection issues emerging from the Ebola crisis are noted and addressed, such as: children of parents who died from Ebola were being stigmatised, neglected, and abandoned; two children were locked in their houses by the community as a form of quarantine and they died of starvation; sometimes (minor) victims of sexual violence were not allowed in the hospitals because Ebola was feared; and an increase of (sexual) violence against children and young women has been reported. Partner organisations provide the children who became (half) orphans with shelter, food, medical care and reintegration opportunities. In addition, communities were made aware that these children were not infected by Ebola and should not be excluded by the communities.

In total, four trainings were held for 45 professionals and 12 girls' clubs in Montserrado and Bomi counties received life skills and assets building sessions with 325 girls participating. DCI Liberia also focused its work on campaigns and advocacy on child rights and violence against children through five child and youth-led campaigns as well as through the media with five radio campaigns and three TV campaigns. Over 2,000 awareness raising materials have been developed and distributed. In order to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation, 7 seminars were held for 89 stakeholders from different sectors. A child rights coalition was formed with several grass-roots CSOs as well as international organisations such as Save the Children, Plan, Child Fund and Right to Play. DCI Liberia also provided a Training of Trainers workshop for 25 participants from the CWC, the National Children Youth Advisory Board (NCYAB) and the girls' clubs on child rights and child protection, including national, regional and international child rights instruments, reporting and referral mechanisms, case management, psycho-social support services and advocacy. Socio-legal support services were provided to 194 children, physical and psychological health services and shelter was provided to 202 children and 315 children received life skills and vocational training.

MENA REGION

Defence for Children International Secretariat (DCI) together with **DCI Palestine Section** implemented the programme in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region, including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority areas, Sudan, Tunisia, Mauritania and Yemen where CSOs were strengthened to become key child rights advocates in their countries. The programme focused on lobby and advocacy, thereby addressing issues of children in conflict with the law, children at risk of abuse, victims of domestic violence, child victims of institutional violence, violence against the girl child (non-spousal violence, violence related to exploitation), harmful practices, and custodial violence. DCI launched a campaign to call on the UN to carry out a Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty. The initiative is not only important for its central aim to collect data (quantitative and qualitative), but for its underlying goal to reduce all kinds of deprivation of liberty which ultimately hinders the harmonious development of the child. An Expert Consultation was held in Geneva on 13 June 2014.⁵ Following this, a lobbying mission to New York was carried out. Support is strong and the study has been requested through the draft Child Rights Resolution of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on 17 November 2014.⁶ On 18 December 2014, the UN General Assembly officially requested for the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty to be carried out.⁷ This marks the success of the campaign calling for such a study. The Global Study was further endorsed at several events (World Congress on Juvenile Justice and Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice). In March 2015, DCI organised an event during the 28th session of the Human Rights Council as a means to maintain and progress the expert dialogue around the issue of children deprived of liberty. Keynote speakers included the Special Representative to the Secretary general on Violence against Children, the Special Representative to the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, the World Organisation against Torture and Human Rights Watch. DCI also attended the urgently summoned 21st Special Session of the Human Rights Council to lobby for a Commission of Inquiry on the Human Rights situation in Gaza to be established. Written and oral joint statements were delivered to the Council through swift coordination efforts between DCI Palestine Section, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, World Vision Jerusalem-West Bank-Gaza, War Child, and Kinder USA. The resolution to establish the Commission of Inquiry was adopted. Two pieces of research about sexual violence in Tunisia and Egypt were published. Two training sessions were held for DCI's national sections from the MENA region, focusing on awareness raising of children's rights and juvenile justice and on monitoring and documentation of child rights violations.

Some participants of the training also served as panellists in two side-events of the Human Rights Council hosted by DCI. "Child Rights Besieged in the Middle East" discussed the situation of children in conflict zones, particularly in the Middle East, and how to work towards peace and justice and prevent further child rights violations. "Child Rights Defenders – the fatal consequences" was held in honour of child rights advocate, Mr. Hashem Khader Abu Maria of DCI-Palestine, who was killed during a peaceful protest in July 2014. The session focused on the risks and challenges of child rights defenders, particularly in conflict-stricken areas, with the aim to raise awareness and strengthen cooperation and solidarity, and re-enforce protection and security.

⁵ See the report at http://www.childrendeprivedofliberty.info/wordpress/wp-content/themes/forestly/images/GScdl_ExpertConsultation_130614_final.pdf.

⁶ UNGA Draft Resolution A/C.3/69/L.24/Rev.1, paragraph 51(d).

⁷ UNGA Resolution A/RES/69/157, paragraph 51(d).

Success story of DCI Palestine Section – socio-legal support

A 17-year old boy in the 12th grade was arrested by the police following a fight on the public road and was accused of causing minimal damage. He was tried and sentenced to three months in prison after being found guilty and the refusal of the other party to settle and reconcile. The lawyer of DCI Palestine Section filed a request to replace the imprisonment with a fine, providing a legal text to illustrate the risks and effects of deprivation of liberty on children and the impact of the sentence on the child's academic performance. The court therefore released him after paying a fine, and the child's right to education was not affected.

Another training session was held by DCI for child rights advocates of DCI regional programmes on gender equity. The objective was to strengthen effective implementation of equal human rights for all. Through the training session and its participatory learning methods, participants learned about the several aspects of gender equality and empowerment of women. As the training followed a training of trainers method, participants were enabled to transfer their knowledge onto their colleagues, employees and/or volunteers working in national sections, expanding and strengthening its reach. Despite progress achieved, concrete and efficient measures are still required to improve the position of women and girls, working both at the grassroots and at the decision-making levels of society.

PHILIPPINES

ECPAT Philippines has been advocating for the inclusion of a Child Protection Policy as one of the criteria for the accreditation of tourism establishments by the Department of Tourism (DOT). This process is ongoing and ECPAT Philippines would like to achieve this before the government elections in 2016. In the meantime, ECPAT Philippines negotiated with the DOT for alternatives and an agreement was reached that all tourism industry players applying for accreditation from the DOT will be given an orientation seminar by ECPAT Philippines on the Prevention and Protection of Children from Abuse and Exploitation in Tourism. In partnership with the DOT and Department of Justice (DOJ), 45 seminars were held for a total of 1,008 individuals of the tourism industry and 1,079 relevant stakeholders in the areas of child protection, justice and law enforcement. Participants included (airport) police, social workers, airport transport operators and vendors in the Tourist District of Intramuros, Manila. More than 85,000 awareness raising materials were distributed to airport taxis, tourist shuttles and hotels. The local government of Zamboanga City was also given the same orientation as part of the inputs during the City Tourism Development Planning. In the province of Bohol, a two-day inter-agency workshop on child protection and gender-based violence was conducted with 50 representatives from provincial and municipal government partners. Issues discussed included violence against children, commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking. During the workshop, data was gathered on the different municipalities, its entry/exit ports and influx of tourists. Based on this, it was decided that five municipalities will be the focus for further implementation of activities: Jagna, Anda, Ubay, Tubigon and Clarin. From these municipalities, 27 young leaders were selected to attend an advocacy training against commercial sexual exploitation of children in Bohol. During this two-day training, five facilitators oriented the participants on the issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. At the end of the training, a social media campaign was launched and promoted by the young leaders. Bohol ECPAT Youth Volunteer Organization (BEYVO) organised an awareness walk in Tubigon Port. In the community of Doljo, education sessions on child rights and child protection against sexual abuse and exploitation were held for elementary students. As a result, nine victims disclosed their victimisation and sought help through the school authorities.



RUSSIA

In **Russia**, Regional NGO “**Stellit**”, the leading organisation of the ECPAT affiliate group in Russia, organised the campaign “Paper Clip”, partly sponsored by the European Union (EU) delegation in Russia. Flyers, bracelets and magnets for children and leaflets for parents about internet safety were disseminated in nine Russian cities. The campaign was held in public spaces, like parks. Children and adults could participate in all kinds of activities through which they were informed about internet safety. The campaign generated a lot of attention and parents were grateful for the information about protecting their children against dangers such as sexual abuse via the internet. The flyers contained activities divided in a red (do not do this on the internet), orange (be careful) and green (safe) columns. The magnets contain “10 rules for internet friendship” and “10 safety rules for kids”. For parents leaflets were developed about “sexual exploitation of children, myths and facts” and about internet safety in general. Because sexual exploitation of children is a very sensitive topic in Russia, it was chosen to approach the theme from the angle of internet safety. Authorities are interested in this subject, which made it easier in some cities to obtain a permit for campaigning.



Stellit conducted awareness raising activities in Volgograd, Yekaterinburg, Rostov-on-Don and Ulyanovsk. Campaign materials on violence against children, such as flyers and leaflets, magnets, bracelets and postcards, were handed out. A youth-led campaign game was developed and implemented in St. Petersburg. The ‘station game’ aims to raise young people’s awareness on the issue of trafficking for sexual purposes, risks related to Internet use and how to stay safe. Young people are divided into several groups and compete against each other by performing different tasks at each ‘station’. The team who has collected most points after visiting all ‘stations’ wins. There are three types of stations: 1. Providing information on the issue (e.g. young people should name all the documents they should check before signing a job offer); 2. Forming attitudes (e.g. young people are first shown pictures of food items and are asked how much it costs and are then shown pictures of humans and are asked how much they cost, after which a discussion is generated about how humans are not things and cannot be sold/bought); 3. Raising motivation to take part in the ‘station game’ (some fun tasks). The game has been played by 198 young people in two vocational schools and one university and received very positive feedback. This game could also be introduced in different countries where the tasks for different stations could be adapted to the local situation.

Stellit also conducted one training in Tver on the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children for 44 relevant professionals, including child ombudsman, psychiatrists, psychologists, teachers, heads of adolescent clubs, etc. This training was held in November 2014. In Ulyanovsk, Stellit organised another training in April 2015 on the prevention of CSEC for 29 representatives from educational institutions working with children. A local partner NGO identified a lack of knowledge on tendencies, risk groups, consequences of CSEC for children and a lack of tools for the prevention of CSEC. Therefore, the training provided basic information on CSEC, methods to prevent CSEC (including the involvement of children in planning and implementation of prevention activities), and information on online resources and hotlines. The training was well-received with an average rating of 4,5 out of 5. All participants were provided a toolkit to use for the prevention of CSEC in their institutions.

SIERRA LEONE

DCI Sierra Leone identified three key priorities for the RVAC project: sexual violence and exploitation, child marriage and teenage pregnancy. Awareness raising campaigns on these issues were held through the radio, communities and schools. During the Ebola outbreak, DCI Sierra Leone committed itself to combatting Ebola and some programme activities were delayed. Meetings like seminars or youth clubs were temporarily prohibited. Other activities, like awareness raising and advocacy, were aimed at combatting Ebola and the effect of the Ebola crisis on children and young women.

In Sierra Leone, the common source or venue for child prostitution in both Bo and Kenema are nightclubs and pubs/bars. Adolescent girls as young as 15 years are frequently found in different nightclubs and pubs/bars where they meet men. In order to address this situation, DCI Sierra Leone launched a campaign against child prostitution. The campaign was designed by DCI Sierra Leone in collaboration with the Bo and Kenema City Councils, the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs and the Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone police. A big launch ceremony was organized simultaneously in Bo and Kenema cities on the Day of the African Child, 16 June 2014. The theme was: *From Prostitution to School*. The major outcome of the event was commitment from the government and local authorities to support the campaign and urge the private sector to observe the protection of children when running their businesses. Following the launch, a Task Force was formed in both Bo and Kenema to follow up on the outcome of the launch ceremony and ensure that nightclubs, pubs and hotels ban children's unsafe access to their entertainment centres. Since then, the Task Force in both cities have held two meetings with owners and managers of nightclubs, bars and hotels/guest houses.

DCI Sierra Leone supported the development of a child protection policy for entertainment centres and a MoU that was signed between the City Council, the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the entertainment centres regarding the protection of children, particularly girls, against sexual exploitation and abuse. Two important meetings were held in collaboration with the MSWGCA and the Family Support Unit (FSU) of the Sierra Leone Police in both districts. Participants included representatives from the MSWGCA, FSU, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Ministry of Health, District and City Councils, owners and managers of entertainment centres, hotels and guest houses, NGOs and children/youth groups. Together they developed a plan of action for the child protection policies. Despite the closing down of many hospitals and the restrictions on free movement, DCI Sierra Leone continued to provide socio-legal and medical services to child victims of (sexual) violence.



SOUTH AFRICA

The project of **Fair Trade Tourism (FTT)** in collaboration with **Molo Songololo, South Africa**, conducted awareness raising activities to combat child sex tourism. An information leaflet was designed on the imperative to protect children from child sex tourism. It includes the Childline South Africa National Office reporting hotline number, which is available 24 hours a day in all national languages. The leaflet was distributed through travel and tourism partners/stakeholders. FTT was invited for a national radio interview with Vuma 103FM on 30 July 2014. The radio station broadcasts to a footprint of over six million people in isiZulu, the largest and most spoken African language in South Africa.⁸ A radio campaign was also done with Ubuntu Radio – DIRCO. FTT also participated in a regional television interview with Good Morning Africa on 28 August 2014. *TravelmagSA*, a digital magazine has published two articles to support the roll out of The Code in South African Tourism as an awareness raising and capacity building tool for the South African tourism industry.⁹

FTT collaborated with Childline South Africa and Child Frontiers for their national research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, which will be part of the Global Study. FTT also worked with the travel and tourism industry. They met with five leading tourism industry associations as well as the South African National Department of Tourism. FTT was part of the International Child Safeguarding Conference as well as the South African Youth Travel Confederation's Gauteng and Cape Town members meetings and the Airlines Association of Southern Africa business meeting. FTT also had meetings with (potential) stakeholders in the private sector/travel and tourism industry, such as the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA) and the National Department of Tourism (NDT). FTT and Molo Songololo both presented on The Code at different events and aimed to interest relevant parties to become a member. Seminars with the tourism industry were planned for Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. The Cape Town and Johannesburg seminars were conducted and very well received by, in total, 52 tourism industry representatives. However, the Durban seminar, despite very careful planning, wide circulation of invitations and subsequent follow-ups, never took place as only one business confirmed attendance but failed to show up. FTT also planned workshops with child protection / youth-based organisations in the same three cities. They were attended in Cape Town and Durban. However, the workshop in Johannesburg was not attended by any participants. FTT has been very successful in securing support from leading tourism industry stakeholders in the fight to protect children from sexual exploitation in South African tourism using the following mechanisms: 1) Don't Look Away South African Country Report, providing for evidence-based lobbying;¹⁰ 2) World Travel Market (WTM) as a leading industry show; and 2) The Code, as an awareness raising tool which was also promoted during the WTM. FTT negotiated free Code membership for leading industry associations in return for awareness raising amongst industry association members of The Code, after which various important tourism industry associations joined: the Airlines Association of Southern Africa (AASA), the NDT, the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa (FEDHASA), Southern African Association for the Conference Industry (SAACI) and South African Youth Travel Confederation (SAYTC).

⁸ <http://www.vumafm.co.za/static/BottomMenu/About%20Vuma>.

⁹ The articles can be viewed at: <http://www.travelmagsa.com/#!fair-trade-tourism-fft-responds/c17y3>;
http://issuu.com/travelmagsa/docs/travelmagsa_issue_13?e=2322490/8066826, p. 9-10.;
http://issuu.com/travelmagsa/docs/travelmagsa_issue_15?e=2322490/9547549, p. 8.

¹⁰ Conducted in the framework of Don't Look Away, in which DCI-ECPAT Netherlands and FTT are partners. For the research in English, see: http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/2014-02-12%20Report%20CSEC%20South%20Africa%20FINAL_0.pdf.

THAILAND

ECPAT International is responsible for implementing the programme in **Thailand**. The focus has been on general awareness raising as well as involving the private sector/tourism companies in the fight against sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

Awareness raising campaigns were held at several locations – Chiang Kong, Muang, Doi Mae Salong, Mae Fa Luang (Chiang Rai Province) – and targeted Thai and foreign tourists. The awareness campaigns were planned and implemented together with 38 child and youth advocates aged 14-21. In Pattaya (Chonburi Province), awareness campaigns were held for children, community leaders and MSX motorbike club¹¹ representatives in the communities. In addition, a general awareness campaign was held to target Thai and foreign tourists in bar and shopping areas from North to Central Pattaya. A school awareness raising campaign was also held and attended by students and teachers. Information was provided through over 8,000 awareness raising materials: brochures and booklets and through question and answers games. For Chinese tourists who did not speak Thai or English, Chinese brochures were distributed. T-shirts were handed out and some tourists immediately wore them as a way to show their support to the cause.

Trainings were held for 219 professionals in private sector/tourism companies (hotels, guest houses, tour companies, restaurants, rickshaw and tuktuk drivers) and people working in relevant sectors (government, law enforcement including tourist police and child protection). The trainings covered issues on child rights and the travel and tourism industry, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, potential offenders profiles, existing legislative frameworks, the impact of sexual exploitation on children, the community and business and the role of businesses to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.



¹¹ MSX Club is a gathering of males and females aged 18-35 who drive motorbikes and come together to do good deeds for the public, e.g. paint walls of temples/schools, collect money and offer lunch to students from poor families, etc.

TURKEY

In **Turkey**, the RVAC programme was implemented by the **International Children's Centre (ICC)**, secretariat of the Turkish ECPAT coalition, in cooperation with the **Network against CSEC**. The Network against CSEC is member of the *Girls not Brides Global Partnership*, a partnership of more than 400



CSOs in more than 60 countries, committed to combat child marriages. Implementation of the programme was focused on youth group activities and youth-led (online) campaigns to raise awareness with other stakeholders. New youth groups made up of girls (high school students) and young women (university students) were set up in Ankara, Bursa and Izmit. During the year, campaigns were held on child sex trafficking (especially Syrian refugees), online sexual exploitation of children, child sex tourism and child marriages – reaching over half a million people. The youth group of the Network against CSEC worked on conducting the campaign *Two Little Girls*, including an animation of two girls who become victim trafficking for sexual exploitation.¹² This film was translated in Turkish and Arabic. Syrian women and children were reached through this campaign, which was brought to Gaziantep, Hatay and Urfa provinces along the Syrian border by the youth groups, reaching 230 people. The Network against CSEC was not allowed to visit refugee children from Syria in the camps, but they work together with humanitarian organisations to reach the children. Other stakeholders, including 76 representatives of private sector (small and medium) businesses, were reached through local Rotary and Rotaract groups in these provinces and Ankara. A total of 1520 people were reached through youth-led activities and the concepts of child sex tourism and The Code were introduced to 200 imams, 115 legislators and over 600 students (including tourism students). A training of trainers took place. Through this, 165 other young people were reached in universities in Ankara, Bursa, Kayseri, Izmit and Sakarya. Various campaign materials were developed to spread the campaign messages. The child sex tourism campaign was based on the national research report on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. While newspapers were initially reluctant to publish campaign articles, several media outlets approached the Network and ICC after the campaign in order to promote the campaigns and awareness issues further.



Unfortunately, it proved difficult to engage the travel and tourism sector. After the campaign and publication of the report, the Turkish Tourism Agencies Association (TURSAB), Turkins Hotels Association and Mediterranean Hotels Association condemned the report and the Antalya Police launched an investigation. ICC solved this by reaching out to the associations and the police, explaining that the report is not against travel and tourism, but against sexual exploitation of children. Afterwards, TURSAB published a news item that TURSAB supports child protection efforts.¹³ ICC continues to work towards establishing good relationships and understanding in their work to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

¹² <http://www.twolittlegirls.org/country-campaigns/turkey-;> and <http://ctcs-mucadele.net/iki-kucuk-kiz-cinsel-amacli-cocuk-ticaretini-onlemek-elimizde.html>.

¹³ http://www.tursab.org.tr/tr/tursabdan-haberler/byk-komite-haberleri/tursab-cocuk-istismari-ile-mucadeleye-destek-veriyor_12954.html

UKRAINE

The **All-Ukrainian Network against CSEC**, ECPAT partner, focused its work on awareness raising, multi-stakeholder cooperation and providing services to victims of CSEC.

La Strada (part of the Network) conducted various awareness raising activities in Odessa in May and June 2015 to raise the public's awareness on child prostitution, child sex tourism and trafficking. Parents were provided information and children received bracelets and magnets, which all included the hotline number. The campaigns received great attention and continued on social media through the smart use of hashtags. The Networks also organised a training in the social-rehabilitation centre for girls-victims of CSEC "Sofia", the only specialised institution in Ukraine that focuses on providing support to these children. Survivors of sexual exploitation - girls and young women with their children - attended the training. La Strada also cooperated with the Council of Europe (CoE) office in Ukraine on providing training for children who suffered from the armed conflicts in Lugansk and Donetsk regions of Ukraine and who were forcibly replaced for permanent living in other regions of Ukraine. Training topics included child rights protection, bullying, trafficking in human beings and other issues affecting children in conflict situations. In cooperation with the Ukrainian parliamentarian Irina Lutsenko and representatives of national NGOs, La Strada organised an expert group on improvement of national legislation for child rights protection in armed conflict. On 12 September 2014 the legal act entered into force. Men with three under aged dependants, or women with one under aged dependent, cannot be mobilised for the Ukrainian Army forces to participate in armed conflicts. This improvement corresponds to international child rights standards and aims to reduce the phenomenon of "social orphans" or children lacking parental care and thereby reducing vulnerability of such children to violence including sexual violence and exploitation. In addition, eight referral protocols were established between various stakeholders in order to report and take up child protection cases. While training seminars were planned for the private sector, it remained a challenge to get the work off the ground. In March 2015, Ibis Hotel (Accor member) expressed interest in receiving training on CSEC for their staff. For the next two months, negotiations took place regarding the training programme and in principle, agreement was reached on having the training conducted in May or June. However, close to that time, Ibis dropped all communications and the training did not take place. La Strada has attempted to regain contact in order to still conduct this training, but so far, no new date has been set.



La Strada also conducted research on sexual exploitation of children in Ukraine. This research includes a desk review of national legislation, policies and practices to combat sexual exploitation of children in prostitution, pornography, travel and tourism and through child marriages. Not only experts' views are included, but so are children's and youth's. The research illustrates how the current political and social situation in Ukraine influences the challenges for children and their vulnerability to CSEC. The research includes best practises for CSOs to respond to CSEC. In addition, 104 children received socio-legal support services, 77 children were reached through medical services and shelter and 22 children received life skills and vocational training.

ZAMBIA

The **Children in Need Network (CHIN)**, ECPAT partner in Zambia, collaborated with partner organisations to provide life skills training to young women in three provinces. The training was attended by ten girls in the age group of 15-24 who were victims of commercial sexual exploitation. They learned the skills they need to earn a livelihood and to stay healthy in order to keep their job and to stay away from all forms of sexual exploitation. The girls could choose to follow courses that they see as beneficial for their future. The majority decided to do a training on catering, through which they learned about entrepreneurship, business management, empowerment and sustainability, public relations, customer care as well as self-discovery. The young women in the southern province were offered agriculture skills as some live in remote rural areas. Through CHIN and its partners, the girls were linked to corporate companies in order to facilitate employment opportunities. The trainees who decided to start their own businesses received financial and business management mentoring and starter kits which included the tools of their trade.



Peers trained by CHIN will continue to raise awareness and provide information on CSEC to young people in their community through meetings, workshops, sports and recreational activities. Young people were trained in campaigning and advocacy skills and were aided in forming youth advocacy groups who engage local, regional and national government in issues of CSEC. In Lusaka, a children's group was trained in child rights and CSEC. The children then created their campaigns and decided to conduct radio programmes, outreach in schools and clinics. For the radio programmes, the children conducted live programmes and responded to callers on all children's issues. The children's groups also disseminated various awareness raising materials at shopping malls, schools and clinics.

CHIN organised an awareness raising event in Ndola, one of the mining towns in Zambia. The event was flagged and officiated by the District Commissioner for Ndola. CHIN members, tourism industry actors, government officials from the Ministry of Gender and Child Development, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Social Welfare Mother and Child Health were all involved. The event gained a lot of attention and was covered by TV and radio.



III. Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism

In July 2014, Ms. Dorine van der Keur was appointed as the Director of the **Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism**. Over 50 NGOs, researchers, experts and partners are contributing to the Global Study. For the purpose of follow-up of research findings, a High-Level **Global Task Force against Child Sex Tourism** has been created. The Global Task Force consists of eminent experts from all stakeholder sectors and includes eight members: Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid (Chair), Former Special Rapporteur on



the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; Marilyn Carlson Nelson (Member), Former Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Carlson, a global travel and hospitality company, headquartered in Minneapolis, USA; Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen (Member), National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, The Netherlands; Jean-Cyril Spinetta (Member), Former Chief Executive Officer of Air France-KLM SA, Ernie Allen (Member), Former President and CEO of the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC), USA; Dr. Benyam Dawit Mezmur (Member), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Chairperson of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC); Dr. Taleb Rifai (Member), Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) based in Madrid; and Milena Grillo (ECPAT Representative), Executive Director of Fundación Paniamor, Costa Rica. This Global Task Force will endorse the Global Study and its recommendations and is able to place it high on the agenda. On 4 November 2014, the High-Level Task Force announced the conduct of a Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. The public announcement was made at the World Travel Market in London, UK. On the same day, the Task Force convened for the first time and discussed the scope and outline of the Global Study and the role of the High-Level Task Force.

During the year and in collaboration with partners (Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India (2 partners), Indonesia, Kenya, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, and Zambia), 14 national assessments have been conducted and will be included in the Global Study. Legal research has been conducted on three different topics: legal assessment of the frameworks to address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, the right to privacy versus the obligation to protect children from travelling child sex offenders, and corporate liability in Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. Consultations were held in 2015 in London, New Delhi and Chiang Mai. Three Global Study Newsletters have been sent out to approximately 200 partners, experts and other stakeholders. The initial findings of the Global Study were discussed with a panel of experts and then presented to the Global Study Taskforce in October 2015. In total, the Global Study is over 2,000 pages. The final Global Study report will be completed by the end of 2015. ECPAT International is finalising the creation of a website that will feature the final Global Study report as well as the local and country-specific research reports and the thematic contributions by partners and experts in their entirety.

IV. ECPAT International Network: Linking & Learning

In 2014, ECPAT International has been spearheading efforts to revitalise and expand effective actions to end CSEC in all regions ECPAT International is active in: Africa, Americas, East Asia & Pacific, Eastern Europe & Central Asia, Western Europe, Middle East & Northern Africa, South Asia. Toward this end and leading up to the ECPAT International General Assembly in December 2014, Regional Consultations have convened child rights experts, youth representatives and members of the ECPAT Network. The partners in the RVAC project have been provided the opportunity to participate in their region's ECPAT International Consultation and in the ECPAT International General Assembly and have been able to share their experience, expertise and concerns. In March 2015, a Regional Consultation was held in New Delhi, India, with the South Asian partners. In May 2015, the 25-year anniversary of ECPAT International coincided with the Regional Consultation with the Southeast Asian partners in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

The Consultations have identified priorities and strategies for the ECPAT Network in all the regions and informed the ECPAT International Strategic Directions for the period 2015 – 2017. The Regional Consultation also provided a platform to share good practices and build capacity on key emerging thematic areas relevant for the region and to support experience sharing by network members and strengthen solidarity among them. In the Regional Consultations, the Regional Overviews of CSEC in the regions have been validated and finalised. These are now publicly available on the resources page of the ECPAT International website.¹⁴ A list of priorities and coordinated strategies for each region based on the evidence provided in the Regional Overviews, experiences and lessons learned from ECPAT members in the region and the guidance and support of expert resource persons has been identified, formulated and agreed upon.

ECPAT INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2014

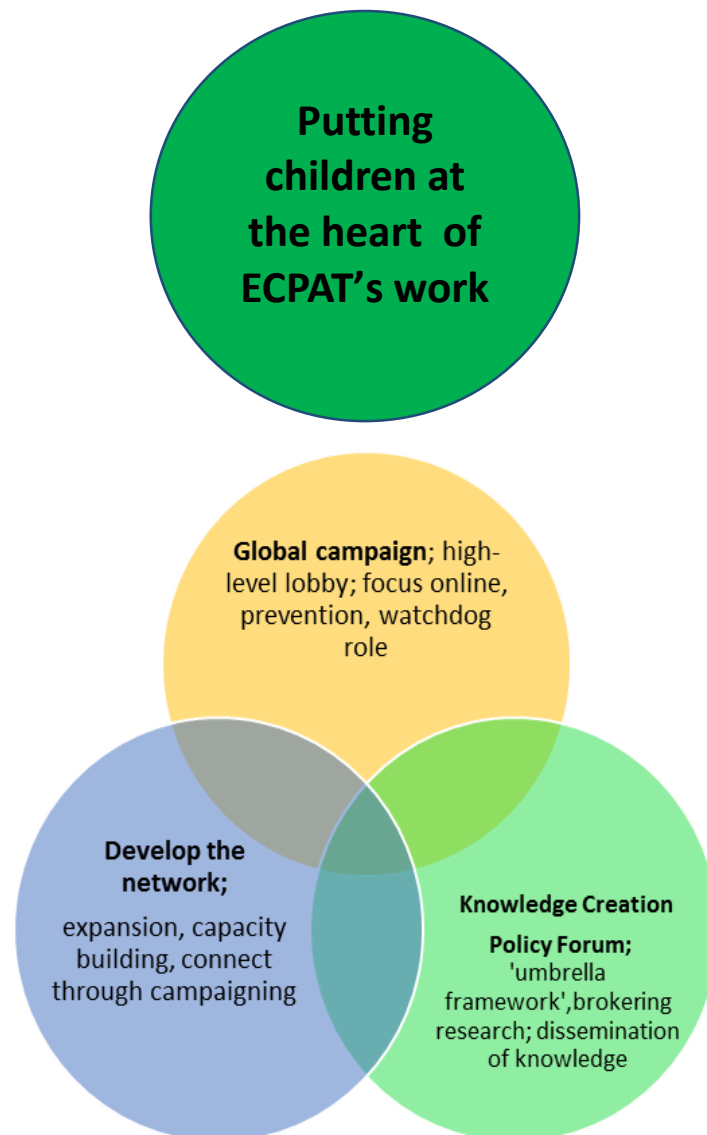
At the sixth ECPAT International Assembly in Paris, France, on 2-3 December 2014, 86 ECPAT member groups from 78 countries, along with experts and partners from across the globe, united as one global network working to end CSEC. The Assembly provided an opportunity to nurture a greater sense of solidarity within the ECPAT Network and strengthen policies and strategies for increased effectiveness and impact. The sixth International Assembly included a plenary of inspirational speakers that provided a powerful opening to the event. Throughout the Assembly, a number of other expert panels and side events took place. The attendance by the experts and collaborative links with the private sector demonstrated the leadership of the ECPAT Network in furthering the global discussion on CSEC and initiating collective action to end it for good.

The sixth International Assembly has enabled ECPAT groups to reaffirm the vision of the ECPAT movement, assess progress and agree on collective action for the future. The International Assembly was also the culmination of an extensive consultative process facilitated throughout the ECPAT Network to review the ECPAT International strategic directions. The Strategic Framework, derived from this consultative planning and decision-making process, is intended to provide inspiration and guidance for the collective work of the ECPAT Network to have as big an impact as possible in ending CSEC. ECPAT Network members shared a common understanding of the challenges ahead and try to fully or significantly align their own Strategic and Operational plans

¹⁴ <http://www.ecpat.net/resources>.

with the Framework. The intention is to build on the collective strength combined with the flexibility to work locally, regionally and globally to combat CSEC in all forms.

ECPAT INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2015 – 2018



Change Goal 1. Put voices of child-victims/survivors at the heart of ECPAT's work

- Ensure that the child-victim's voice is the 'lens' for all ECPAT Network advocacy.
- Drive the **global imperative** for better identification and rescue of children, including online victims.
- Ensure that victims' voices are reflected in policy, legislation, programmes and practice in Member States where ECPAT has a presence.
- Create and gain support for a 'Bill of Rights' with and for child victims of sexual exploitation. (Drawn from existing covenants/optional protocol.)

Change Goal 2. Build a global campaign to end CSEC

- Build a sustained, inclusive Global Campaign through a network-wide Media Strategy and effective partnerships.

- As part of the Global Campaign, increase high-level global and national advocacy, with a major push to fight on-line CSEC in all its forms.

Change Goal 3. Convene and broker leading-edge research

- Build a Knowledge Coalition; act as a Policy Forum for CSEC.
- Catalyse Knowledge Creation by developing a common “Umbrella Framework” of concepts, definitions and language, and systematic, mixed-method approach to data collection and agreements on research ethics in relation to CSEC.
- To improve knowledge dissemination.

Change Goal 4. Develop the ECPAT Network

- Clarify the governance and network model.
- Expand the network to improve global coverage.
- Strengthen the network through regionalisation, capacity-building, and standards.

ECPAT INTERNATIONAL SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL CONSULTATION 2015¹⁵

From 24-26 March 2015, the ECPAT International South Asia Regional Consultation was held in New Delhi, India, with partners from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The consultation was aimed to build capacity on thematic issues related to CSEC, with a focus on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism; to revitalise and expand ECPAT regional network presence; and to concretise South Asia regional priorities for 2015 – 2018. The regional consultation built on the achievements and recommendations from past events, such as the ECPAT International General Assembly, and took forward the recommendations and commitments for the region.

During the meeting, the network members shared initiatives and good practices against CSEC. The participants contributed to in-depth discussions and provided feedback to the regional research on SECTT. A Plan of Action for South Asia (2015 – 2018) was developed based on the previous consultations and the ECPAT International Strategic Framework.

ECPAT INTERNATIONAL SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL CONSULTATION 2015

On 6-7 May, the ECPAT International Southeast Asia Regional Consultation took place in Chiang Mai, Thailand, with NGO partners from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and allies from UNICEF Myanmar, the Australian Federal Police and the Royal Thai Police, ECPAT International Board members from Belgium and the United States of America and ECPAT network members from Germany, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka.

Participants shared experiences, best practices and lessons learned. During the meeting, regional and national research on SECTT was presented, findings were discussed and feedback was provided by the partners. Special sessions were dedicated to the law enforcement side as well as the private sector to address SECTT in Southeast Asia.

¹⁵ See also: <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/p/354/4255/mo481-cg321/mo233-m80/seksuele-uitbuiting-van-kinderen-in-zuid-azi%EB>

V. Monitoring and Capacity Support of Local Partners

In November 2014, DCI-ECPAT NL staff conducted a monitoring and capacity support visit to **Ghana**. Local partners of GNCRC in Cape Coast were visited and possibilities and strategies to work with private sector partners in tourism were discussed with our partner GNCRC.

In March 2015, DCI-ECPAT NL staff attended the South Asia Regional Consultation. In addition, a monitoring visit was conducted with our partners in Goa, **India**. Equations and their local partners were all involved in field visits around different areas in which the project was being implemented: from different slum areas (source areas for CSEC) to local markets to tourist hot spots (destination areas for CSEC). Discussions were held on how to keep children engaged in activities rather than work, which leads to high vulnerability to CSEC.

In April 2015, a capacity support and monitoring visit to **South Africa** was organized with Fairtrade Tourism (Pretoria), Molo Songololo (Cape Town) and Childline (Durban). At the World Travel market in Cape Town, Theo Noten, DCI-ECPAT manager and Tourism Child Protection Code executive board member, led the Code signing ceremony of FTT with the Airlines Association of Southern Africa (AASA), the NDT, the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa (FEDHASA), Southern African Association for the Conference Industry (SAACI) and South African Youth Travel Confederation (SAYTC). In Cape Town and Durban, townships were visited as part of the field visits.

In May 2015, DCI-ECPAT NL staff travelled to Southeast Asia to attend Regional Consultations as well as visit the local partners in **Thailand** and **Cambodia**, followed with visit to **Indonesia**. In Thailand, meetings were organised with the Directors of ECPAT International and with ECPAT staff working with local partners in Pattaya and in the north of Thailand, Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai. In Cambodia, meetings were held with ECPAT Cambodia and NGO partner APLE. Discussions were held on how to increase the capacity of ECPAT Cambodia, who at that time had a total of four staff members only due to the leaving of several staff members. ECPAT Cambodia may collaborate with APLE in future projects in order to join forces, link and learn. The former Director of ECPAT Cambodia, Chin Chan Veasna, was part of the discussions held and has agreed to provide additional support in strengthening ECPAT Cambodia's capacity and visibility of ECPAT Cambodia's work. Since our meeting in May 2015, ECPAT Cambodia has moved to a new office and is working on a strategic plan for the future. In Indonesia, meetings were organised with the ECPAT Indonesia staff and jointly, we had a meeting with the Indonesia Victims Support Institute for Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation to discuss access to justice. We also had a meeting at Soekarno-Hatta Airport to discuss the role of the airport as a partner in awareness-raising campaigns to combat SECTT.

In June 2015, DCI-ECPAT NL staff travelled to **Turkey**, **Ukraine** and **Russia** to monitor the progress and achievements and to participate in network meetings. In Turkey, meetings were held with the ICC and members of the Network Against CSEC. The local CSEC research was presented on the final day of the monitoring visit. In Ukraine, DCI-ECPAT staff supported local capacity by providing a short training on child and youth participation in research. The training was held with the All-Ukrainian Network against CSEC with ECPAT member La Strada Ukraine and four local partners from different regions in the Ukraine. The network in Ukraine used to consist of ten partners, but due to the conflict in parts of Ukraine and the difficult NGO environment, a number of partners dropped out of the All-Ukrainian Network against CSEC. During the network meeting, various administrative matters were dealt with in order to strengthen the network – despite of the fewer members. During the training, topics such as child participation, different levels of child

participation and ethics when conducting research with and about children were discussed. The training was well-received by the partners and La Strada committed to translating the training materials into Ukrainian in order to allow for distribution among the network and application in the various local contexts. In addition, a shelter for women and child victims of (sexual) violence was visited in Odessa. Discussions were held on capacity, the child's best interest and referral systems in the Ukraine. During the monitoring and capacity support visit to our partner Stellit in St. Petersburg, Russia, a shelter for child victims of sexual exploitation was visited and in a meeting with director and staff, the possibilities for linking and learning with the Netherlands were discussed. During a meeting with a youth group, the possibilities for young people to engage in peer-to-peer awareness-raising activities were discussed.

In July and August 2015, monitoring and capacity support meetings were organised in cooperation with Retour Foundation's director Frans de Man in the **Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil**, to support the partners in these countries in their work with travel and tourism industry partners. Frans de Man discussed the use of the Tourism Child Protection Code as a tool for tourism industry engagement as well as strategies on how to further involve tourism and other private sector partners.

DCI-ECPAT NL and ECPAT International hired the organisation Child Frontiers to provide capacity support for the Africa country researches. Some partner organisations had difficulties with translating their country reports well into English, because of which some additional support was requested which was provided by experts engaged by DCI-ECPAT NL.

VI. Gender Equality and Other Organisational Policies

Eleven local partners committed to develop organisational policies, including policies on gender equality and diversity. Additional capacity support was also provided to several partners in this specific area of gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights.

In **Indonesia**, an assessment was conducted on gender and diversity in order to develop a gender and diversity policy. The assessment aimed to reflect the implementation of the core principles of the CRC, especially the principle of non-discrimination regarding gender and other diversity issues. Through a participatory process with ECPAT Indonesia and other stakeholders, the assessment identified ECPAT Indonesia's opportunities and challenges and used these for the policy document. For this process, a workshop was held on gender and diversity, ECPAT Indonesia's organisational policies were reviewed in light of gender and diversity, in-depth interviews were held with staff members of ECPAT Indonesia and its partners, a reflection workshop was held and findings and recommendations were shared in a final workshop. A report was developed and based on this, a gender and diversity policy document has been developed. It will be implemented by ECPAT Indonesia and the members of ECPAT Indonesia and applied to all aspects of their work, including programme development, programme implementation and M&E.

In **Turkey**, four organisational policies were drafted, which will be further developed and implemented during the follow-up Reducing Sexual Violence against Children (RSVAC) programme: Child Protection, Child and Youth Participation, Membership and Gender and Diversity. For the Gender and Diversity Policy, ICC received additional technical and financial support from DCI-ECPAT NL. The policy aims to operationalise gender equality and diversity in all policies (including human resources), programmes and activities and will be implemented by both the Network for the Prevention of Violence against Children and the Network against CSEC in Turkey. The policy was drafted by Prof. Dr. Aksu Bora, Deputy Dean of the Department of Communication Sciences at Hacettepe University. The draft policy was shared among the members of the two networks and meetings will be held later this year and next year in order to finalise the policy and its implementation.

In order to practise what you preach, **DCI-ECPAT NL** also conducted gender equality and diversity activities. This coincided nicely with the initiative of the international movement of Defence for Children International to further strengthen gender and diversity within the DCI movement. DCI-ECPAT the Netherlands has contributed both financially and in person to the campaign. More particularly, through the organisation of a special Gender and Diversity training workshop in Geneva for a selected group of international DCI members in June 2015. This training was followed-up in the Netherlands for DCI-ECPAT NL. A so-called 'mind-bug' training was organised by the consultancy company Direction. This training took place at the end of June for the whole organisation followed by a group discussion on our gender and diversity needs as an organisation. Lastly, an interesting cooperation has been initiated with the University of Utrecht Department of Anthropology whereby a group of anthropology students conducted an external assessment of our gender and diversity recruitment needs. This led to a very interesting dialogue on future recruiting in order to achieve more diversity and gender-balance in DCI-ECPAT NL staff. The development of a Gender and Diversity Policy and sustainability of these initiatives was aided by the appointment of a gender and diversity focal person within DCI-ECPAT NL, who received subsequent (university level) training on the area. In addition, necessary resources have been allocated to ensure a meaningful position.

This position will continue over the next couple of years to monitor the progress made (measured with clear performance indicators) on our developed Gender and Diversity Policy.

Examples of other partners who developed organisational policies are:

- **CHIN Zambia** (Child Protection for 30 CSOs);
- **DCI Ghana** (Gender Equality; Child Protection);
- **DCI International Secretariat** (Gender and Code of Ethics; Anti-Corruption);
- **DCI Liberia** (Procurement);
- **Ghana GNCRC** (Risk Assessment; Child Protection; Code of Ethics for Working with Children; Gender Mainstreaming);
- **La Strada Ukraine** (Code of Ethics for La Strada-Ukraine members, Code of Ethics for La Strada-Ukraine consultants; Monitoring procedures of the Centre; Code of Ethics for members of the Ukrainian Association against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; Requirements of the National Trainers Network; Regulations of National Child Hot Line; Finance Policy, policy for business trip, etc.);
- **Sanlaap India** (Child Protection for 11 CSOs; Gender for 3 CSOs).

VII. Lessons Learned

In **Kenya**, ANPPCAP learned that, in order to reach all actors involved in multi-stakeholder cooperation, one should not only involve one person per stakeholder. In case the person is transferred to another post, this would leave a gap of expertise with the stakeholders. Therefore, multiple staff members should be engaged in multi-stakeholder action and they should be encouraged to build capacity on child protection issues within their organisations.

In **Liberia**, flexibility has been applied in order to adjust the activities due to the outbreak of Ebola. In addition, partnerships were sought with duty-bearers in order to increase ownership and sustainability, especially due to the relatively short timeframe of the project period of one year.

In the **Philippines**, lack of government capacity led to obstacles for the inclusion of a Child Protection Policy as a criteria for accreditation of hotels and other tourism establishment. The DOT is willing, in principle, but lacks the capacity to monitor the hotels and other tourism establishments on this requirement. Therefore, ECPAT Philippines will now lobby for an ordinance through the local governments in Puerto Princes (Palawan), Malay (Aklan), Jagna (Bohol) and the Provincial Council of Bohol. Currently, the proposed bill is being discussed by the local legislators. In the follow-up Reducing Sexual Violence against Children programme, ECPAT Philippines will continue the lobby and advocacy for this issue.

In **Russia**, it was originally planned to organise a seminar for tourism industry representatives to raise awareness on the issues of CSEC and to promote businesses to join The Code. However, research showed that: 1) there are very few cases of CSEC involving Russian children and 2) representatives of the travel and tourism industry were not ready to take an active part in combating CSEC. Therefore, the plans were changed to support ACCOR in Russia (the only signatory to The Code in Russia and the CIS) in its effective implementation of The Code.

The **Global Study** has been a unique project in scope and comprehensiveness. However, there were limitations and challenges in the study. Many policy makers and NGOs might expect estimates of incidence in the reports, but there is currently no good way of measuring the incidence of SECTT. There is very little statistical data on SECTT and CSEC. The lack of statistics and baseline also makes it very hard to objectively measure the success of interventions. The Global Study includes alternative ways of measuring incidence, using mixed research methods. Another limitation is the use of secondary data as it is not always possible to validate the efficacy of the information and how in itself it was gathered. This challenge was mitigated through consultations and peer reviews. For the country-specific studies there was a wide diversity of capacities among our local partners and mixed methodologies were used which means that data between countries are not necessarily comparable. We have addressed this by hiring consultants for the Sub-Saharan Africa region to orchestrate and align the five country level studies conducted in Africa. Where not appropriate or feasible considering the capacity and ethics of the local partners, it was decided against holding interviews with children.

VIII. Budget and Expenditure

The approved programme budget specifies the 6 programme results and also divides between the countries being either on the Human Rights Fund list or not. All partner organisations had their own specified country budget, directly related to this overall programme budget. They all had to submit financial reports every 3 months, because of which DCI-ECPAT NL could closely monitor the project.

The interim report showed that, although it was a major challenge for DCI-ECPAT NL to start up such a big project with so many partner organisations involved in such a short amount of time, expenditures were started to be reported and the project was on its way. As one could have expected, the main part of the activities and related expenditures were reported in the final stage of the project. The deadlines for reporting were short, but all partner organisations were able to send their final financial reports in time.

COUNTRY BUDGET

During the project period, EUR 20,662 was additionally transferred to partner organisations. The amount was taken from the Activity costs budget lines of DCI-ECPAT NL itself. As already mentioned in the interim report, ECPAT Brazil was contracted EUR 4,000 more than originally budgeted to cover the activities on participation in lobby networks. Each DCI partner organisation was contracted EUR 3,000 more to cover monitoring activities. All other monitoring costs were put at the level of DCI-ECPAT NL itself to be able to monitor the ongoing project closely.

Many partner organisations were keeping good track on their budget on staff costs and indirect (operating) costs: DCI-ECPAT NL had discussed with all of them to keep a maximum of 25-30% for staff costs and 10% for operating costs in mind. Although some partner organisations reported some more costs and others some less, overall the percentage was kept well.

SANLAAP in India has spent quite more than their contracted budget and they will receive an additional amount together with the 2nd instalment of the current project on Reducing Sexual Violence. Fair Trade Tourism (South Africa) and ECPAT Brazil have spent quite less than their contracted budget and they will be transferring back the amount that was not used.

Because DCI-ECPAT NL received quarterly reports from the partner organisations, they were well informed about the state of affairs on the project and its implemented activities. Linked to the anti-fraud/anti-corruption policy of DCI-ECPAT NL, the organisations also had to report on possible fraud situations. All organisations mentioned there were no such cases to be reported. During the project period, there were small problems with implementing activities or changes in the organisation that led to some delays (staff leaving or even directors passing away (!), see above), but in the end, all partner organisations were able to finally report in a satisfying way.

DCI-ECPAT NL BUDGET

In the end, a part of the Activity cost budget was not fully used and a part was transferred to the partner organisations. DCI-ECPAT NL also transferred EUR 5,000 to Child Frontiers, being capacity support for the Africa country researches. These funds were paid from the Local capacity support to local partner organisations. Also, partner organisations had difficulties with translating their

country reports well into English, because of which some additional support was requested and to be paid out of the DCI-ECPAT NL budget.

Project coordination, including monitoring and capacity support activities took more time than expected. It was quite difficult to forecast how much of the originally approved budget was really going to be used in the end, as there were so many organisations involved and different invoices taken care of.

Finally, an amount of EUR 2,001,441 has been spent on this programme of which DCI-ECPAT NL will pay the overspent part itself (EUR 1,441). Of this overall amount, 70.3% was spent on countries on the list of the Human Rights Fund.