



# Reducing Sexual Violence against Children, with special attention for sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism

in 25 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East

## Final Report

1 April 2015 – 31 August 2016

**DEFENCE for  
CHILDREN**



**terre des hommes**  
stopt kinderuitbuiting





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## List of Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ANPPCAN</b>	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
<b>ARZ</b>	Anyay Rahit Zindagi
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ATO</b>	Anti-Terrorist Operation
<b>BAHRR</b>	Bohol Association of Hotels, Resorts and Restaurants
<b>BEYVO</b>	Bohol ECPAT Youth Volunteer Organisation
<b>BNWLA</b>	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association
<b>CHIN</b>	Children in Need Network
<b>CSEC</b>	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
<b>CPA</b>	Child Protection Alliance
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CST</b>	Child Sex Tourism
<b>DCI</b>	Defence for Children International
<b>DCI-ECPAT</b>	Defence for Children International – ECPAT Netherlands
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Tourism
<b>ECPAT</b>	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUROPOL</b>	European Police Office
<b>EYCA</b>	ECPAT Youth and Children Advocates
<b>FACE</b>	Fight Against Child Exploitation
<b>FSCE</b>	Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment
<b>FTT</b>	Fair Trade Tourism
<b>GNCRC</b>	Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ICC</b>	International Children’s Center

<b>IOM</b>	International Organization of Migration
<b>ISPCAN</b>	International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
<b>JJAG</b>	Juvenile Justice Advocacy Group
<b>MAIS</b>	Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MSCPC</b>	Multi-Stakeholder Child Protection Council
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PIACAT-VAWC</b>	Provincial Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence against Women and Children
<b>PHF</b>	Public Health and Medicine Development Fund of Georgia
<b>PNP-WCPD</b>	Philippine National Police – Women and Children Protection Desk
<b>RSVAC</b>	Reducing Sexual Violence against Children
<b>RVAC</b>	Reducing Violence against Children
<b>SECO</b>	Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
<b>SECTT</b>	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
<b>SLDC</b>	Socio-Legal Defence Centre
<b>TdH</b>	Terre des Hommes
<b>TOPCOP</b>	Tourist Oriented Police
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>(UN)CRC</b>	(United Nations) Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNHRC</b>	United Nations Human Rights Council
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund (originally: United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund)
<b>UNSR</b>	United Nations Special Rapporteur
<b>UNWTO</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>US(A)</b>	United States (of America)
<b>WTM</b>	World Travel Market (Africa)

## I. Introduction

The programme ‘Reducing Sexual Violence against Children, with special attention for sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism’ (in short: Reducing Sexual Violence against Children or RSVAC) is a follow-up of the ‘Reducing Violence against Children’ (in short: Reducing Violence against Children or RVAC) (2014-2015) programme, with a specific focus on sexual violence. To reduce sexual violence against children, the specific objectives were to ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response. Furthermore, the programme aimed to improve child protection and access to justice for child victims of sexual violence through evidence-based lobby and advocacy and evidence-based global research and guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. In this programme, Defence for Children-ECPAT Netherlands, Plan Netherlands, Terre des Hommes Netherlands and Free a Girl worked together to combat sexual violence against children, with special attention for sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, in 25 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

The original programme period was 1 April 2015 – 30 June 2016. In June 2016, a no-cost extension for two months was granted, extending the programme period to 31 August 2016.

### Summary of results

During the reporting period, awareness raising activities reached over 12 million people. Over 280 seminars were held for over 6.500 participants from the tourism sector and 580 companies were engaged in The Code. Over 160 professionals in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health and education were trained. Over 5.300 children were participating in youth groups, engaging a further 18.902 children and reaching over 26.600 people through child-led campaigns. Lobby and advocacy was done in nine countries, resulting in 53 documents and 140 meetings. Another 61 seminars were held for over 2.713 participants from different sectors aiming for better cooperation in child protection and 307 network meetings were held. To strengthen CSO networks, 60 initiatives were taken. To build CSO capacity, 67 trainings were done for 673 staff. Over 5.300 children were provided socio-legal services, out of which 59 children were rescued out of brothels and other places of forced prostitution. Over 7.150 children were provided medical and psychological support services and shelter. And over 5.200 children attended life skills and vocational training.

A full list of outputs can be found in Annex 3.

Activity	Planned	Achieved	%
<i>Programme result 1: Enhanced awareness and knowledge on sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, among the public and relevant stakeholders that can guide and accelerate adequate responses</i>			
<b>1.1 Setting up and implementing awareness raising initiatives and campaigns</b>			
Reach	12,248,000	12,783,918	104%
# of flyers	46,700	89,004	191%
# of stickers	17,600	21,400	122%
# of brochures	11,000	32,500	295%
# of leaflets	27,350	18,050	66%
# of posters	23,050	12,571	55%
# of billboards	9	11	122%
# of radio campaigns/broadcasts	576	606	105%
# of television campaigns/broadcasts	6	7	117%

# of community awareness raising meetings	38	75	197%
# of community awareness raising meeting participants	2,450	4,450	182%
# of boda boda/truck/taxi/tuktuk/bus/train signboards/garments	1,840	4,399	239%
# of courses for boda boda/truck/taxi/tuktuk drivers	19	12	63%
# of boda boda/truck/taxi/tuktuk driver participants	500	280	56%
# of t-shirts, bracelets, etc.	1,400	872	62%
# of (online) campaigns	8	10	125%
<b>1.2 Organising seminars with the tourism industry or other relevant partners from the corporate sector</b>			
# of seminars for the private sector/tourism industry that is organised	357	287	80%
# of participants	2,900	6,557	226%
# of stakeholders that has been made aware	4,303	8,222	191%
# of information materials that is developed, disseminated and used	14	29	207%
# of copies of information materials developed, disseminated and used	2,100	5,831	278%
# of Child Protection Code brochures (tourism) that is translated, re-produced, and disseminated	57,530	50,010	87%
# of companies that are engaged in the Child Protection Code (showed interest, made efforts to adopt)	299	580	194%
# of follow-up seminars	34	35	103%
# of participants	540	643	119%
<b>1.3 Conducting trainings for professionals (e.g. practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health, education)</b>			
# of trainings for professionals that is organised	110	164	149%
# of participants	2,293	4,520	197%
# of training materials that is developed, disseminated and used	29	584	2014%
# of follow-up seminars	187	53	28%
# of participants	4,505	2,142	48%
<b>1.4 Conducting initiatives to establish, mobilise and empower children's, youth, girls' and young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights</b>			
# of Child/Youth/Girl's/Young Women's groups that is involved/established	145	220	152%
# of participants	60	5,302	8837%
# of workshops / focus groups that is organised (discussion, debate, awareness raising, etc.)	258	618	240%
# of participants	9,553	18,902	198%
# of youth-led campaigns that is organised	191	625	327%
Reach	11,040	26,630	241%
# of publications/actions in which the voice and views of children is expressed	23	23	100%
<b>Programme result 2: Strengthened evidence-based advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection and access to justice</b>			
<b>2.1 Conducting research on the nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the Child Protection System and access to justice, and including the views of children</b>			
Published research	24	20	83%



<b>2.2 Conducting evidence-based advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection/access to justice (system) (e.g. legislation, policies, mechanisms, resources, enforcement, accountability)</b>			
# of advocacy and lobby reports, position papers, memos	45	53	118%
# of meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues	75	140	187%
<i>Programme result 3: Enhanced cooperation in child protection (i.e. multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection and CSO cooperation in local, national, regional, international advocacy and lobby networks and initiatives)</i>			
<b>3.1 Organising multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities for enhanced cooperation in Child Protection and involving youth as stakeholders</b>			
# of multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities/seminars that is organised	34	61	179%
# of participants	860	2,713	315%
# of information materials that is developed, disseminated and used	11	14	127%
# of follow-up seminars	22	14	64%
# of participants	688	196	28%
<b>3.2 Strengthening child protection / referral mechanisms</b>			
# of referral protocols/covenants/structures established between police and social workers and other relevant partners on reporting and taking up cases	10	10	100%
# of information and promotion activities on where and how to report cases (other than seminar)	79	88	111%
# of Child Protection Committees established at village level	3	5	167%
<b>3.3. Participating in local, regional, national, international advocacy and lobby networks and initiatives</b>			
# of network meetings that is held/attended	212	307	145%
# of network memberships	470	749	159%
<i>Programme result 4: Enhanced capacity of civil society organisations and networks (at local, national, regional, international level)</i>			
<b>4.1 Strengthening CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level</b>			
# of initiatives and efforts to strengthen CSO networks	53	60	113%
<b>4.2 Strengthening (technical) capacity of CSOs</b>			
# of organisational policies that is developed	85	107	126%
# of training or other investment that is made to strengthen knowledge and skills of staff	49	67	137%
# of staff trained	150	673	449%
<i>Programme result 5: Services provided to child victims of sexual violence and children at risk (by partner organisations)</i>			
<b>5.1 Providing social-legal support services</b>			
# of children reached	3,343	5,316	159%
Out of which, # of children rescued from brothels and other places of forced prostitution	165	59	36%
<b>5.2 Providing medical and psychological support services and shelter</b>			
# of children reached	2,075	7,154	345%
<b>5.3 Providing life skills, assets building and vocational training</b>			
# of children reached	4,315	5,205	121%
# of child victims of (sexual) violence who attended daycare services while their mothers attended economic support services	15	27	180%

## **II. Partnership collaboration**

Believing that combined efforts lead to greater results, the RSVAC programme is being implemented through a partnership collaboration by Defence for Children-ECPAT Netherlands, Plan Netherlands, Terre des Hommes Netherlands and Free a Girl. Together, the Dutch partners have a network of 39 different local partner organisations in the 25 programme countries and collaborations are geared towards achieving the greatest impact possible.

### **Defence for Children-ECPAT Netherlands**

Defence for Children International (DCI) is an independent non-governmental organisation that has been promoting and protecting children's rights on a global, regional, national and local level for 35 years. DCI is represented through its national sections and associated members in 47 countries worldwide, and an International Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

ECPAT International speaks on behalf of 86 member civil society organisations across 76 countries in six regions of the world and is the largest global network working on the eradication of all forms of sexual exploitation of children. In the Netherlands, DCI and ECPAT are one organisation under the name Defence for Children International-ECPAT (DCI-ECPAT) Netherlands. Through lobby, research, awareness and information campaigns, DCI-ECPAT promotes children's rights in The Netherlands and worldwide on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the best interest of the child.

### **Plan Netherlands**

Founded over 75 years ago, Plan is one of the oldest and largest children's development organisations in the world. In over 50 countries in the world, Plan's work is focused on sustainable solutions to reduce poverty and improve standards of living, with special attention for equal rights and opportunities for girls.

### **Terre des Hommes Netherlands**

Terre des Hommes has been working 50 years for the rights of children. Terre des Hommes Netherlands aims to stop the exploitation of children. Working with local partners in 17 countries, Terre des Hommes prevents child (sexual) exploitation, protects exploited children and ensures that they develop in a secure, healthy and supportive environment. The organisation invests in education, training and capacity enhancement, in raising awareness among children, young people and adults and – given that poverty is one of the main factors contributing to child exploitation – Terre des Hommes offers parents opportunities to increase their income. In addition, Terre des Hommes offers legal aid and social protection, trains and assists police, public prosecution offices and justice departments. To advocate and promote the rights of children, Terre des Hommes organises public and media campaigns to raise awareness, conducts research into the scale and nature of abuse and exploitation and lobbies for attention and change.

### **Free a Girl**

Free a Girl is an action-based organisation that works to rescue young girls from brothels and other places of forced prostitution. Free a Girl also invests in providing shelter, physical and psychological medical care, education and vocational training, and reintegration of survivors. In the past six years, Free a Girl has contributed to the rescue of over 3,700 girls from forced prostitution. In collaboration with law enforcement teams, Free a Girl also works on the arrest and sentencing of traffickers and pimps. Free a Girl works in collaboration with 14 partner organisations in different countries.

### III. Report per country

#### Bangladesh

**Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association (BNWLA),**<sup>1</sup> Free a Girl partner in Bangladesh, provided social-legal support to 67 children and seven cases of trafficking and/or sexual exploitation were filed. Out of these, one child victim of sexual abuse was rescued from a rural community and five children who were internally trafficked were rescued from brothels. All children also received medical check-ups, psychological support and shelter. Based on their needs, six children received additional medical services. During the programme period, 56 children received vocational training in embroidery and sewing within the shelter home.



#### Brazil

In Brazil, four partners are working to implement the programme in-country.

**ECPAT Brazil**<sup>2</sup> focused its work on campaigning to reach the general public and tourism professionals as well as enhancing cooperation in child protection. Over the last three months of the programme period, 20,000 awareness flyers were distributed in over 70 touristic hotspots in Rio de Janeiro. Online, various activities were conducted, among others, updating the website, improving communication through the website and social media,<sup>3</sup> disseminating information and emphasising (online) campaigns. A seminar was conducted with 50 professionals from the tourism industry, focusing on the 2016 Olympic Games and sexual exploitation of children. Workshops were also held with 1,620 stakeholders as part of the guiding and monitoring of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in the 27 Brazilian States. Further (network) meetings were held to enhance cooperation with various stakeholders in child protection, including the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Brasilia, the Committee in Rio (in connection to the Olympic Games 2016) and partners of the ECPAT network in Brazil. ECPAT Brazil also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>4</sup>



**Plan Brazil**<sup>5</sup> conducted 72 awareness raising seminars on CSEC for 305 stakeholders from the private sector and tourism industry in Tibau do Sul. In addition, 305 companies were engaged in the Child Protection Code. Another 41 trainings were held to strengthen the child protection

<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association, <http://www.bnwlabd.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> ECPAT Brasil, <http://ecpatbrasil.org.br/>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/ECPAT-Brasil-190763340983876/>; <https://twitter.com/ecpatbrasil>.

<sup>4</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and **Tourism** and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-BRAZIL.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Plan Brasil, <https://plan.org.br/>.

committees in the municipalities of Natal, Tamandaré and Tibau. The trainings were attended by 543, mostly new, child protection committee members and custody counsellors. And 45 follow-up seminars and events were held, reaching approximately 2,000 people. Child participation is an important component in the programme and Plan Brazil supported three youth groups in which 30 youth mobilisers are active. They organised 68 youth-led campaigns, reaching 3,676 people. To improve research-based lobby and advocacy, 45 meetings were held with local, national, regional and international authorities on child protection issues.

**Barraca de Amizade**,<sup>6</sup> Free a Girl partner in Fortaleza, held three community actions during the programme period, reaching 2,780 people. In Barroso, Jangurussu community, festivities included dancing and soccer, followed by a presentation of Barraca's work, the distribution of information materials and snacks. The objective was to strengthen links with the community. Two other events were held on the National Day of Combatting Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents and in commemoration of



the 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Brazilian Law's incorporation of the Rights of the Child. Ten smaller awareness raising meetings were also held with children, adolescents and adults in the community. Barraca also worked with schools and held 42 awareness activities with 1521 students and 66 teachers. To provide services to youth, 79 'buscas ativas' (street outreach programme) were conducted during the day and 21 during the night.<sup>7</sup> During these outreach activities, the Barraca team not only connects with the youth that prostitute themselves, but also with their families in order to assess the circumstances that push these girls into prostitution. Unfortunately, Barraca found that most of the youth are also involved in criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, assaults and murders. On some occasions, the team has to contact the drug dealers and ask permission before they can reach out to the youth. Despite these circumstances and challenges, a total of 250 youth were reached and provided support and information. With the help of Barraca, 27 youth have been removed from situation of sexual exploitation. In addition, 34 youth attended vocational training and took hairdressing, makeup, manicure, waxing and sewing courses.

In Brazil, Free a Girl also works with **Maria Mãe da Vida**, also based in Fortaleza. During the programme period, they provided basic vocational training and computer, artistic, cultural and sports courses to 2,355 adolescent girls. Various educational workshops have been organised for the adolescent girls, with themes such as women's rights, children's rights, health, self-esteem, human values, as well as various activities to strengthen the links between the girls themselves, their educators and the community. While the planned target was 500 pregnant girls, prenatal care was offered to 2,188 adolescent girls due to the high proportion of adolescent pregnancies in the area Maria Mãe da Vida works in.



<sup>6</sup> Barraca de Amizade, <http://barracaamizade.blogspot.nl/>.

<sup>7</sup> In November 2015, after the killing of a police man, a mass murder of 15 youth took place by paramilitaries in Messejana. This almost caused a civil war between the paramilitary groups and the drug gangs, and the government was obliged to implement a night curfew of three days. During this curfew, no buscas ativas took place.

## **Cambodia**

We have been supporting **ECPAT Cambodia** since many years and with excellent results. In May 2015, we visited the ECPAT Cambodia office and were shown the results of the activities of the RVAC (2014-2015) programme. We also had a meeting in the office with the Coordinator of ECPAT Cambodia, Mr. Pouv Bora, and the former Director of ECPAT Cambodia, Mr. Chin Chanveasna, about the need for a multiple-year strategic plan. The agreement was that this would be set up within the first half year of the RSVAC (2015-2016) programme. To enable ECPAT Cambodia to do the planned activities and work on a multi-year strategic plan, it was decided to pay the first advance of €8,000.

At the end of 2015 and beginning of 2016, when the first half year programme report was due, we received no report. We expressed our worries to Mr. Bora and Mr. Phyden (Chair of ECPAT Cambodia) and Ms. Ravieng (Vice-Chair of ECPAT Cambodia) and we tried many times to receive a report on the spending of the €8,000. Several people have been involved in this process, including from other organisations such as ECPAT Italy and GIZ, as well as directors from ECPAT International.

In March 2016, contact was established with Mr. Bora and some financial questions were answered as well as promises made to send us a full report. However, this report was never received and we decided not to pay the second instalment. Communication with Mr. Bora stopped.

In June 2016, ECPAT International informed ECPAT Cambodia that following a Board decision in May 2016, the disaffiliation process from the ECPAT network had started. This was after several attempts to assist in reviving ECPAT Cambodia. A letter was sent asking specific plans for active participation within the ECPAT network. If ECPAT International would not receive this information within three months from 10 June 2016, the disaffiliation would be finalised.

In July 2016, Mr. Phyden and Ms. Ravieng, responsible for ECPAT Cambodia, were addressed. If they would not provide us with a report, we would be forced to start a legal procedure to retrieve the money we have advanced. Ms. Raving reacted to this in saying that she resigned from the Vice-Chair position but tried to keep in touch with Mr. Phyden, who had informed her that he was working with Mr. Bora on the reports. After that, we did not hear from them and no report was received.

In September 2016, ECPAT Cambodia was disaffiliated from the ECPAT network. The website [www.ecpatcambodia.org](http://www.ecpatcambodia.org) is no longer active. We later heard from Mr. Chin Chanveasna that he had tried to sort it out with the Board of Directors of ECPAT Cambodia. As far as he knew, there were many attempts to contact Mr. Bora to provide us the report, but to no avail. We have looked into possibilities of starting a legal procedure to retrieve the €8,000, but concluded that this would be too costly, especially when considering the unlikely chance of retrieving the amount.

## China

ECPAT International<sup>8</sup> is leading the implementation of the programme in China. The research report on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in China was finalised in July 2016 and has been published on the Global Study website.<sup>9</sup> By mid-December, the report was downloaded 43 times. There has also been attention from the press in China with a potential readership of 6 million.<sup>10</sup> More work was planned for China, but it proved to be very difficult to find partners to work on the issue with in China. About a dozen potential partners were approached, but none were interested in (co-)hosting an awareness raising event on SECTT in China and/or by Chinese offenders.

## Colombia

Renacer,<sup>11</sup> ECPAT partner in Colombia, conducted 28 awareness raising seminars in two cities (Bogotá and Cartagena) for 921 employees (receptionists, housekeepers, bar and restaurant staff, administrative staff, etc.) from the tourism industry on protecting children against CSEC. During the programme period, 50 tourism companies in Bogotá and Cartagena expressed interest and intention to join the Code. Renacer also conducted six trainings with 377 members of the national police and public servants in Cartagena for the prevention of CSEC and in particular SECTT. Prior to this training, the training needs were identified based on meetings with members of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the University Los Libertadores, the prosecution office and the police. Eleven lobby and advocacy papers were prepared and delivered to the mayoral candidates in Bogota, Cartagena and Leticia. A reporting procedure was developed in collaboration with the local mayor and council of Candelaria. Renacer also collaborated with the new mayor of Leticia on the prevention and comprehensive action to combat CSEC and particularly SECTT on the Brazilian/Colombian border. Meetings were held, in collaboration with UNICEF, with the new municipal governments of Bogota, Cartagena and Leticia to discuss the 2016-2020 plans on fighting CSEC. Meetings were also held with the interagency committee for the prevention and eradication of CSEC in Leticia and the first lady and the mayor on a regional strategy for the prevention of CSEC in Leticia. More meetings were held with government institutions of Bogotá on how to respond to (girl victims of) CSEC. Children participated in these events by designing, planning and participating in the government meetings. In addition, youth focus group discussions and youth forums were organised to advocate for the prevention and eradication of CSEC. To enhance cooperation in child protection, Renacer participated in 26 network meetings during the programme period.



<sup>8</sup> ECPAT International, <http://www.ecpat.org/>.

<sup>9</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3.-SECTT-CHINA.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> South China Morning Post, 'Global child sex tourism 'has expanded' as landmark UN-backed study paints grim picture' (12 May 2016), <http://www.scmp.com/news/world/article/1944441/global-child-sex-tourism-has-expanded-landmark-un-backed-study-paints>.

<sup>11</sup> Fundación Renacer, <https://fundacionrenacer.org/>.

Renacer also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>12</sup>

## Dominican Republic

In the Dominican Republic, Plan Dominican Republic and MAIS work together to implement the programme.

**Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS)**, ECPAT partner, conducted awareness raising campaigns using flyers, stickers, posters and billboards as well as taxi signboards and courses for taxi drivers. During the reporting period, 66 seminars were conducted with 1,487 staff working in the tourism sector (RIU, Bahía Príncipe and MRS chain hotels). Eight institutions (private sector and government) and their 234 staff were made aware and linked to MAIS' work on the Code. Fifty tourism companies showed interest in joining the Code and training on child protection in travel and tourism was done for their 341 staff. Six trainings were conducted for 231 professionals working in the municipal boards of the National Council of Childhood. Five youth groups were established with 383 participants and with 230 adolescents, 14 working sessions were held on human rights issues and CSEC reaching 1,670 children and young people in eight schools. Two network meetings were held and the network reached 250 memberships.



**Plan Dominican Republic**<sup>13</sup> conducted awareness raising campaigns on CSEC using 1,500 flyers, 3,000 stickers and 3,000 brochures. Three promotional roll-up banners were produced. In collaboration with MAIS, Plan held 26 awareness raising trainings on CSEC for 267 participants from the private industry and tourism sector (both formal and informal sector). Part of this included work on the promotion and signing of the Code, which led to three companies signing the Code. However, it remains a challenge to involve (small) tourism businesses in joining the Code. Plan also conducted 239 sessions for adolescents and young people in 19 schools. In this, collaboration was also sought with MAIS and Caminante. Over 6,750 adolescents and young people were participating in these awareness raising sessions. The focus was on CSEC and tourism, but also on life skills, self-esteem building and risk reduction. Another 58 youth-led campaigns were held during the reporting period, with the participation of 221 adolescents and young people, reaching over 5,700 people. Two studies were done during the reporting period. One on the knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding CSEC of informal sector workers; another was a survey amongst children, adolescents and young people and co-responsible entities about their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding CSEC. The results obtained provided up-to-date statistics on the risk and protection mechanisms linked to CSEC in the country's tourist areas, where it is estimated that the prevalence of this situation is high. This data may be used for introducing measures to contribute towards changing attitudes that legitimise CSEC, and to strengthen and extend the mechanisms for care and victims' rights restitution. In view of the relevance of the findings, Plan organised a panel discussion "Challenges for the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and

<sup>12</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, *VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism* and <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/Colombia/> (report to be published soon).

<sup>13</sup> Plan Republica Dominicana, <http://planrd.org/web/>.

Adolescents in the tourism context in the Dominican Republic.” This event included a presentation of the results of the studies that were conducted and the participation of experts on the issue. The studies were also presented in Punta Cana. Five awareness raising sessions, including the issue of referral, were conducted with informal sector workers. In September, a training was done to strengthen Plan and partner organisations’ capacity in preventing CSEC, with particular focus on SECTT and putting emphasis on lobby and advocacy targeting the private sector. The training also included sessions on the Code, CSR practices and CSR strategies. The training was attended by 25 staff from nine organisations, including MAIS, Caminante, Plan, Save the Children and UNICEF.

## Ethiopia

**Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE)**,<sup>14</sup> ECPAT partner in Ethiopia, worked on awareness raising through flyers and stickers, as well as a radio awareness campaign on CSEC (Bisrat FM) reaching 3 million people. Two seminars were held for 105 tourism industry employees: tour guides, tour operators, tourism service providers as well as media professionals. Two trainings were conducted for 75 professionals as well as one follow-up training for 35 professionals working in the area of child protection and social welfare. In three schools, girls have established youth groups and organised 24 sessions with 980 girl participants on the issue of girl victims in sexual abuse and exploitation. On the Day of the African Child on 9 June 2016, the youth group facilitated an event on child rights issues with 1,000 participants. Two youth-led campaigns were organised reaching 800 people. From three woredas, 44 members of the Multi-Stakeholder Child Protection Council (MSCPC) participated in a two-day training and follow-up trainings on resource mobilisation



and volunteerism. A Ethiopian Tourism Code of Conduct was distributed to all participants. The Day of the African Child was celebrated in collaboration with two woreda’s MSCPC. There were discussions among the members of the network on how to lobby the government to create a more enabling environment for CSOs. Network members are also discussing how to create an effective referral system among themselves and others. Medical services, shelter and vocational training were provided to 25 children.

## The Gambia

**Child Protection Alliance (CPA)**,<sup>15</sup> ECPAT partner in the Gambia, conducted awareness raising campaigns through the dissemination of flyers, stickers, leaflets, posters, a billboard and 30 radio campaigns. The radio campaigns were broadcasted at City Limits Radio, which is the most popular and most frequently listened to radio station in the country. In particular, the tourism sector was targeted. In that respect, three trainings were held in partnership with the Gambia Tourism Board and the Gambia Hotel Association. The 106 participants came from 65 different hotels as well as GSM providers, the Gambia Tourism Board and other private sector companies. During the reporting period, 85 hotels, motels, beach bars, small scale enterprises in tourism and the Tourist Taxi Drivers Association showed interest in joining the Child Protection Code. In December 2015, a workshop was organised for young journalists to understand the effects of CST on children and what they can do to highlight the issue in their work while being ethical in their reporting. A key

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<sup>14</sup> Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment, <http://www.fsc-e.org/>.

<sup>15</sup> Child Protection Alliance, <http://www.cpagambia.gm/>.





outcome of the workshop was the formation of the Network of Child Rights Reporters, which is the first step towards the goal of having a core group of journalists who are specialised in children’s issues and reporting (ethically). In order to enhance cooperation in child protection, three multi-stakeholder workshops were held to explore the challenges in networking and information sharing among key stakeholders in child protection in the Gambia and how these can be improved and to develop an (informal) referral protocol for more efficient case management in child protection among stakeholders. In addition, the National Child Protection Strategy was discussed and religious leaders resolved to make child sexual abuse and exploitation sermon topics, contributing to the awareness raising efforts and making parents more caring and responsible.

## Georgia

**Public Health Foundation (PHF)**,<sup>16</sup> ECPAT partner in Georgia, printed and distributed 1,000 awareness raising materials that were developed by children and youth. Children also decided to create (come up with a concept, write a script and do the shooting of) three social videos for extra reach during campaigns. PHF conducted two trainings for multi-disciplinary professionals on CSEC. One was held in Tbilisi with 18 participants and another was held in Khulo town, Ajara region, with 35 participants. Two children’s groups were established: one in Batumi and one in Tbilisi with 15 members each. During the reporting period, two focus group discussions were held and two workshops were held. In addition, child-led awareness raising campaigns were held in Batumi and Tbilisi. In Batumi, the campaign was held in the building of the school “Gorda” and included presentations by child leaders on sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation, and the social videos that were created by children were also shown. In Tbilisi, the event was held at school “#123”. During these campaigns, it became clear that children are much better informed about child abuse and sexual exploitation in comparison to the teachers. Children discussed sexual abuse risks in private relationships on- and offline. In addition, two child-led meetings were held with stakeholders in child protection and education on the importance of protection against abuse in schools and child protection in general. A child-led events were organised with 200 child participants, reaching



<sup>16</sup> Public Health Foundation, <http://phf.org.ge/ka/>.

about 700 children and youth and 118 professionals. In October 2015, a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop was organised to enhance cooperation in child protection. A total number of 37 persons participated: 21 stakeholders from different sectors and 16 youth as stakeholders in child protection. A referral protocol was developed to be applied in three schools; one in Tbilisi and two in Batumi. The protocol provides steps and duties of responsible persons on recognising and reporting child abuse, including sexual abuse, inside and outside the school. A referral protocol for primary healthcare doctors was developed and presented to Adjara region representatives from primary healthcare organisations. Information activities on these protocols were held with 560 participants from Tbilisi and Batumi schools, medical institutions, local government agencies, etc. During the reporting period, PHF was elected chair of direction on the protection of children and youth from abuse of the Georgian Coalition for Child and Youth Welfare. PHF also took part in drafting an alternative NGO report for the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in which PHF specifically focused on protecting children from abuse and sexual exploitation, which was particularly based on their research “Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Georgia”, the Global Study country report for Georgia,<sup>17</sup> and information obtained within the framework of this programme. To strengthen knowledge and skills of ten CSO staff, four trainings on advocacy and child rights were conducted.

## Ghana

In Ghana, two ECPAT partners are implementing the programme: DCI Ghana and GNCRC.

**DCI Ghana**<sup>18</sup> reached over 60,000 people through their awareness raising campaigns on sexual violence against children through awareness raising materials (flyers, leaflets, poster, stickers), over 500 radio and two tv campaigns on Kessben TV. The views of children were included in the awareness raising messages. In addition, an assessment of training needs was conducted and following this, three trainings for 46 professionals and key experts were organised in Kumasi, Asokore Mampong and Obuasi. In Kumasi, three follow-ups were done to discuss the training outcomes and the implementation of plans to combat sexual violence in the Kumasi metropolis. DCI Ghana is leading 58 youth groups with 2,120 youth members. During the programme period, 35 focus group discussions were organised to empower 785 youth of the



established clubs, covering issues of gender-based violence, gender equality, women’s empowerment and protection measures. The youth led 18 campaigns in the community on gender equality and gender-based violence reaching about 4,000 children and youth. Advocacy and lobby was done through meetings in Kumasi and Obuasi to strengthen child protection. Institutions involved include the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Children, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ghana Health Service and Ghana Education Service. To enhance cooperation in child protection, three multi-stakeholder seminars were organised in Obuasi, Asokore Mampong and Kumasi in which 53 stakeholders from the government, youth groups,

<sup>17</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3.-SECTT-GEORGIA.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3.-SECTT-GEORGIA.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> DCI-Ghana, <http://www.dcighana.org/>.

religious and traditional leaders participated. Three follow-ups were also done in the three areas. DCI Ghana also helped establishing referral protocols for Obuasi (Ghana Health Service, Department of Social Welfare, Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, National Commission for Civic Education and Ghana Education Service) and Asokore Mampong. Another 36 activities were conducted to provide information on where and how to report cases. DCI Ghana worked to increase capacity of other CSOs as well as their own staff through trainings. Two organisational policies were developed: an Administrative and Human Resource Policy and a Financial Policy. Social-legal support was provided to 1,139 children in Kumasi and Obuasi, psychological counselling was provided to 428 children (315 girls and 113 boys) and life skills training was given to 1,296 children. The children supported were victims of child marriage and sexual violence.



**Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCRC)**<sup>19</sup> focused mainly on awareness raising campaigns. During the reporting period, 300 stickers were distributed among partners and ten radio campaigns in the form of discussions were broadcasted in Brong Ahafo on Sky FM and J-Life. People seem to be aware of the issue, but do not discuss it much. Some people think it is linked to religion. GNCRC will focus on research-based education in order to tackle this issue. Ten seminars were held in Brong Ahafo, Northern Region and Upper East Region for 204 participants from the government (social services, health, education) as well as the tourism industry. The aim was to raise awareness as well as look at ways in which the different sectors could collaborate in order to protect children. A three-day training was organised by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in collaboration with GNCRC and the Police Anti-Trafficking Secretariat for 25 senior security officers. The training covered issues of trafficking, irregular migration, human rights and gender, child rights, CSEC and CST. None of the officers had seen the Children’s Act 1998 and the Juvenile Justice Act 2003. The security officers were also trained on how to communicate with children regarding abuse or violation of their rights and the importance of child participation. Twelve youth groups were established: seven were in-school groups and five were in-community young women’s groups. The groups reached 270 children and young women through peer education and awareness campaigns. The children reached demonstrated a high level of interest in the issue. Guidance and Counselling Coordinators from four schools as well as the representative (Girl Child Coordinator) from the Ghana Education Office were present during the activities. In addition, six focus group discussions were held, reaching 484 children and community members. Another 901 children were reached during school sensitisation and awareness raising programmes as well as community education programmes. Three multi-stakeholder meetings were held with 66 participants in the Western, Central and Upper East Regions of Ghana. GNCRC attended 13 network meetings. There are currently over 62 members in the GNCRC network and they continue to receive training on CSEC and child protection. During the reporting period, 20 staff members from three



<sup>19</sup> Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child, <http://www.gncrc.net/>.

partners were trained. GNCRC further participated in five other network initiatives (health and education) and briefed the participants on CSEC and how victimisation affects a child's development. Seventeen children were referred to social-legal support services where they received social-legal support services through counselling. A challenge that remained was engaging the tourism sector as they believe sexual exploitation of children is not of (business) interest to them. One way GNCRC wants to tackle this issue is by sensitisation to the issue through radio campaigns. Another challenge was to engage the youth due to lack of interest. Despite this, the youth groups received positive feedback from the young women and men participants. GNCRC suggests using religious platforms in order to reach out to youth as they are thought to be better organised.

GNCRC also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>20</sup>

**India**

In India, activities were conducted by four partners: Sanlaap, EQUATIONS, ARZ and Rescue Foundation.

**EQUATIONS**,<sup>21</sup> ECPAT partner in Bangalore but working in Goa and Madhya Pradesh, conducted awareness raising through the distribution of over 40,000 flyers on child protection and child-friendly societies and over 1,100 legal kits. Eight community awareness raising activities were held in Arambol, Mandrem, Anjuna, Cansaulim, Colva, Candolim, Carmona and Majorda with 226 participants from these coastal communities. Five seminars were held with 107 participants from the tourism industry on tourism policy, child safety and environmental protection. As a result, the Shack Owners Welfare Society amended their policy and included a paragraph on child protection in their charter. Multi-stakeholder meetings were held in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, in preparation for Simhasth, a spiritual gathering in India that is celebrated once in 12 years. The importance of child protection during this event was highlighted as children are known to have disappeared during past celebrations of Simhasth. Plans were drafted on how to ensure safety of children, including the establishment of lost and found centres. In particular, the focus was on begging and working children who then become vulnerable to sexual exploitation as well. In Ujjain, meetings were held with authorities regarding Simhasth and how to keep the event child-friendly. The focus will be on awareness raising among the 50 million gatherers regarding the negative impact of CSEC and child begging. Two youth groups were established with 30 participants. Eleven focus group discussions were held with 281 participants in total in Candolim and Goa. The discussions held were on the issue of tourism and its effects on children. The children stated that tourism was important for their survival, yet this led to school dropouts during the tourist seasons. Sexual exploitation and abuse were major risks. Substance abuse, child labour and general child safety were additional issues. Children were provided with information on where to report cases when they encounter them. Five hundred children

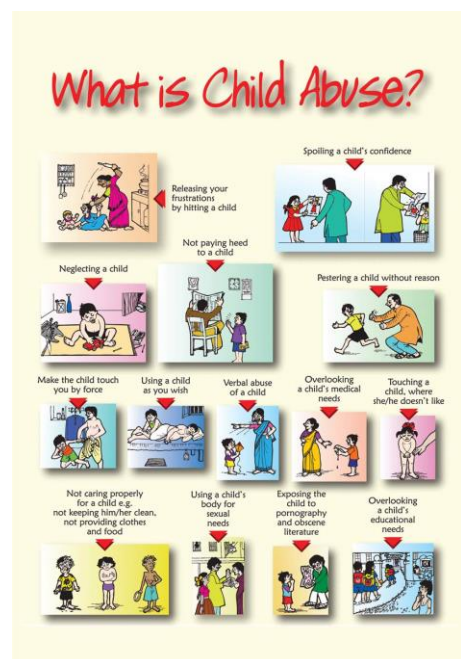


<sup>20</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism and <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/Ghana/>.

<sup>21</sup> EQUATIONS, <http://www.equitabletourism.org/>.

participated in activities that were held during the Khajuraho Dance Festival. Two pieces of research were conducted: “The nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the child protection system and access to justice, and including the views of children”, which was conducted in collaboration with Sanlaap and ECPAT International and “Walking the tightrope: on the exploitation of migrant children in tourism in Goa”.<sup>22</sup> Consecutive meetings were organised in order to use the research for policy and practice in Bhopal and Ujjain for the Simhast planning and implementation and in Goa. To strengthen CSO networks, three meetings were organised among the partner organisations during the programme period in Goa and Madhya Pradesh. The focus was particularly on the effect of tourism on children and how to collaborate in order to keep tourism child-friendly. Some recommendations were to develop a plan of action to counter child exploitation in tourism in Goa, for the tourism industry to push for ‘zero tolerance to child exploitation’ in its policies, conduct awareness raising events for the government and community and enhanced coordination between the various government sectors tackling drugs, child abuse, trafficking and child labour.

**Sanlaap**,<sup>23</sup> ECPAT partner in Kolkata, conducted seven workshops with 35 caregivers from CBOs that run child care institutions for boys at risk of CSEC. Five youth groups were established with 168 participants, boys and girls, with whom five trainings and one youth consultation was held focusing on training, awareness and peer-support. Sanlaap completed three pieces of research during the programme period:<sup>24</sup> one action research to understand the vulnerabilities of boys and young male adults to sexual abuse and violence (using 500 questionnaires from FDGs); one exploratory research on child sex tourism in West Bengal as part of the Global Study<sup>25</sup> (research was done in consultation with the Government, due to the sensitivity of the issue, and structured questionnaires were developed); and one study on access to justice for survivors of CSEC in West Bengal (orientation and trainings were conducted with the research team in collaboration with EQUATIONS and



and ECPAT International and the consent forms and research tools were developed and translated into Bangla to make them more respondent-friendly – both survivors and stakeholders were interviewed). The findings of the three pieces of research were shared and discussed during a multi-stakeholder activity in Kolkata with 80 participants. Ten network meetings were attended, discussing issues of child protection, child labour, trafficking, child sex tourism, gender-based violence, child rights, child care and family reunification. Fifteen trainings were also given to 54 care givers from partner organisations working in shelters focussing on facilitation skills, adolescents and other vital issues. Sanlaap also provided support in developing 14 organisational policies on child protection and gender.

<sup>22</sup> Print or digital copy available upon request.

<sup>23</sup> Sanlaap, <http://www.sanlaap.org/>.

<sup>24</sup> Print or digital copy available upon request.

<sup>25</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/SECTT-INDIA-WEST-BENGAL.pdf>.

**Anyay Rahit Zindagi (ARZ),**<sup>26</sup> TdH partner in Goa, organised in collaboration with State Government partners 17 trainings on human trafficking and child sexual abuse for 1,324 professionals from law enforcement and service providers (NGOs, CWCs, Department of Women and Child Development, Child Protection Officers, State Resource Centre for Women, State Legal Services Authority, police, schools and shelters). A training manual titled “Reducing Harm” was developed and used for the trainings and another Standard Operating Procedure for Combating Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation – a handbook for law enforcement was also developed. ARZ also made efforts to connect NGOs in source and destination areas for better quality services to child victims. In four States, Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes were conducted with selected service providers (NGOs and government departments) working with child victims of sexual abuse. Among the 230 participants were senior government officials. After the training follow-up and guidance was provided. ARZ provided social-legal services to eight CSEC victims as well as counselling, medical services (incl. addiction and HIV/AIDS services) and vocational training to 71 CSEC victims. In addition, 63 children were provided life skills, assets building and vocational training and 27 child victims attended day-care services while their mothers attended economic support services.



**Rescue Foundation,**<sup>27</sup> Free a Girl partner in Mumbai, provided legal aid to 91 girls during the reporting period. Out of these, 45 girls were rescued from places of commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, 195 girls were provided shelter. All received counselling, 193 were given a medical check-up and 73 were taken to the hospital for additional services. Rescue Foundation also provided education to 171 girls through informal education and 133 through vocational training in tailoring, beauty or computer skills. In addition, four girls participated in a 24-week hospitality training programme with the Youth Career Initiative that aims to equip young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with life and work skills in order to enable them to become employable. The girls were trained at the Westin, a 5-star hotel in Mumbai, from July to December 2015 in 15 different departments of the hotel. The training consisted of 40% theory and 60% practice. The girls received a monthly stipend and uniform. Upon graduation, the girls received a certificate and were all offered jobs in different departments of the Westin hotel.



After the first reporting period, a case of corruption was reported to Free a Girl. Thereafter, Free a Girl froze all funding, informed DCI-ECPAT, undertook a brief research and decided to end its partnership. Therefore, no more activities were funded after December 2015.

## Indonesia

In Indonesia, the programme is being implemented by ECPAT Indonesia, Yayasan Bahtera and Plan Indonesia.

<sup>26</sup> Anyay Rahit Zindagi, <http://www.arzindia.org/>.

<sup>27</sup> Rescue Foundation, <http://www.rescuefoundation.net/>.

**ECPAT Indonesia**<sup>28</sup> has produced over 2,000 copies of awareness raising materials. Two billboards were planned to be placed at Soekarno-Hatta Airport in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The Ministry has approved, but the production took a little longer than planned. Therefore, one billboard was installed in August 2016 and another will be installed at another airport soon. A training was organised for 24 TV journalists on CSEC awareness and child-friendly reporting. ECPAT Indonesia has led 15 youth groups as well as KOMPAK Jakarta, a platform leading the other youth groups through active peer to peer education programmes. About 120 children and youth participate in these youth groups. KOMPAK Jakarta has three main programmes: school and campus outreach, KAKAK Curhat (sharing platform) and youth journalism. During the programme period, 15 activities were undertaken with the youth groups that involved discussions on issues of CSEC, including its various form, abuse and cyber bullying. Seven youth-led campaigns were held in collaboration with different partners, including the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Heavenly Culture World Peace Restoration of Light and International Peace Youth Group, reaching approximately 1,150 people. Besides substantive discussions and campaigns, KOMPAK Jakarta also helps the youth groups to ensure sustainability. ECPAT Indonesia also organised the two-day Southeast Asia Conference on the Protection and Rehabilitation of Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in December 2015. The Conference was officially opened by the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Mrs. Yohana Yambise, and attended by 71 representatives from Thailand, Taiwan, Cambodia, Philippines and other ASEAN countries, the US Department of Justice, Australian Federal Police, Indonesian NGOs and the Indonesian government. In-depth discussions were held on the topic of Sexual Exploitation of Children Online (SECO), but mainly the emphasis was on rehabilitation of child victims. Therefore, many sessions were held on this topic, including: international standards on rehabilitation of victims, policy and implementation of rehabilitation and best practices from the provision of rehabilitation services. During these discussions, challenges were identified and recommendations were formulated. In addition, expected follow-up action was advocated to the government of Indonesia. ECPAT Indonesia provided legal assistance and reintegration support to 28 victims of sexual exploitation,



<sup>28</sup> ECPAT Indonesia, <http://ecpatindonesia.org/>.

including sex trafficking victims from Malaysia. Health services were provided to three child victims of CSEC.

ECPAT Indonesia also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>29</sup>

**Yayasan Bahtera**, TdH partner, organised five trainings: one on community-based child protection, one on the UNCRC for five village community leaders and government agencies, one on data and information systems for committee representatives, professional groups and local government officers, one on socialisation of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012 on Child Protection for State Appartus, local government officials and community leaders and one on laws and regulations of the mayor on child protection and child participation. In total, 150 participants attended the trainings. Five peer educator groups with 30 participants in total were established in three new locations. The groups held 11 focus group discussions with 140 child participants and three community meetings with 50 community participants. The focus group discussions were about where children can easily access information on the exploitative situation and dangers of drugs/drug trafficking. The community meetings were on developing and implementing networking strategies with Child Protection Committees in each village. Yayasan Bahtera also organised multi-stakeholder activities for 90 community participants in five villages to develop public awareness in order to identify potential exploitation of children. A community action plan on child protection workshop was held with participation of government officials, stakeholders and peer educators in order to respond to the reported cases. Five Child Protection Committees were established with participation of representatives from communities and representatives of local governments. They responded to 39 emergency cases so far. Yayasan Bahtera is working hard on the sustainability of these community-based child protection mechanisms. Counselling services were provided to 185 child victims and 24 child victims received training and have successfully graduated from Aryanti skills and training institutions for manufacturing pastries, cakes and bread.



**Plan Indonesia** conducted qualitative research, with match funding by Plan Netherlands, on CSEC in collaboration with TdH and ECPAT. It provides a comprehensive understanding of commercial and sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents in Indonesia, specifically in urban, rural and tourism areas, with a special focus on child and adolescent prostitution in the context of tourism. The findings confirm the occurrence of CSEC and the growing concern on the issue. The Police voiced concern regarding the capacity of officials to investigate the issue. The response from the staff of the Ministry of Tourism showed that there was no coordination between the ministry and other related ministries in regard to CSEC. While tourism is a growing sector, the awareness on child protection within the industry is still limited. The characteristics of CSEC vary according to the local context of each geographic area selected for the research. In general, evidence of government response to the issue of CSEC and child trafficking was available, although inter-sectoral collaboration among government institutions for child protection is still poor. Various challenges exist, such as policy gaps, low allocation of budget, and a lack of infrastructures, all contributing to the ineffective implementation of existing programmes and interventions. The awareness of private sector actors with a connection to CSEC is still very low. Following the research, a consultation workshop was held with 13 national institutions, including the Ministry of

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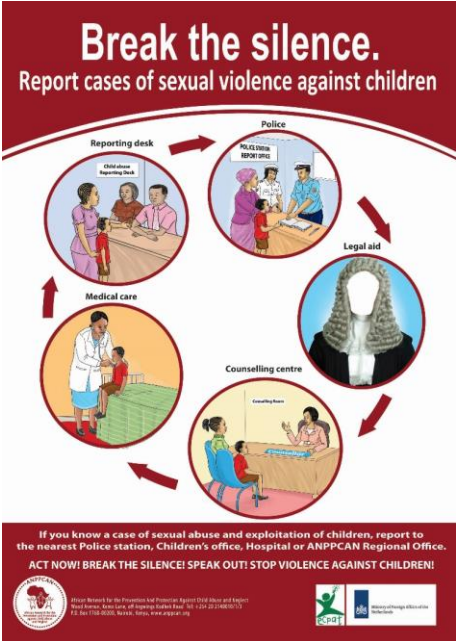
<sup>29</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-INDONESIA.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-INDONESIA.pdf>.



Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, National Statistical Bureau, National Planning Board, Ministry of Tourism, National Police, Ministry of Social Affairs, Women’s National Commission and the National Commission on Children. Recommendations regarding the importance of data collection, prevention and enforcement were discussed. The dissemination of the research was further done through national and international events.

**Kenya**

**African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN),**<sup>30</sup> ECPAT partner in Kenya, worked on awareness raising by producing 1,500 stickers and two banners for distribution and by producing a jingle in Kiswahili informing listeners on CSEC, the effects of CSEC on children and encouraged listeners to report cases of CSEC. The jingle was aired 27 times in the month of December 2015. For bodaboda riders, 200 reflectors were produced with awareness raising messages, reaching over 10,000 people. Five trainings on CSEC awareness and how to identify, prevent, respond and report situations of CSEC were conducted for 202 bodaboda riders from Kasarani, Babadogo, Lucky Summer, Mathare and Korogocho informal settlements. Two online campaigns were conducted through social media to raise awareness with the general public on CSEC,<sup>31</sup> recognise the efforts ANPPCAN is making in fighting CSEC and offer a platform for people to discuss, share ideas and report on cases. A meeting was held with 54 participants from the private sector/tourism industry (hotels, bars, lodgings, taxi operators) to sensitise the participants on CSEC, create awareness on how their industry plays a role in preventing and combating CSEC, developing child protection policies and procedures in their place of work and the importance of awareness among the public. Twenty lodgings that did not have a child protection policy in place agreed to make efforts to adopt the child protection code, ensure all their staff members sign and abide by it to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation. Five trainings on awareness of CSEC, approaches in social work related to CSEC and reporting were conducted for 130 professionals from the health, education, law enforcement, child protection and social welfare sectors. Five workshops on CSEC awareness have been conducted with 226 children from 46 youth groups. Eleven child-led campaigns were organised, reaching 475 youth. It was observed that, for continuity and sustainability purposes, youth groups needed to take a lead role in campaigns as they were more conversant with what happens in their communities and were in a better position to take a lead role in the identification, reporting, responding and eventual reduction of cases of CSEC targeting the previously identified hotspots. The youth led



<sup>30</sup> African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect, <http://www.anppcan.org/>.  
<sup>31</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/anppcanregional>; <https://twitter.com/RegionalANPPCAN>.

campaigns were identified as a best practice that empowers the youth to become agents of change within their communities and role models to other community members. In order to ensure the best possible results for child rights, collaboration was sought. Four multi-stakeholder meetings were held during the programme period at Kasarani Sub County, attended by 141 participants from the government, NGOs and youth groups. The objective of the meetings was to develop various data collection tools on CSEC: a form for service providers, a form for reporting child abuse, a referral form and a follow-up form. These data collection tools were shared with the CBOs to assist in recording and follow-up of CSEC cases to ensure all child victims receive the services they require. The Day of the African Child was also celebrated during one of the meetings. It emerged from the meetings that the community level and sub county level need to work together in responding to



cases of CSEC to ensure the quality and efficiency of services for child victims as well as to avoid duplication at the community level. In addition, ANPPCAN joined two newly established networks and during the programme period, programme staff attended 25 network meetings. Four meetings were held to strengthen CSO capacity, 20 organisational policies were adopted and four trainings were held to strengthen knowledge and skills of 160 youth-led CBO staff. And last but not least, ten child victims of sexual exploitation have been empowered with life skills and vocational training.

ANPPCAN also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>32</sup>

## Liberia

**DCI Liberia**, ECPAT partner, conducted awareness raising activities through 1,450 flyers that were distributed among schools in six communities in Montserrado and Bomi Counties, 300 stickers that were given to students and motorcyclists/drivers, 560 leaflets, 175 posters, three billboards in Montserrado and Bomi Counties, six radio campaigns on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, two television campaigns and an online campaign targeting child sexual exploitation and abuse online. The children's views were included in the material and the awareness raising activities had an estimated reach of over 535,000. Three seminars were conducted for 42 participants from the tourism industry. Over 300 stakeholders were made aware. Five companies were engaged in the Child Protection Code. One follow-up seminar was held with 24 participants. Three capacity-building trainings were conducted for 73 professionals from the Social Welfare department of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Ministry of Justice, the Liberia National Police, the Ministry of Health and professionals from the education sector and civil society. Two follow-up trainings were conducted with 26 participants. Twenty-four youth groups with a total of 526 members in Montserrado and Bomi Counties were active during the reporting period. Thirteen discussions on child sex tourism were organised with 360 participants. Five youth-led campaigns were organised on the human rights situation in Liberia, including trafficking and child sex tourism. The voice and views of children were expressed in two publications. One piece of research was published on the nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the Child Protection System and access to justice, and including the views of children. Two consultative meetings were held with

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<sup>32</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/Kenya/) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/Kenya/>

local stakeholders in Montserrado and Bomi Counties. Three multi-stakeholder meetings were held with 42 participants from the NGO, public and private sector and one follow-up seminar was held with 21 participants. One child protection referral protocol was established and four network meetings were attended. There are currently 184 Child Protection Network memberships. Five initiatives were done to strengthen CSO efforts. A capacity-building training was also done for 15 civil society organisations in Bomi County. Four trainings were held, focusing on advocacy and the Theory of Change, for 11 staff. Legal assistance was provided to 179 children, 50 children were provided psychological support and medical referral services and 185 children in six communities attended life skills sessions.

## Nepal

**Maiti Nepal**,<sup>33</sup> Free a Girl partner, provided social-legal services to 1,146 victims of trafficking, rape and domestic violence during the project period. Trafficking and rape cases are prosecuted while cases of domestic violence are dealt with through mediation. The Transit Home Kanchanpur (at the Nepal-India border) intercepts children and women who are on the verge of being trafficked for sexual purposes. The Transit Home also rescued 13 girls and one boy trafficked who were trafficked to India for sexual purposes. Maiti Nepal provided medical services, counselling, shelter and life skills training to 261 victims. Vocational training was offered to 74 girls, the majority of whom were afterwards employed at Maiti Nepal or found other employment.

## Philippines

The programme was implemented in the Philippines by ECPAT Philippines, Bidlisiw and Plan Philippines.

**ECPAT Philippines**<sup>34</sup> conducted awareness raising activities in various areas. A total of 29,500 brochures on the issue of SECTT were distributed during awareness seminars and in 31 communities and 16 schools in Bohol. Eleven community awareness raising meetings were held with 417 parents, community leaders and youth. During the project period, 48 half-day orientation seminars on 'Preventing Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism' were conducted: 18 regular seminars and 30 seminars in partnership with the Department of Tourism (DOT) as part of the accreditation process for tourism establishments. In total, 1,810 participants attended the seminars, coming from the Tourist Oriented Police (TOPCOP), drivers, local tour guides, airport personnel, tourism students, tourism establishment staff and local government stakeholders.



During the past year, 28 companies of the Bohol Association of Hotels, Resorts and Restaurants (BAHRR) showed interest in the Code. However, some companies are unable to join the Code due to their smaller size or budget. ECPAT Philippines therefore collaborated with several stakeholders

<sup>33</sup> Maiti Nepal, <http://www.maitinepal.org/>.

<sup>34</sup> ECPAT Philippines, <http://www.ecpatphilippines.org/>.



in order to establish a Municipal Ordinance to tackle this. Six meetings were held with members of the BAHRR, the Municipal Council of Panglao, the Women and Children Committee of Panglao and the Provincial Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence against Women and Children (PIACAT-VAWC). During these meetings, a Municipal Ordinance was being developed with the

Municipal Council of Panglao, requiring all tourism-related establishments to follow child protection standards:

**“AN ORDINANCE STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM, MANDATING TOURISM-RELATED COMPANIES AND ORGANISATIONS THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CHILD PROTECTION POLICY, CONDUCT OF CHILD PROTECTION ORIENTATION AMONG ALL EMPLOYEES AND PERSONNEL, DISPLAY AWARENESS MATERIALS AND REPORT INCIDENCES ARISING THEREOF.”**

This Ordinance has currently been enacted. The Ordinance was introduced at the provincial level in the PIACAT-VAWC meeting. After finalising some provisions, the Ordinance will be submitted to the Provincial Council members in order to allow provincial application. ECPAT Philippines will lobby for the Ordinance’s replication and application in other travel and tourism destinations. One of the challenges encountered in the fight against the SECTT, despite an increase in awareness, is that despite the reporting of potential cases of SECTT, the police may not be able or equipped to take further action. Capacity-building of the police remains a key aim in order to tackle this challenge. Five trainings on SECTT and laws protecting children were held for 263 professionals; one for Philippine National Police – Women and Children Protection Desk (PNP-WCPD) officers and investigators, one for airport police and personnel, two on handling child sexual abuse and exploitation in Puerto Princesa and one pilot on online child sexual abuse in Cagayan de Oro City. A new training module was developed in partnership with the Department of Justice and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The module is an adaptation of the Multi-Disciplinary Training focusing on online child sexual abuse. In relation to this, a Community-based Recovery Programme was developed and being lobbied for adoption at the local governmental level. ECPAT youth group ‘ECPAT Youth and Children Advocates (EYCA)’, formerly the Bohol ECPAT Youth Volunteer Organisation (BEYVO), received training workshops after which campaigns were held in five different municipalities. These campaigns were initiated by EYCA in partnership with the local community leaders. In addition, a group of 8 male survivors were initiated to form a survivors’ group (though not yet fully organised). In total, 7 activities were held with 171 children and youth and over 250 youth-led campaigns were organised.

**Bidlisiw**,<sup>35</sup> TdH partner, conducted awareness raising campaigns using notebooks/planners with anti-trafficking advocacy messages and reporting hotlines, posters on (online) child sexual exploitation, taxi signboards and 39 community awareness raising meetings. Over 5,000 people were reached. The International Day Against Trafficking was celebrated in Mandaue City with a festive event that included trivia on child protection and anti-trafficking facts, a presentation and stage play on anti-trafficking. The stage play in particular drew a lot of attention from the public, enabling the communication of anti-trafficking messages. Three trainings on child protection and child trafficking was conducted with 68 staff from the tourism industry. For 319 professionals working with children, 17 trainings were conducted. Unexpectedly, a youth group was established

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<sup>35</sup> Bidlisiw Foundation, <http://bidlisiwfoundation.org/>.

during the reporting period. Two pieces of research on (former) victims of CSEC were conducted. Bidlisiw attended 35 network meetings of 9 networks (Child Rights Protection Unit Cordova and Mandaue City, Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking, Regional Child Labour Committee, Children's NGO Network, Local Council Against Trafficking-Mandaue, Philippine Council for NGO Certification, Cebu RHAN, Kaabag sa Sugbo and Area-Based Standards Network) during the programme period. Counselling was provided to 450 child victims and 338 children were provided education and training.

**Plan Philippines**<sup>36</sup> conducted qualitative research on CSEC, with match funding by Plan Netherlands. It provides a comprehensive understanding of commercial and sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents in the Philippines. Findings were that the CSEC landscape has greatly changed in terms of the way transactions were mediated by technology. With the advancement of technology (internet, social media, computers, and smartphones), facilitation of CSEC became even easier and made containment or control more complex. Internet mediated transactions occurred in pornography websites and social media sites, blurring the formerly defined geographic boundaries of the industry. The availability of the technological environment has provided options for sex trade involvement: whether to transact face-to-face (personal) or online (internet-mediated), to go freelance or through a pimp, to be a sex provider or have other concurrent roles (attacker, group administrator, and pimp). Children and adolescents involved in internet-mediated sex industry were older, more often freelancers, and generally had higher fees compared to their non-internet-mediated counterparts. Reasons for remaining in the sex industry were more varied in the internet-mediated group to include family needs, interpersonal and social needs, educational needs, and personal needs. There is an evolving language in CSEC reflecting the evolution and dynamism of the industry. The use of generally common terms appeared to lessen stigma and even mainstream sex industry. A round table discussion was held with 50 participants from the government, NGOs and UNICEF. The research was presented on 3 April 2016 with the participation of 75 stakeholders from NGOs, the government, academic institutions and the media. A debriefing and post-research meeting was conducted to discuss the recommendations and ways forward.

## Russia

**Stellit**,<sup>37</sup> ECPAT partner in Russia, has done various awareness raising activities during the programme period. During the year, 20 trainings were organised for 237 professionals in education, social work and child protection. Many activities were organised with the children following these trainings. Stellit led a youth group with 54 children in two vocational schools in St. Petersburg. Over 4,170 children were engaged through 97 activities to socialise them, develop their skills and raise their awareness through prevention games (station games on CSEC). Youth-led campaigns within the programme were implemented by volunteers of the Youth Volunteer Movement “Do You Know The Way? Do It Your Own Way...”. Volunteers of the movement are vocational school students between the ages of 16 to 24 years. Many of them come from disadvantaged families or orphanages. Many of the activities are aimed at the empowerment of



<sup>36</sup> Plan Philippines, <https://plan-international.org/philippines>.

<sup>37</sup> Stellit, <http://www.ngostellit.ru/>.

the volunteers: development of their communication skills, presentation and representation skills and increasing self-esteem.

“Several months ago I didn’t know anything about volunteering. Now Youth Volunteer Movement became for me a place where I want to be. I want to come here when I feel good and I want to come here even on days when I feel not so good or have some problems. This is the place where I’m ready to come in the evenings and on weekends.” (17-year old volunteer)

One particularly novel method was through the development of a quest whereby young people learn more about the issue of trafficking and how not to become a victim. Participants are in a room where they find the diary of a girl who became a victim of trafficking. Within 60 minutes, using things available in the room, the team with 10-15 participants should solve a number of thematic tasks. If they do it correctly, they get the coordinates of the victim, which they can pass onto the police and they will thereby win the quest. The volunteers have conducted the quest 115 times with 1,140 young people. The game is so popular that even staff of vocational schools ask for the quest not only for their students, but for their staff as well. Stellit thinks there are several reasons for its success: 1) it is a new method of prevention work and that is why it is attractive for young people who study at vocational schools; 2) every participant is involved – no one could stay aside, otherwise there won’t be enough time to solve all the tasks; 3) materials which are needed to conduct the quest are not very expensive and easy to transport from one place to the other; 4) the quest could be easily conducted by young people themselves, even without an adult nearby; 5) only 3 persons are needed to conduct the quest; 6) young people took a very active part in the development of the quest. Stellit is ready to provide materials to all interested partners from other countries.

“Wow. Finally, something new and interesting. I like very much audio and video which are used in that quest. I really wanted to help this victim girl. We didn’t manage to win but it was great. We would like to try again.” (Quest participant)

Over 155 campaigns were organised, reaching 4,450 children and youth. Stellit also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>38</sup>

### Sierra Leone

**DCI Sierra Leone**,<sup>39</sup> ECPAT partner, conducted awareness raising in the communities in Bo and Kenema and used 1,000 posters to spread the awareness message, reaching 3,000 (youth) members of the communities. A training on the role of the entertainment industry in the fight against sexual violence and child trafficking was done for 91 managers of hotels, guest houses, cinemas/video clubs, casinos, night clubs, etc. A training was also done with 26 officials from the Family Support Unit, social workers from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs, health workers, prosecutors and paralegals in Kenema, focusing on the Sexual Offences Act, the National Referral Protocol on Gender-Based Violence and the Anti-Human Trafficking Act. In Bo and Kenema, six children and youth advocacy groups were set up with 300 members in total.

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<sup>38</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/7.-SECTT-IN-RUSSIA.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/7.-SECTT-IN-RUSSIA.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> DCI Sierra Leone, <http://www.dcsierraleone.org/>.

Six workshops were organised with 71 participants. The children and youth advocacy groups also conducted their own awareness raising campaigns using resources and guidance from DCI Sierra Leone. They also did joint radio talk programmes in Bo and Kenema, reaching over 2,000 people. DCI Sierra Leone conducted lobby and advocacy activities in order to establish child protection policies for the entertainment/tourism industry and the Mano River Union. Both policies are in development. Two multi-stakeholder child protection meetings were held, the outcomes of which helped the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and partners identify their priorities for 2016. These meetings were attended by 111 people from over 30 organisations. Specialised services were further provided to 223 children (family tracing, legal advice, psychosocial counselling), 89 children (medical and psychological services) and 131 children (life skills training).

**South Africa**

During the programme period, **Fair Trade Tourism (FTT)**,<sup>40</sup> ECPAT partner in South Africa, has achieved and exceeded the vast majority of planned activities. FTT organised four seminars with the private sector: two in Cape Town with World Travel Market (WTM) Africa, one side event during the Annual Global Conference of the International Gay and Lesbian Travel Association in Cape Town and one Our Children Coalition Meeting in Pretoria (which included child protection stakeholders such as Child Welfare and Childline South Africa). In total, 330 private sector employees from 56 private sector businesses were made aware on understanding the legislative aspects, the tourism industry scope and nature, how children come into contact with tourism as well as how to identify and report suspected cases of SECTT. A total of seven trainings for relevant professionals were organised for 139 participants. Over 1,200 awareness materials have been distributed during the seminars and trainings to raise awareness among tourism industry partners and relevant professionals. City Lodge is a Code signatory that aims to implement the Code throughout the City Lodge Group (South Africa's largest business hotel group) with training developed specifically for the group to be implemented with all staff in all hotels.

FTT conducted research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, which was part of the Global Study.<sup>41</sup> South Africa was also one of the countries in which the Global Study was launched on 12 May 2016.

FTT is further supporting Childline in improving the operation of the child helpline, specifically in relation to SECTT. Network meetings were attended in order to enhance cooperation between stakeholders in child protection. FTT also created an awareness raising video that has over 2,200 views.<sup>42</sup>



<sup>40</sup> Fair Trade Tourism, <http://www.fairtrade.travel/Home/>.

<sup>41</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-SOUTH-AFRICA.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-SOUTH-AFRICA.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Protect children from child sex tourism in Africa, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dud6bAszINy>.

## Thailand

In Thailand, the programme is being implemented through ECPAT Thailand, FACE and Plan Thailand.

**ECPAT Foundation**,<sup>43</sup> ECPAT partner in Thailand, focused on youth groups and direct support to child victims. During the reporting period, ten child and youth groups were kept active. Activities were conducted with 36 trainees/peer supporters and included capacity-building for peer supporters on child rights, abuse and exploitation, CSEC and guidelines on how to protect yourself. Through these peer supporters, 376 children were trained on the same topics. Five workshops were conducted with 115 participants in children's centres and schools in the north of Thailand. In addition, nine children received medical and psycho-social support services. In order to improve specialised services for children, a two-day workshop was held in December 2015 on how to assist with remedy and rehabilitation services to child victims of CSEC. The workshop was facilitated by three psychologists from Chiang Rai hospital and attended by 25 caretakers, social workers and other staff from shelter homes, NGOs and GOs. The workshop applied a participatory method, encouraging participants to share and learn from each other.



“It was a very good platform. I felt that I learnt more than just listening to a lecture. It should be organised more often; it will make our network stronger.” – Workshop participant, December 2015

**Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE)**,<sup>44</sup> TdH partner, conducted awareness raising using stickers, banners, document bags, t-shirts and online campaigns. Over 5,000 people were reached. For the tourism sector, 15 seminars were held with 878 stakeholders and nine companies were engaged in the Child Protection Code. Follow-up trainings were conducted with 231 participants. Five trainings were conducted with 220 government partners in Bangkok and Chiang Mai. Five pieces of research were published on CSEC, SECTT, SECO, legal loopholes and child protection. Three multi-stakeholder activities were organised for 35 participants on child rights, child protection, legal procedures and measure related to child protection matters. Seven follow-up meetings were conducted with 65 attendants. FACE attended 99 network meetings with UN, government and non-governmental organisation and is a member of eight networks (CRC Coalition, Global – Trafficking in Persons (G-TIP), National Committee on Elections, UN-ACT, Government House, National Human Rights Commission, Parliamentary Consultation on Violence Against Children (VAC)). FACE provided 170 victims of CSEC with social-legal services through the ATCC shelter, 138 victims with medical, psychological support and shelter and 122 victims with life skills, assets building and vocational training.

<sup>43</sup> ECPAT Foundation, <https://www.facebook.com/ECPATFoundation/>.

<sup>44</sup> Fight Against Child Exploitation, <https://www.facebook.com/facefoundationthailand/>.





ICC also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>48</sup>

To continue their valuable work, ICC managed to secure funding from the Luxembourg Embassy and the EU and will carry on working (with the private sector) on child rights with a focus on tourism and travel as well as (sexual) violence against children.

## Ukraine

**La Strada-Ukraine**,<sup>49</sup> ECPAT partner in the Ukraine, has achieved much more than planned during the programme. Over half a million people were reached through awareness raising activities and materials. Materials were distributed through regional bodies in child rights/protection in 24 regions and there were 90 radio spots in rotation during May-June on Kiss FM. La Strada held two three-day seminars for 74 professionals in child services in Kiev in November 2015 and April 2016. The topic of the first seminar was “Combating trafficking in children, including for sexual exploitation, and the role of services for children in the national mechanism of interaction for carrying out activities in combating human trafficking in Ukraine.” The seminar was organised in collaboration with the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in Ukraine on the occasion of European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. The second seminar focused on working with child victim of violence, including abuse and CSEC, in the situation of reformation and decentralisation in Ukraine. Attention was also paid to tools for identifying and protecting child victims, including the National Toll Free Hotline. About 90 meetings/mini-workshops with a focus on preventing online (social) media CSEC were held in collaboration with three partner organisations (Centre for Child and Family ‘Rodis’, NGO ‘School of Equal Opportunities’ and public movement ‘Faith. Hope. Love.’) for over 2,100 participants, out of which over 1,800 children. Three child-led campaigns were held, reaching at least 150 children. An online study was conducted and the results were presented on 17 June 2016. The findings include: one in five specialists records a case of child abuse associated with military conflict; one in four experts records a case of psychological violence in the context of war; one in ten expert encounters cases of sexual abuse that have a connection with military actions; most respondents noted violence against children in the family.<sup>50</sup> Various lobby initiatives were conducted with regard to the (Third Optional Protocol of the) UNCRC, the establishment of regional institutions or shelters for victims of domestic violence (especially victims with children) and the increase of risk for children to fall victim to CSEC in the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) zone. In addition, sixteen meetings were held with government agencies and officials on the situation of children in the Ukraine with a focus on CSEC, violence and internal displacement due to military actions. A previous research on CSEC of children in Ukraine (2014) was presented internationally during the 14<sup>th</sup> ISPCAN Conference in Bucharest, Romania, in September 2015. During this conference, La Strada staff was able to both share with and learn from all participants, particularly on the issue of research on sexual abuse and exploitation. Another conference on shelters was also attended, whereby lessons could be learned from the international experience. This will be taken back to the national lobby activities on institutions/shelters. Several La Strada staff shared their expertise in the National Network against CSEC and other meetings. Two trainings were provided to 36 consultants of national hotlines on the prevention of CSEC. La Strada provided social-legal support to 1,988 child victims of CSEC, including the case of five boys who were exploited in the production of child pornography.

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<sup>48</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3.-SECTT-TURKEY.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3.-SECTT-TURKEY.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> La Strada-Ukraine, <http://www.la-strada.org.ua/>.

<sup>50</sup> [http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp\\_mod\\_library\\_view\\_309.html](http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_309.html).

Another 5,183 children were supported through the (toll free) National Child Hotline in the form of psychological or medical consultations by phone. And 60 children received rehabilitation services and skills training.

La Strada-Ukraine also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>51</sup>

## Zambia

**Child in Need Network (CHIN) Zambia**,<sup>52</sup> ECPAT partner, conducted awareness raising activities reaching 2 million people, mainly in Kitwe and Livingstone. A singing and dancing competition was held for children. The best singer or rapper won the opportunity to produce a child rights song, which would be used to raise awareness on CSEC. Through fifteen radio campaigns in three local languages (Bemba, Chinyanja and Tonga) on CSEC, 6 million were reached. CHIN collaborated with the tourism sector, including taxi drivers, in order to engage them in the fight against child sex tourism. The awareness raising activities and materials were developed together with the children's group in Lusaka called Children's Caucus. Five consultative seminars were held for 110 tourism sector staff in Kitwe and Livingstone.



After reaching out to over 50 companies, 25 have expressed interest in joining the Code but they need more time to understand the whole issue. It remains a challenge to engage certain tourism companies who do not want to be associated with problems of CSEC. Six girls and young women's groups with 35 participants in total were active in Choma, Livingstone and Kamolo. Ten focus group discussions were held with 79 children in Lusaka. Four child-led campaigns were held in Kitwe and Livingstone, reaching over 2 million people. Regional network meetings were held in Lusaka, Copperbelt and the Southern Provinces. CHIN mentored network members in the development of



70 child protection policies. They also participated in activities of the CSO network on child marriage. In addition, network members received training and follow-up on the child protection policy that was developed during the previous programme period (2014-2015). Also, 55 girls and young women were provided life skills and vocational training in Livingstone, Choma and Kalomo, mainly focused on (female) entrepreneurship.

CHIN also collaborated with ECPAT International to conduct research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as part of the Global Study.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>51</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-UKRAINE.pdf) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/3-SECTT-UKRAINE.pdf>.

<sup>52</sup> Child in Need Network, <https://chinzambia.wordpress.com/>.

<sup>53</sup> See Chapter VI. Research, [VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/zambia/) and <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/zambia/>

## **IV. Regional programmes**

Next to the country programmes, two regional ones were being implemented through Defence for Children International-International Secretariat (DCI-IS). Activities were focused on lobby and advocacy and CSO capacity building.

### **Middle East and North Africa**

DCI-IS delivered various statements. One was on behalf of DCI Palestine, calling on the UNHRC to condemn the use of excessive force in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, by Israeli forces against unarmed Palestinians, which was repeated in March 2016 and June 2016. Another was during the interactive dialogue with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, explaining that children continue to be deprived of liberty without having their procedural rights guaranteed and that deprivation of liberty remains a first option rather than a last resort as it should be. DCI-IS reiterated that the best interest of the child should always be the primary consideration in any decision-making and action taken. DCI-IS submitted a joint statement during the Panel on Good Governance in Public Service, advocating to Member States to put children's rights at the heart of good governance in the public service. Regular meetings were held with different Permanent Missions to the UN. DCI-IS has a particular relationship with the so-called Group of Friends on the Rights of the Child and diplomatic representations of countries from MENA region, such as Morocco, UAE and Egypt, inter alia are within this group. While participating in the meetings convened by this group, DCI-IS was able to underline the cooperation and working relation with the League of Arab States, in particular in view of the elaboration of the Guidelines on child-friendly justice and the Study on juvenile justice in the Arab world. A meeting was held in Cairo in March 2016 gathering DCI National Sections and the League of Arab States to discuss the drafting of the Guidelines and the Study. Meetings are taking place at all levels, with information shared and advocacy efforts coordinated between DCI national sections, DCI's regional desks and the activities taking place in Geneva at the headquarters of the UN OHCHR. Periodic meetings were also held with key child and human rights organisations, including meetings with the participation of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on violence against children and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict. A new group, Juvenile Justice Advocacy Group (JJAG) was established to lobby against violence against children and torture of children deprived of liberty. DCI-IS continues to be an active member of various key networks on violence against children.

A workshop was organised in Geneva for National Sections in Yemen, Tunisia, Palestine, Egypt, Morocco and Mauritania on how to effectively access UN human rights mechanisms, as well as build better services to protect and assist children on the ground. In particular, the DCI representatives discussed and worked towards the consolidation of a unique Socio-Legal Defence Centre (SLDC) model to create a common standard and maximise protection efforts towards children.

### **West Africa**

For West Africa, DCI-IS submitted a joint statement to the UN Human Rights Council with the African Child Policy Forum calling on Member States to put child rights at the centre of transparent, participatory, accountable and sustainable public service delivery. Meetings were held with a variety of authorities on child protection related issues, in particular with the WHO, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health and the Special Rapporteur on Water and Sanitation, to bring to their attention to the human rights violations that occurred during the Ebola virus outbreak. DCI-IS also contacted the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone in Geneva to discuss any possible

support to increase the visibility of the human rights situation in the affected countries in West Africa, as a consequence of the Ebola outbreak, at the level of the UNHRC. Periodic meetings were also held within the Working Groups on Violence against Children, Mainstreaming Children's Rights and Children of Incarcerated Parents, Focus Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Inter-Agency Working Group on Children in Immigration Detention, Council on Violence against Children, Task Force on Family Protection and JJAG. Within these different thematic groups, DCI-IS shared information and coordinated advocacy activities on children's rights violations in connection to the Ebola outbreak, particularly in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea. DCI-IS signed a MoU with the International Social Services as part of the development of a child protection policy in the Mano River Union. The MoU is a tripartite agreement among DCI-IS, DCI Sierra Leone for DCI West Africa and the ISS foundation in Switzerland. The negotiations and the drafting of the agreement were coordinated at the level of the offices in Geneva, but the action will be taking place in the Mano River Union region. DCI-IS is also supporting the drafting process of the Child Protection Policy for the Mano River Union, which will be focusing specifically on the issue of child-trafficking, as prevention and response to violence and exploitation of children. DCI-IS also submitted an application to become observer of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which is currently pending confirmation. DCI-IS further supported the participation and lobbying efforts of DCI Sierra Leone at the time of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) that took place in December 2015 in Geneva by assisting in the drafting and disseminating of official communications with relevant recommendations to Permanent Missions in Geneva involved in the UPR. Moreover, DCI-IS participated in the UPR session of Sierra Leone on behalf of its national sections to continue the lobbying to have some key recommendations being accepted by the Sierra Leonean government. DCI presented an advocacy paper during the UPR of Sierra Leone in January 2016. In follow-up, DCI presented a joint oral statement with Save the Children during the UPR outcome. The following proposed recommendations were formally adopted during the UPR outcome at the UNHRC in June 2016:

- ✓ Ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Offences Act, specially by promoting access to justice.
- ✓ Adopt appropriate measures to combat sexual abuse of girls in school, backed-up by the necessary human, technical and financial resources for any mechanisms.
- ✓ Take all necessary measures to ensure that girls are protected against any discrimination and violence in schools, and that pregnant teenagers enjoy equal access to education.
- ✓ Take effective measures to further implement the National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence.
- ✓ Implement a zero-tolerance policy on sexual and gender-based violence and ensure the prosecution of all perpetrators of violence against women, rehabilitation and support for victims of violence.

A stakeholders report was also presented for the review of Sierra Leone by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. A workshop was organised in Geneva for National Sections in Ghana, Guinea, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Liberia on how to effectively access UN human rights mechanisms, as well as build better services to protect and assist children on the ground. In particular, the DCI representatives discussed and worked towards the consolidation of a unique Socio-Legal Defence Centre (SLDC) model to create a common standard and maximise protection efforts towards children.

## V. UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

### ECPAT

The ECPAT International Secretariat reached out to the UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in July 2015 to offer its assistance with her next Thematic Report on “Understanding Demand for the Sexual Exploitation of Children.” Two academic researchers were hired in August to lead the research and write the report. Multiple members of the ECPAT International Research Team contributed to the research and a draft report (completed at the end of October). A high-level consultation (of 20 academic and technical experts, including the ECPAT International Board Member for the CIS and Central Asia region) was held in Geneva in October 2015 to:

- a. Assess and validate the efficacy of information collated and the key findings for the first draft of the thematic research paper;
- b. Map the various social, cultural, gender and other conditions that create the demand for the sexual exploitation of children;
- c. Debate and propose a more robust prevention framework for tackling demand;
- d. Assist in the identification of targeted, relevant and innovative good practices and recommendations for addressing demand and ensuring proper accountability of perpetrators; and
- e. Identify key partners and future research priorities.

The draft report was submitted to the UNSR in November 2015 who planned to distil the information that she needs for her individual report to the UN General Assembly. The report of the UNSR was submitted to the UNHRC in December 2015, which includes the thematic study on tackling the demand for the sexual exploitation of children.<sup>54</sup> In March 2016, the UNSR presented her report during the session of the UNHRC. A detailed review has revealed that the UNSR Report has drawn from the ECPAT report, including the use of data and the choice of terminology in most cases. Especially significant is how the UNSR's Thematic Report has adopted the very conceptual framework ECPAT proposed to understand and position the demand for SEC issue and, perhaps more importantly, the special emphasis placed in policy recommendations on adopting a preventive strategy, by endorsing the three-pronged model proposed. A move toward a preventive approach in child protection at the HRC prescriptive level implies a radical shift from current, mainly reparative practice and a promise for long-term human rights-based solutions.

ECPAT International will start follow up activities to strengthen the advocacy and dissemination of the report findings and disseminating their own more lengthy and comprehensive paper. ECPAT International also started a small follow-up project under the #WeProtect programme which will include the production of fact sheets and short technical papers on the demand for sexual exploitation of children online.<sup>55</sup> ECPAT International believes that this on-going work on the demand factor helps to focus on the different levels of demand, the impact of the Internet and new technologies on sexual exploitation of children, the role of the private sector in tackling the issue,

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<sup>54</sup> UNGA A/HRC/31/58, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 30 December 2015 (<http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=A/HRC/31/58&Lang=E>).

<sup>55</sup> ECPAT International, 2016 – Summary Papers: Power, Impunity and Anonymity. Understanding the Forces Driving the Demand for Sexual Exploitation of Children (<http://www.ecpat.org/resources/>).

the (international, regional and domestic) legal frameworks and successful strategies to reduce and eliminate demand.

## Plan

On 7 June 2016, marking the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the mandate of the UNSR on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the series of publications '25 Years Fighting the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children: Addressing New Challenges'<sup>56</sup> was launched. Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UNSR on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography was the keynote speaker at this event. Simultaneously to the event, social media messages were published using the hashtags #SpecialRapporteur, #childlabour, #endexploitation, #sexualviolence, #sexualexploitation, #GlobalGoals and #violenceagainstchildren.

This handbook would enable to promote and raise awareness about the work of the UNSR among children, civil society and other key partners. The UNSR also wishes to take this opportunity to increase the outreach of her mandate by publishing a child-friendly factsheet and tool in English,<sup>57</sup> Spanish,<sup>58</sup> French<sup>59</sup> and Arabic<sup>60</sup> outlining the work of the UNSR. In order to make the factsheet as child-friendly as possible, illustrations were used rather than photos. In addition, young people were involved in the development process.

## Terre des Hommes

TdH Netherlands and Terre des Hommes International Secretariat (International Federation) in Geneva have supported the consultancy and expert meeting which will lead to the publication of the report of the UNSR on the Sale of Children on illicit adoptions during the Human Rights Council Meeting in March 2017.

The draft report is written by consultant Nigel Cantwell. An expert meeting was held on 19-20 September 2016 to verify the findings and discuss the outcomes and recommendations. The expert meeting was organised by Terre des Hommes Netherlands staff in cooperation with the University of Leiden.<sup>61</sup> The expert meeting was attended by UNSR Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio as well as a number of international experts on (illegal) adoption, such as David Smolin, Claire Achmad, Hans van Loon, Laura Martinez, Sarah Guebreyes (African Child Policy Forum), Bernadette Babejo (Philippines Central Authority), Carolina Pimentel, Nekane Lavin and Dorian Hall.

The final report will be published in March 2017.

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<sup>56</sup> United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2016 – 25 Years of Fighting the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children (<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/25YearsMandate.pdf>).

<sup>57</sup> [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly_en.pdf).

<sup>58</sup> [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly\\_sp.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly_sp.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly\\_fr.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly_fr.pdf).

<sup>60</sup> [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly\\_ar.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/BookletChildFriendly_ar.pdf).

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/news/2016/09/expert-meeting-on-%E2%80%99Csale-of-children-and-illegal-adoption%E2%80%99D>.

## VI Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism

In the 2014-2015 Reducing Violence against Children Programme, the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism was initiated. In the current programme, the Global Study was continued and finalised.

The Global Study, the first NGO-led global study, was launched on 12 May 2016 “with a bang” in Washington, D.C. (ECPAT USA),<sup>62</sup> Stellenbosch (Child Welfare South Africa) and Bangkok (ECPAT International). On 13 May 2016, ECPAT Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Mission to the UN and Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children hosted a Briefing about the Global Study at the UN in New York.



Launch on Capitol Hill, Washington DC, U.S. on 12 May 2016. From left to right: Ernie Allen (standing), member of the High-Level Taskforce to End SECTT; Carol Bellamy, Chair of ECPAT International Board of Trustees; Congressman Chris Smith; Natalie Volin Lehr, Director of Corporate Affairs of the Carlson Rezidor Hotel Group; Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence Against Children; Cornelius Williams, UNICEF Associate Director Child Protection; Corinne Dettmeijer, Netherlands' National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children; Carol Smolenski, Executive Director ECPAT-USA; Dorine van der Keur, Director Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism.



Launch in Bangkok, Thailand on 12 May 2016. From left to right: Stephen Blight, UNICEF Regional Child Protection Advisor for East Asia and the Pacific; Karel Hartogh, Dutch Ambassador to Thailand; Dorothy Rozga, Executive Director ECPAT International.

The Global Study Report is based on an analysis of over 2,000 pages of research conducted in the framework of the Global Study. It was conducted through a participatory methodology with 67 partners and engaging the ECPAT Network members. As reported in the final report of the RVAC (2014-2015) programme, a High-Level Taskforce with representatives from different sectors was established. The members of this High-Level Taskforce were engaged in eleven actions to engender key stakeholders' involvement. The Global Study consists of an overall global report,<sup>63</sup> nine stand-alone regional reports,<sup>64</sup> 15 country reports<sup>65</sup> and 42 expert papers<sup>66</sup> submitted by Global Study partners (including, but not limited to: AccorHotels, Australian Federal Police, Better Volunteering Better Care, Carlson, EUROPOL, Global Partnership to end Violence against Children, INTERPOL, International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), KUONI, National Police of the Netherlands, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, The Code, UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and

<sup>62</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/6th-newsletter/>.

<sup>63</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/global-report/>.

<sup>64</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/regions-reports/>.

<sup>65</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/country-reports/>.

<sup>66</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/paper-submissions/>.



UNICEF). It captures the current global situation of SECTT, provides an analytical framework of SECTT and recommends a roadmap to end SECTT. The Global Study, regional studies, country reports and expert papers are all disseminated through an independent website.<sup>67</sup> A youth-friendly summary of the Global Study report<sup>68</sup> was developed and includes information on the current situation of SECTT as well as guiding information for young people on actions to be taken to stop SECTT. The development of the publication included active child participation: 395 young people between the ages of 8 and 25 were consulted, including survivors, children at risk and young activists from Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines and Thailand. An animation on the dangers of SECTT can also be found on the website.<sup>69</sup>

The Global Study was picked up by media all around the world (200 media reports from 33 countries, potentially reaching 800,000 people) and it set the issue high on the political agenda. Some articles featured in prestigious outlets, for example an interview with Dr Najat Maalla M'jid, Chair of the High-Level Task Force to End Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism published in the French [Le Monde](#); a piece in The Telegraph concerning the expansion of tourism with cheap travelling and new destinations; pieces by [Reuters](#), [The Indian Times](#), the Pakistani [Newsweek](#) and the Portuguese [RTP](#) on the increase and spread of child sexual exploitation globally; an article on the French [Le Figaro](#) in which Dr Mark Capaldi, Head of Research and Policy at ECPAT International, mentions the difficulty in quantifying the crime; a report on the Italian [La Repubblica](#) drawing attention to the fact that abusers are not only tourists but also travellers; an article on the Thai [The Bangkok Post](#) on myths and stereotypes that have been debunked by the Global Study.

The study reached a large audience on social media as well: 409,978 Facebook users, 241,744 Twitter impressions and 14,149 page views (3,533 hits) on the website. Within two months of the launch of the report, impact was made. The Government of Nepal announced their plans to introduce a code of conduct to protect children from SECTT.<sup>70</sup> Also, the UNWTO invited ECPAT to present the study to Ministers of Tourism at all their regional meetings in 2016.

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<sup>67</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/>.

<sup>68</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/youth-friendly-global-study-report-2/>.

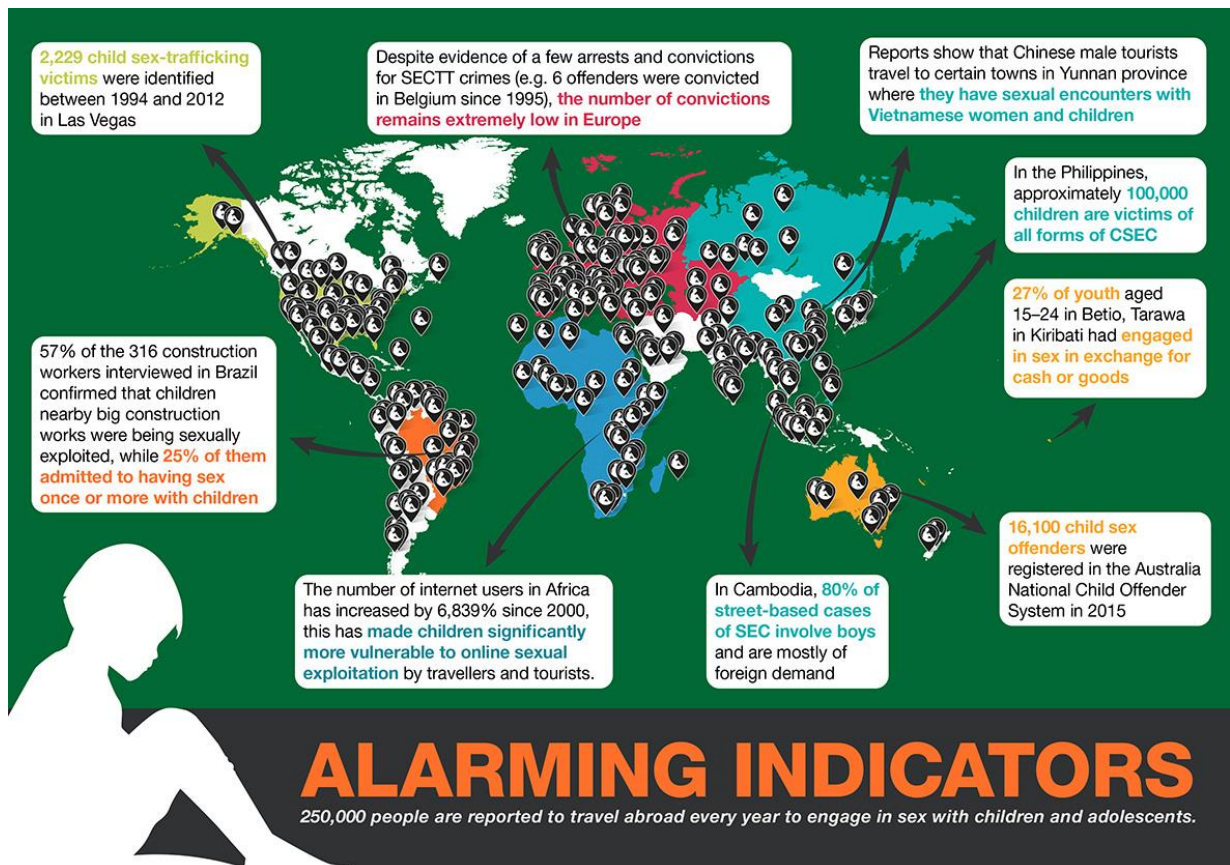
<sup>69</sup> <http://globalstudysectt.org/the-sexual-exploitation-of-children-by-tourists-and-travellers/>.

<sup>70</sup> The Kathmandu Post, 'Code of conduct on anvil to prevent exploitation' (13 June 2016), <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2016-06-13/code-of-conduct-on-anvil-to-prevent-exploitation.html>.

## Main findings

1. The vulnerability of children to SECTT has increased dramatically as travel and tourism has more than doubled in the last 20 years.
2. SECTT is about international tourists, but mostly about local and regional travellers and tourists.
3. Regulation and child protection are lagging behind the growth of travel, new forms of tourism and technology developments.
4. No country is immune. The crime is not only committed in developing countries. It is everywhere.
5. There is no typical child victim. Any child can become a victim, but some are more vulnerable than others.
6. Most offenders have sex with children because they have the chance and know they can get away with it.
7. The number of convictions remains alarmingly low. There is a chronic lack of reporting and weak legislation/law enforcement.

## Alarming indicators





## OFFENDERS ARE INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ONLY



Examples of offenders:

- ⚠️ expatriates
- ⚠️ business travelers
- ⚠️ construction workers
- ⚠️ volunteers



OFFENDERS CAN BE TRAVELERS OR TOURISTS

OFFENDERS CAN BE DOMESTIC OR INTERNATIONAL



## VOLUNTOURISM IS ALWAYS BENEFICIAL



Voluntourism can also open a window of opportunity for offenders: voluntourists can gain direct contact with children, especially when this work is unregulated



3

## IT HAPPENS ONLY IN THE DEVELOPING SOUTH

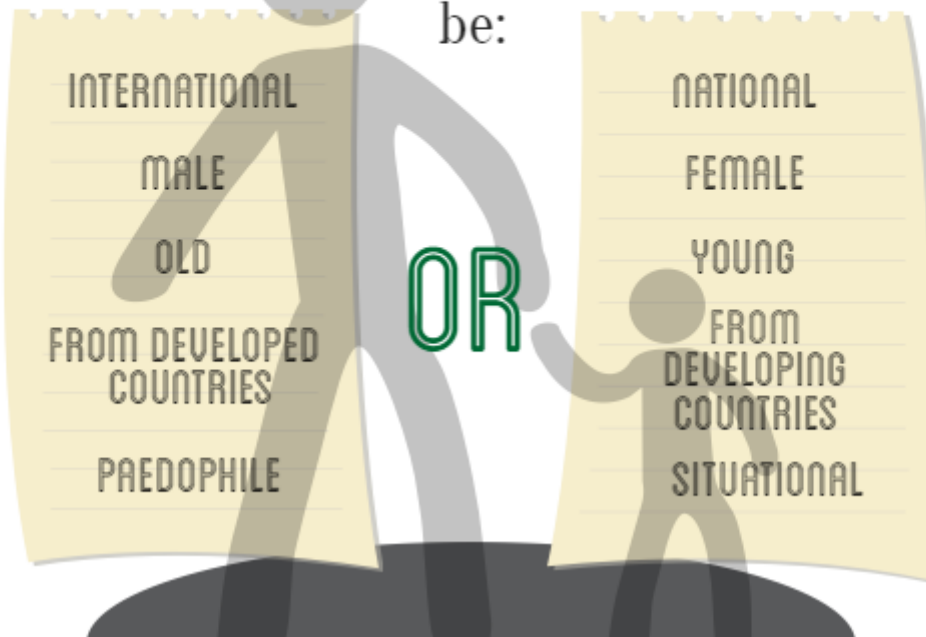


Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is not limited to developing countries and new destinations have emerged

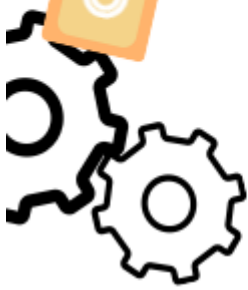
4

## OFFENDERS ARE WHITE, WEALTHY, MIDDLE-AGED MALES

Offenders can be:



## 5 OFFENDERS PLAN TO COMMIT THIS CRIME



Many are “situational” offenders who engage in sex during their travels, and will do so with a child if the opportunity arises

### CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- ⚠ sense of anonymity
- ⚠ impunity
- ⚠ power imbalances



## 6 ALL VICTIMS ARE GIRLS



The abuse of boys continues largely unaddressed. In some countries, research found that offenders target primarily boys



Most victims are adolescent girls, but children of any gender are at risk. LGBT children are also vulnerable to abuse



## ONLY POOR VICTIMS ARE VULNERABLE

The most marginalized children are often at great risk, but every child can be vulnerable to abuse, no matter social and economic status



the expansion of access to

# TECHNOLOGY

can link any child to an offender



## VII Access to Justice for Child Victims of Sexual Violence

In **India**, a training was held on Access to Justice for Sanlaap and EQUATIONS in November 2015, organised by ECPAT International. The research protocols were developed and approved by an external reviewer. Research tools were developed by an expert consultant and piloted by the research teams from both organisations. During the training, ten members of the research team were trained on ethics, qualitative research and how to conduct interviews effectively using the research tools.

For the EQUATIONS research, data collection, data compilation, transcription and translation as well as a legal desk review on the laws and policies relating to child-friendly justice was also completed. The study envisages to engage 50 children and 24 justice sector providers across three sites in two States in India. The final report, “The nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the child protection system and access to justice, and including the views of children,” was completed by the end of the programme period.

Sanlaap also completed a study on access to justice for survivors of CSEC in West Bengal (orientation and trainings were conducted with the research team and the consent forms and research tools were developed and translated into Bangla to make them more respondent-friendly – both survivors and stakeholders were interviewed). The findings of the research were shared and discussed during a multi-stakeholder activity in Kolkata with 80 participants.

In **Liberia**, one piece of research was completed and published by DCI-Liberia on the nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the Child Protection System and access to justice, and including the views of children.<sup>71</sup> The research involved desk review as well as field research, the use of key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The research brings to light the fact that many communities lack the knowledge about what constitutes sexual exploitation and as such, these communities consider it to be a normal way of life from cultural, social and traditional practices and beliefs, supporting sexual exploitation by the different roles the individuals within those communities play. It also uncovers prevalence of sexual violence communities and the low prosecution rate of perpetrators. Responses from interviewees also indicate a poor knowledge of referral and absence of child welfare committees in some communities. Bad labour (child labour) practice by government agencies is another factor that contributes to children being abused. Desk research and field research interviews also pointed out that there is a big gap between the existing legal framework and access to justice. Findings showed that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism exists, although the prevalence might be low, there is a need for action to eradicate it. There is a low perception of community safety among community members including children. The research also shows that due to stigma and poor justice systems, child victims and victims' parents do not want to report their cases and prefer to settle cases outside of the court. Recommendations include: increase advocacy and awareness raising activities; set up effective access to justice and referral systems; enforce and monitor existing legal frameworks; increase capacity of professionals working in child protection; and establish community-based child protection systems.

In **Ukraine**, a research on “Risks of increasing of violence against children in the context of military aggression and analysis of readiness of specialists to provide effective assistance to children affected by violence, including sexual abuse”<sup>72</sup> was completed by La Strada-Ukraine. A research protocol was developed and approved. Conducting a research was lobbied to be included in the national action plan for the implementation of the national strategy on human rights. This

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<sup>71</sup> Print or digital copy available upon request.

<sup>72</sup> [http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp\\_mod\\_library\\_view\\_309.html](http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_309.html).

succeeded and therefore, the Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Internal Affairs was involved in the research,<sup>73</sup> as well as the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research. In the end, the study involved 310 respondents (specialists and experts). The research showed the following: one in five specialists recorded a case of child abuse associated with military conflict; one in four experts recorded a case of psychological violence in the context of war and one in ten cases of child abuse is related to military actions; one in ten experts encountered cases of sexual abuse that had a connection with military actions; almost every other specialist encountered cases of economic violence against children; most survey respondents noted violence against children within the family; one in four experts believes that nearly half of the cases undocumented.

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<sup>73</sup> <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1393-2015-%D1%80>.



## VIII Budget and expenditure

### General observations

In April 2015, the four Dutch organisations, DCI-ECPAT NL, Plan NL, TdH and Free a Girl started the administration of the project. The 38 local organisations received a partner contract, mentioning contract conditions on reporting and a timeframe of transferring the approved budget. Except for ECPAT Cambodia, all organisations had sent in their narrative and financial reports on the whole project period and bank statements on the different instalments they received.

Again, as with starting up and implementing the former Reducing Violence programme, DCI-ECPAT NL as the lead, faced some challenges to follow up such a programme. As being quite usual practice with a lot of programmes with so many parties involved, activities and related expenditures in most countries started up a bit slow in the first half year (2015) but this was well dealt with during the second stage of the programme (January – August 2016). The main part of the activities and related expenditures were therefore reported upon in the final stage of the project.

### Overall spending of the Dutch organisations

The expenditures per Dutch organisation have been as follows:

	Approved budget	Real expenditures	In %
DCI ECPAT NL	€ 1.500.000	€ 1.509.923,67	100,66%
Plan NL	€ 550.000	€ 531.812,42	96,69%
Terre des Hommes NL	€ 550.000	€ 550.000,00	100,00%
Free a Girl	€ 400.000	€ 400.000,37	100,00%
	€ <b>3.000.000</b>	€ <b>2.991.736,47</b>	<b>99,72%</b>

The expenditures of the local partner organisations are included. This means that there is an overall budget leftover of € 8,263.53.

DCI-ECPAT NL faced some overspending because more staff time was needed to deal with the overall and financial monitoring of such a huge project. Just as being the case with the former Reducing Violence project, it was quite difficult to forecast how much of the originally approved budget was really going to be needed in the end, as there were so many organisations involved.

The Dutch organisations communicated with all local partner organisations mostly by email, being a fast and efficient way to report on the implemented activities and to exchange information and publication material. Because of that, the budget on monitoring visits was not completely used (see also *Annex 1 – Budget and Expenditure, April 2015 - August 2016*).

Because the Dutch organisations received narrative and financial reports from the local partner organisations, they were well informed about the state of affairs on the project and the implemented activities. Linked to the anti-fraud/anti-corruption policy of DCI-ECPAT NL, all organisations also had to report on possible fraud situations. All organisations mentioned there were no such cases to be reported upon.

### Over- and underspending of country budgets

In the end, only some local partner organisations spent a bit more than originally budgeted for. E.g. CHIN Zambia still needed to cover the project audit costs while already spending the project budget.

ECPAT International had quite some more costs while organising the Global Study. Because there were funds leftover from ECPAT Cambodia, it was possible to cover these additional costs.

A few other local partner organisations spent less than budgeted. ECPAT Brazil faced staff changes during the project period because of which staff and operating costs were less than originally budgeted.

As mentioned earlier in this final report, in the country report on India, a case of corruption was reported to Free a Girl's partner organisation, Rescue Foundation. Free a Girl decided to cease all funding because of which the local expenditures were quite lower than earlier budgeted. Funds were needed at HQ level, by Free a Girl themselves, for monitoring this process.

The country report on Cambodia gives further details on the reasons why only the first instalment to ECPAT Cambodia was transferred and further planned transfers cancelled.

Plan Dominican Republic faced two challenges, in the end resulting in an underspending:

- 1) In three Municipalities where Plan Dominican Republic, together with CONANI, was planning to facilitate the creation of new child protection structures (*Local Rights Protection and Restitution Boards - JLPRD* in Spanish), it turned out these structure already existed but were very weak. This is why capacity building was done, requiring less resources than the original budget.
- 2) Due to the very high incidence of CSEC in parts of the implementation area and the potential for affecting economic interests, various hotels were hesitant to sign the Code of Conduct, resulting in training less hotels than planned and budgeted.

For details on the expenditures per every local partner organisation, please find attached *Annex 2 – Specified Country Budget and Expenditures, April 2015 – August 2016*.

### **Conclusions on the financial report**

The approved programme budget specifies the five programme results and 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 couple of months, because of which the Dutch organisations could closely monitor the project. Every three months, the Dutch organisations reported to DCI-ECPAT NL.

The overall budget of EUR 3,000,000 was underspent by EUR 8,263.54. The country budget of EUR 2,351,134 was used by 97%. Relatively, result 2 (Strengthened advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection and access to justice) was used the most (by 134% of its budget) and result 5 (Provided services to child victims of sexual violence and children at risk) was used the least (by 91% of its budget).

There were four Dutch organisations and 38 local partner organisations working on the project and being involved in 23 countries and two regions. All Dutch organisations kept their percentages on expenditures in countries, being on the Human Rights Fund list, well in mind. Of all project expenditures, 62% dealt with countries of that list. For further details, please find attached *Annex 1 - Budget and Expenditure, April 2015 - August 2016*.

## **Annexes**

**Annex 1 – List of Actual Programme Outputs, April 2015 – August 2016**

**Annex 2 – Budget and Expenditure, April 2015 – August 2016**

**Annex 3 – Specified Country Budget and Expenditure, April 2015 – August 2016**