

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

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



SEKSUELE UITBUITING



Hart voor Kinderrechten





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## 1. Introduction

Violence against children is a grave human rights violation. The human, social and economic costs of denying children their right to protection are huge and unacceptable. Universal and regional legal instruments set clear and attainable standards to protect children from sexual violence and exploitation. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child requires States to provide measures protecting children against neglect, abuse and sexual exploitation, and to provide child victims with special help to recover and reintegrate into society. In the past ten years, the full range and scale of (sexual) violence against children worldwide has become increasingly visible.<sup>1</sup> Violence against children, including gender based violence, sexual violence and exploitation, are pervasive violations of children's rights which remain widespread.

To reduce violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism, the specific objective is to ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response. Furthermore, the programme will provide evidence based global guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in Travel and Tourism. In this programme, Defence for Children – ECPAT The Netherlands works to combat violence against children, with a special focus on sexual exploitation and child sex tourism, in 30 countries, in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. In every country, or set of countries, the programme will be adjusted to the specific problems the country faces and the related specific needs of children.

## 2. Target group and direct beneficiaries

The target group of the programme is civil society at large (general public, children, and other stakeholders at community, governmental and the private sector/tourism industry level), and more specifically Civil Society Organisations.

Direct beneficiaries are children, especially children who are at high risk of becoming a victim of violence, sexual exploitation and child sex tourism; or who are identified as victims of these violations of children's rights. Children will benefit from a greater more effective Civil Society response to violence against children, including sexual exploitation and child sex tourism.

## 3. Programme description

The overall objective of the programme is to reduce violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism.

The specific objectives of the programme are 1) to ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response to violence against children, including sexual exploitation in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East, and 2) to provide evidence-based global guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

To contribute to the achievement of the overall and specific objectives, the programme focusses on achieving the following six programme results (**outcomes**):

1. Enhanced awareness and knowledge on violence against children, including sexual exploitation, among the public and relevant stakeholders that can guide and accelerate adequate responses
2. Strengthened evidence-based advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection

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<sup>1</sup> P.S. Pinheiro, World Report on Violence against Children (Geneva, United Nations, 2006).

3. Enhanced cooperation in child protection (i.e. multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection & CSO cooperation in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives)
4. Enhanced capacity of civil society organisations and networks (at local, national, regional, and international level)
5. Services provided to child victims of (sexual) violence and children at risk (by partner organisations)
6. Enhanced knowledge on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism on a global level that can guide and promote targeted action

The criteria used to measure progress in achieving **outcomes**, which fall within the programme's span of influence, are:

#### Outcome 1:

- Awareness raising initiatives and campaigns by 30 partners reaching 7,000,000 people and children have been conducted
- 66 seminars for the private sector (e.g. tourism industry) by 15 partners, with 1500 participants, have been organised and will be reported
- 35 trainings for relevant professionals by 21 partners, with 800 participants, have been conducted
- 270 initiatives establishing, mobilising and empowering children's, youth and girls' & young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights in 15 countries have been conducted

#### Outcome 2:

- Research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System, and including the views of children has been conducted and published by 18 partners
- By 15 partners, evidence based advocacy & lobby action to improve child protection (system) have been conducted, leading to at least 50 advocacy & lobby reports and position papers, and 45 meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues

#### Outcome 3:

- Multi-sector/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection is strengthened by 10 partners through 25 seminars and meetings attended by 580 participants on cooperation, and concrete steps are being taken
- Child protection/referral mechanisms are strengthened by 10 partners through 45 protocols and covenants and 100 other initiatives
- Participation of partner organisations in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives is strengthened by 25 partners through 250 memberships and joint efforts

#### Outcome 4:

- CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level are (technically) strengthened by 18 partners and 40 efforts, such as of local and national CSO/CBO child protection networks, national child rights NGO coalitions, DCI MENA region: regional desk, DCI sections, and regional strengthening of ECPAT network

- (Technical) capacity of CSOs is strengthened through the development of 65 gender and child protection policies, and 40 HR developments such as enhancing of skills and knowledge of staff

Outcome 5:

- Social-legal support services are provided by 9 partners, reaching 3000 children
- Medical and psychological support services, and shelter are provided by 9 partners, reaching 1250 children
- Life skills, assets building and vocational training are provided by 9 partners, reaching 1600 children

Outcome 6:

- Global study/ assessment produced with action oriented recommendations for partners and stakeholders
- A Global Task Force of eminent experts from all stakeholder sectors endorses the global study and its recommendations

Expected **outputs** of the programme:

<b>Outcome 1</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>A. Awareness raising initiatives and campaigns have been conducted</b>	- Project reports of conducted awareness raising activities and campaigns and materials developed and disseminated (numbers, what, where, when, how)
<b>B. Seminars for the private sector/tourism industry have been organised</b>	- Reports of organised seminars for the private sector (numbers, what, where, when, how, participant list) - List of tourism stakeholders interested in engaging in The Code
<b>C. Trainings for relevant professionals have been conducted</b>	- Reports of organised trainings for professionals (numbers, what, where, when, how, participant list) - List of developed and used training and awareness raising material (numbers, type, use) - Pre and post-test on the knowledge of participants that attended the seminars and trainings
<b>D. Initiatives establishing, mobilising and empowering children's, youth and girls' &amp; young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights have been conducted</b>	- Report on youth initiatives and youth participation (themes, activities, results, participants)
<b>Outcome 2</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>E. Research on the nature and extent of</b>	- Research reports, findings and

<b>sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System, and including the views of children has been conducted</b>	recommendations
<b>F. Evidence based advocacy &amp; lobby action to improve child protection (system) have been conducted</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of scope of advocacy reports, position papers, memos</li> <li>- Reports of meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues (numbers, when, where, themes, aims, results)</li> <li>- Report of the opinion, views and experiences of children included in advocacy &amp; lobby action (theme, opinion, views, experiences)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>G. Multi-sector/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection is strengthened</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports from the multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities/seminars that are organised (participants, diversity, what, where, when, how, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>H. Child protection/referral mechanisms are strengthened</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed/implemented referral protocols/covenants</li> <li>- Report of information and promotion activities on where and how to report cases</li> </ul>
<b>I. Participation of partner organisations in local, national, regional, international advocacy &amp; lobby networks and initiatives is strengthened</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcome documents of network meetings and initiatives (participation, themes, results)</li> <li>- Updates on new network memberships (numbers, geographical coverage)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>J. CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level are strengthened</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of initiatives and efforts to strengthen CSO/ networks (what, where, when, how, aims, results)</li> </ul>
<b>K. (Technical) capacity of CSOs is strengthened</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and monitoring reports on (other) CSOs/CBOs</li> <li>- Organisational policies</li> <li>- Organisational audit reports</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 5</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>L. Social-legal support services are provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner reports on provided social-legal services</li> </ul>
<b>M. Medical and psychological support services and shelter are provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partners reports on provided medical and psychological support services and shelter</li> </ul>
<b>N. Life skills, assets building and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner reports on provided life skills, assets</li> </ul>

<b>vocational training are provided</b>	building and vocational training
<b>Outcome 6</b>	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Criteria to measure progress</i>
<b>O. Global study and recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National assessments</li> <li>- Global study</li> <li>- Task Force Meeting minutes and press release</li> </ul>

## Activities

The following activities will be carried out to achieve the outcomes:

### Outcome 1:

#### Output A, B, C and D:

- 1.1 Setting up and implementing awareness raising initiatives and campaigns
- 1.2 Organising seminars with the tourism industry or other relevant partners from the corporate sector
- 1.3 Conducting trainings for professionals (e.g. practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health care, education)
- 1.4 Conducting initiatives to establish, mobilise and empower children's, youth and girls' & young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights

### Outcome 2:

#### Output E and F:

- 2.1 Conducting research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children including child sex tourism and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System and including the views of children
- 2.2 Conducting evidence based advocacy & lobby action to improve child protection (system) (e.g. legislation, policies, mechanisms, resources, enforcement, accountability)

### Outcome 3:

#### Output G, H and I:

- 3.1 Organising multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities for enhanced cooperation in Child Protection and involving youth as stakeholders
- 3.2 Strengthening child protection/referral mechanisms
- 3.3 Participating in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives

### Outcome 4:

#### Output J and K:

- 4.1 Strengthening CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level
- 4.2 Strengthening (technical) capacity of CSOs

## **Outcome 5:**

### **Output L, M and N:**

- 5.1 Providing social-legal support services
- 5.2 Providing medical and psychological support services and shelter
- 5.3 Providing life skills, assets building and vocational training

## **Outcome 6:**

### **Output O:**

- 6.1 Assessment of information on national levels
- 6.2 Compilation of global data and information and production of global report
- 6.3 Global Task Force Meetings

### **International experts**

Capacity building of CSOs and CSO networks (to achieve outcome 4) will be provided by Defence for Children – ECPAT The Netherlands, ECPAT International and Defence for Children International Secretariat, and an expert on gender equality, sexual & reproductive health and rights. It is also possible to invite other experts if specific capacity building needs are identified that cannot be met by the organisations mentioned.

### **Monitoring of the activities and measuring the results**

After the first 7 months of the programme, partner organisations will deliver a mid-term report on the progress of the project and achieved results. After 15 months the final report will be delivered. Both reports (narrative and financial) provide quantitative and qualitative data to show progress in achievement of the immediate outcomes and outputs (see criteria to measure outputs above). Partner organisations with which Defence for Children – ECPAT The Netherlands has not yet established close links will be monitored more closely, including by more regular contact. For most partner organisations, a monitoring visit is included in the programme and budget. A Global Coordinator from ECPAT International contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency, supporting the ECPAT member groups participating in the project for effective implementation and timely completion of various activities such as research, capacity building and advocacy events. The expert on gender equality, sexual & reproductive health and rights will monitor the sustainability of the projects implemented by partners. (See for further information Appendix 1.4: Monitoring Framework.)

## **4. Risks and corrective action**

- In many of the countries in which the programme will be implemented, national reforms depend on the political situation. The risk of political instability or a serious security threat including an armed conflict (i.e. the Middle East, Ukraine, and Thailand) could impede the implementation of the proposed programme. Also natural disasters like the recent Typhoon in the Philippines could impose a threat to the implementation of the programme. Our partners in these countries, however, have ample experience with such destabilising situations and have shown to have a good track record in implementing various previous programmes.
- A risk of unsustainable commitment and changing directions of the governmental bodies. A way of mitigating this is to constantly inform and engage relevant government representatives in the implementation of the programme. This will enable the project team to be aware of these developments and change or adapt the direction of the programme if this is required to reach the programme results.
- Changing governments, ministers and rotation of staff in state structures may hamper some aspects of programme implementation. If this occurs, the programme team will be consistent

- in lobbying newly appointed officials and key persons to convince them to take the implementation of the rights of the child as top priority and support the programme.
- Another risk could be the lack of willingness and capacity of the stakeholders to be involved in the activities within the programme. This risk could be avoided through building on the contacts and partnerships established during previous projects.
  - Since different actors work on development of the child protection, social welfare and justice systems in several of the programme countries (e.g. Save the Children, UNICEF, USAID and others), there is a risk that activities will overlap with each other. To mitigate this risk, our partner organisations closely cooperate with these organisations and have considered the resources and involvement areas when planning this programme so that maximum efficiency and efficacy can be achieved.
  - Internal risk could be changes of staff in the programme management team and working groups. The team and working groups consist of several staff members who can temporarily take over tasks if needed. Therefore, this will not endanger continuity and the implementation of the programme.

## **5. Position of partners and target groups within the programme**

The programme will provide our partners with the opportunity to arrange activities contributing to the prevention of (sexual) violence against children, including awareness raising and knowledge enhancing activities, lobby and advocacy activities, activities to strengthen cooperation between stakeholders, (technical) capacity support to strengthen the organisations and CSO networks, and activities regarding direct support for child victims of violence and children at risk. Through research activities, partner organisations will be strengthened through greater evidence based knowledge to inform their advocacy and lobby activities. Through (technical) capacity support, partner organisations will be able to develop a policy on child protection and gender equality, to develop HR policy, to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation of projects, finances and administration capacity, project design, to strengthen knowledge and skills of staff, and to train staff in lobbying skills and working with institutions. The programme will provide support to strengthen capacity on child and youth participation, mobilisation and empowerment. It will provide partner organisations with the opportunity to provide support to strengthen capacity of other local CSOs/CBOs. The programme also aims to strengthen local, national and international networks, to enhance participation in these networks and in lobby and advocacy initiatives and activities, and provides for the opportunity for partner organisations to become a member of Defence for Children International and ECPAT International. Membership brings access to global resources through ECPAT International and DCI, and the benefit of collective knowledge. The programme will give partner organisations the opportunity to work together closely, exchange experiences and reflect on their work and achievements. The organisations will help each other to improve their knowledge, expertise and skills. DCI-ECPAT NL will provide technical assistance, in cooperation with the ECPAT and DCI International Secretariats and external experts, and additional resource materials and training to meet these needs. Empowerment of children specifically children who are survivors of violence and sexual exploitation within partner CSOs provides these institutions with the ability to support the recovery and rehabilitation of victims, as

well as supporting child victims to become activists to defend their rights and the rights of other vulnerable children. These activities will provide a sustained impact beyond the programme timeframe.

During the draft of the programme proposal, our partner organisations were consulted. A draft of the programme was presented to each partner for input and indications of specific needs. Furthermore, monitoring or final reports from completed or running projects attributed to the programme design. This was further complemented by the analysis from ECPAT's own Country Monitoring Reports, led by the ECPAT International Secretariat. The programme is designed to provide a framework for regional and international network cooperation and allows partners space to adapt and implement activities most relevant to their own environment. This flexibility will allow for corrective action, if necessary, during the programme period, which will be assessed through the periodic programme reporting which will indicate where corrective action is necessary.

## **6. Complementarity, sustainability, innovative nature**

### **Complementarity**

As the proposed programme will be implemented in a wide range of countries within a relatively short timeframe, the proposed programme will mostly complement or support existing initiatives and activities of the partner organisations. Defence for Children – ECPAT The Netherlands already conducted several projects on (sexual) violence against children. Since 2008, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported ECPAT's work with the tourism industry to combat child sex tourism in the above mentioned countries. In 2010, the first project was completed and in September 2011 the Ministry financed a second project entitled 'Combating Child Sex Tourism', which finished in October 2013.<sup>2</sup> The proposed programme 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' offers partners the opportunity to continue the work that was started through the previous projects. The programme will also strengthen and complement the projects of six partners in Africa as already set up under the Defence for Girls Initiative. It provides the important opportunity to expand certain existing activities and/or to develop new activities contributing to reducing violence against girls and young women.

### **Sustainability**

The ultimate target groups are the partner organisations that will be strengthened in advocacy & lobby, at local, national, regional and international level, for improved protection of children against violence including sexual exploitation. Children themselves benefit from the results that the strengthened organisations achieve.

Awareness raising and knowledge enhancing activities for the general public, children, the corporate sector, and professionals involved in child protection, will also have effects beyond the timeframe of the project. Lobby and advocacy activities will also reach lasting effects where they lead to improved child protection systems, policies and legislation. The research conducted will have a lasting effect as it will provide a basis for informed action and sets the agenda for future lobby & advocacy activities. The strengthening of cooperation between stakeholders, institutionalising stakeholder cooperation, and developing cooperation protocols or mechanisms continue after finalising the project. The programme also aims to strengthen local, national and international networks, to enhance participation in these networks and in lobby and advocacy initiatives and activities. Strengthened cooperation between CSOs lead to more efficient and comprehensive action and lobby & advocacy agenda, in turn leading to stronger lobby and advocacy results. The programme also provides for the opportunity for partner organisations to become a member of Defence for Children International and ECPAT International network.

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<sup>2</sup> Combating Child Sex Tourism in three selected tourist areas in five countries: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, The Gambia, Philippines and Thailand.

Membership brings access to global resources through ECPAT International and DCI, and the benefit of collective knowledge. The programme will give partner organisations the opportunity to work together closely, exchange experiences and reflect on their work and achievements. The organisations will help each other to improve their knowledge, expertise and skills. DCI-ECPAT NL will provide technical assistance, in cooperation with the ECPAT and DCI International Secretariats and external experts, and additional resource materials and training to meet these needs. The expert on gender equality, sexual & reproductive health and rights will monitor the sustainability of the programme and the partner projects. The Global Coordinator from ECPAT International will contribute to expanding ECPAT International's programme against Child Sex Tourism for the future. (Technical) capacity support to strengthen the organisations and CSO networks will have a lasting effect as partner organisations will be informed and able to develop a policy on child protection and gender equality, to develop a HR policy, to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation of projects, finances and administration capacity, project design, to strengthen knowledge and skills of staff, and to train staff in lobbying skills and working with institutions. The programme will provide support to strengthen capacity on child and youth participation, mobilisation and empowerment. Empowerment of children, particularly survivors of violence and sexual exploitation within partner CSOs provides these institutions with the ability to support the recovery and rehabilitation of victims, as well as supporting child victims to become activists to defend their rights and the rights of other vulnerable children. Activities regarding direct support for child victims of violence and children at risk have a lasting effect if it is worked on the continuation of it after the programme, and establishing lasting cooperation links with service providers. The services provided to children have a lasting effect as it contributes to their recovery and building a future.

The programme contributes to the institutional sustainability of DCI-ECPAT NL as it attributes to the continuing activities of the organisation internationally. The programme contributes to the implementation of the priorities of the organisation in action against (sexual) violence against children. The programme broadens the operating field, and opportunities to work on the realisation of ECPAT International's and Defence for Children International's goals. The programme makes it possible to involve more organisations and countries, some of which do not have a firmly established presence or are lacking capacity. The programme makes it possible to further investigate possibilities of joint worldwide action, even including countries that were not involved before (e.g. China). Therefore, DCI-ECPAT NL benefits from the enhanced cooperation of CSOs internationally. The expert on gender equality, sexual & reproductive health and rights will also provide DCI-ECPAT NL with more comprehensive knowledge on the issue. The Global Coordinator from ECPAT International contributes to continuing the combat against child sex tourism worldwide of DCI-ECPAT NL.

### **Innovative nature and efficiency**

An innovative aspect of the programme is the cooperation and involvement of the corporate sector (mostly the travel and tourism industry, but also mining companies for example) in the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility in the protection of children against sexual violence and exploitation. Certain programme countries are identified as destinations of child sex tourism, a specific form of sexual exploitation of children. In these countries, the project aims is to strengthen local NGOs to mobilise the support of the travel and tourism sector, especially small and medium enterprises, but also local governmental tourism organisations, such as the local tourism board, the tourist police, chambers of commerce, local government responsible for regulating the tourism development. They will be made aware of the role they can play and trained on taking child protection measurements within their businesses and how to report violence and exploitation. The Child Protection Code, a self-regulatory mechanism of the travel

industry to protect children from sexual exploitation, can be an important tool to be promoted in these programme countries. It has proven to be an effective way to actively involve the industry. In the adoption and monitoring of the implementation of the Code local NGOs play an important role.

In other partner programmes, multi-stakeholder cooperation is an innovative aspect of their programme. There is the need for strengthened involvement of local stakeholders in child protection. Therefore, the programme will focus on multi-stakeholder cooperation, between the child protection, social welfare and justice sectors to improve prevention and response, including access to services for child victims of violence and children at risk.

In addition, the programme will provide the partner organisations with the opportunity to strengthen the gender dimension in their existing work. For some partners, this will bring a new thematic component in their projects and activities. This contributes to the efficiency of efforts by using a central technical resource to support partners.

For some partners, youth participation is an innovative aspect of their programme. ECPAT's child and youth participation and empowerment model and the Girls Clubs from the Defence for Girls/Girl Power Initiative have proven to be highly effective in prevention and supporting the recovery of victims of (sexual and/or gender based) violence and commercial sexual exploitation, such as trafficking or forced prostitution, as well as supporting those able to make the transition from victim to activist and human rights defender. Utilising experiences and lessons learnt from youth-led projects, we understand the specific needs of victims of gender based violence, sexual exploitation and those at high risk. These lessons ensure that a child centred approach is used in devising and advocating for the adoption and implementation of international child rights standards. True and meaningful child and youth participation, a cornerstone of DCI-ECPAT NL's values, is a component of this programme. It will give a collective voice to children and youth who are victims of (sexual and/or gender based) violence and exploitation, as their views inform and develop the programmatic and advocacy work of DCI-ECPAT NL and partners. Through this programme victims voices, the voices of children, will be heard within lobby and advocacy, and awareness and knowledge enhancing activities by the identified partner organisations.

The programme builds on the capacity and expertise of DCI-ECPAT NL, Defence for Children International, ECPAT International, the Girl Power Alliance, and other established organisations in programme countries. In all programme countries, the proposed programme can build on already established working relationships with the national governments and other leading CSOs which will have an impact on the efficiency of the implementation of the proposed programme. All partner organisations are well informed about the developments in governmental programmes and projects of other NGOs. This will enable them to limit overlap and ensure that their activities complement the activities of other programmes in order to create synergy effects. Through the involvement of Defence for Children International and ECPAT International, as coordinating hubs of knowledge and expertise, the programme also brings good practices and expertise from numerous child rights activists and human rights defender CSOs from around the world to CSOs in partner countries. Equally, DCI-ECPAT NL's approach to supporting civil society through capacity building, sharing of tools and manuals, research methodologies, communication, advocacy and lobby strategies techniques is of significant value to partners. Through linking & learning, regional meetings (i.e. per continent) will be arranged by DCI-ECPAT NL to build capacity of partners and provide opportunities for the exchange of experiences and expertise. New memberships of partners to ECPAT International or DCI will bring access to global resources through, and the benefit of, collective knowledge. Also the strengthening of CSO networks nationally contributes to more coherent, comprehensive and stronger action of partner organisations.

## 7. Contextual Analysis and Programme per country

### Principal Causes

Poverty has been recognised as one of the principal contributing factors to the vulnerability of children to commercial sexual exploitation, including child prostitution child sex tourism. Parents or caregivers who are ill or dying from HIV/AIDS; the lack of a home and/or family; living in an unhealthy, unsupportive environment; and isolation, exploitation or discrimination, make children vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Gender may also contribute to vulnerability. Traditional practices such as early marriage, child domestic labour and children engaged in petty selling and street begging are also contributing factors to situations in which children are vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual exploitation. A factor that may keep children in prostitution is the ease of 'hiding' their sources of income and the hidden nature of the activity itself.

### 7.1 Child Prostitution & Child Sex Tourism: Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America *In Brazil, China, Colombia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Russia, South Africa, Turkey and Ukraine*

#### Brazil<sup>3</sup>

Despite the economic growth of Brazil in recent years, income disparities are growing and there are high rates of criminal activity. The large groups of street children from the favela's (shanty towns) are especially vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. According to the United Nations, over 500,000 to 800,000 children between 7 and 18 years old become victims of child prostitution each year in cities like Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro.<sup>4</sup> Brazil is a source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking and child prostitution. A significant number of Brazilian children are exploited in sex trafficking within the country, and federal police report higher rates of child prostitution in the Northeast. Child sex tourism remains a problem, particularly in resort and coastal areas in Brazil's Northeast. Child sex tourists typically arrive from Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States. During the upcoming World Cup (2014) and Olympics (2016), it has been reported that more children will fall victim to sexual exploitation. Some Brazilian children, as well as children from other countries in the region, have been subjected to domestic servitude. Specialised shelters for children in commercial sexual exploitation are lacking.

#### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The programme 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by ECPAT Brazil, led by Coletivo Mulher Vida, Olinda Pernambuco and IBISS -Rio de Janeiro. The project will be primarily dedicated to strengthening the ECPAT Brazil network. This involves a national ECPAT assembly in which CSO actions with regard to the Confederations Cup and World Cup will be evaluated and analysed with the participation of the 30 ECPAT Brazil affiliates. Furthermore, meetings of five Children's Rights Networks will be held to plan strategic actions, initiatives, and a lobby and advocacy agenda. Another three ECPAT Brazil meetings will be held on shared coordination, systemising methodology, acting upon research results and establishing a plan of action. Under the supervision of ECPAT International, research on the nature and extent of violence against children including sexual exploitation, assessing the Child Protection System, and including the views of children, will provide a basis for establishing the common national action and approach, including lobby and advocacy activities. ECPAT Brazil accompanies the CPI (Parliamentary Inquiry

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<sup>3</sup> Tip - 2013: Brazil.

<sup>4</sup> Free A Girl, Brazil. Available at: <https://www.freeagirl.nl/en/projects/brazil>.

Commission) which investigates crimes of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Currently, ECPAT Brazil participates in meetings with the National Justice Council, the National Council of Public Ministries, the National Council of the Defence of Human Rights, the Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Amazonian Bar of Lawyers, the Minister of Human Rights, the National Council of the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents. The subject of the meetings is to put pressure on the judiciary and social welfare to take responsibility for the case sexually exploited adolescents by a network operating in the city of Coari in the Amazon. Other current action of ECPAT Brazil concerns sexual exploitation cases in which local politicians and the Mayor were involved. ECPAT lobbies for federal investigation of these cases.

Every ECPAT Brazil action is in partnership with other organisations, local and national governments and the 31 organisations that make up the network. The principal innovation of ECPAT Brazil has been the creation and implementation of campaigns with the informal tourist sector such as beach hut owners, taxi drivers and restaurants. Another innovation is the ANA campaign which is connecting and informing teenagers across the country through social networks. ECPAT Brazil is bringing greater visibility to the problem of child sexual exploitation in Brazil at local, regional and national levels through increased cooperation with the media; the television channel "Canal Futura", national radio campaigns of 2012 and the ANA campaign. There are little resources and stricter rules regarding governmental support of NGO actions. The economic model for development that the Brazilian government has adopted makes dialogue between the government and NGOs very difficult. Therefore, the main element of the proposed project in Brazil is the contribution to enhanced cooperation among the ECPAT Brazil network. ECPAT Brazil is currently looking for long-term partnerships in order to guarantee institutional sustainability.

## China

According to the UNICEF Office in China, although the lives of millions of children who previously lacked basic necessities, like food, clean water and health care has improved over the last few years, the country is now addressing emerging challenges. These challenges include violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking,<sup>5</sup> and are not adequately addressed by the government of China. In its Concluding observations on the combined third and fourth Periodic reports of China on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (October 2013),<sup>6</sup> the Committee on the Rights of the Child has raised several concerns regarding the provision by the government of China of a comprehensive child protection system to protect children against commercial sexual exploitation.

Although the magnitude of sexual exploitation of children in China is not known, mainly due to limited access of the public to reliable statistical data on child protection related issues, and due to existing secrecy laws and regulations, the Committee on the Rights of the Child outlined, in its observations, the high prevalence of sexual exploitation of children, especially among children from migrant workers and child trafficking in mainland China. The Committee has highlighted the lack of comprehensive strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children as well as the lack of an adequate legal framework addressing sexual exploitation of children. In order to develop adequate child protection strategies addressing sexual exploitation of children, the Committee has urged the government of China to undertake research on the root causes and extent of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, child sex tourism and sale of children,

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF China website, Sexual abuse and exploitation. Available at: <http://www.unicef.cn/en/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=lists&catid=129>.

<sup>6</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the combined third and fourth periodic reports of China, adopted by the Committee at its sixty-fourth session (16 September–4 October 2013). Accessible at: [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRCpercent2fCpercent2fCHNpercent2fCOpercent2f3-4&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRCpercent2fCpercent2fCHNpercent2fCOpercent2f3-4&Lang=en).

child prostitution and child pornography.

With regard to the legal framework, the Committee has recommended that the government of China harmonise its Penal Code with the relevant provisions of the OPSC and to establish extraterritorial jurisdiction over sexual exploitation of children offenses. In relation to criminal justice and the prosecution of child sex offenders, the Committee highlighted the low rate of prosecution of child sex offenders and the practice of extrajudicial settlements to address sexual exploitation of children cases which lead to the impunity of the perpetrators. Regarding child victims access to justice, the Committee pointed out the limited access to justice, including lack of access to reporting mechanisms, legal aid and lack of access to specialised services (medical services counselling) as well as compensation.

ECPAT International will carry out desk research, involving an analysis of the existing policy and legal framework to protect children against sexual exploitation of children, which includes the child protection system, the Penal Code, any legal aid system and reporting mechanisms. In terms of the collaboration between the Chinese government and NGOs and human rights defenders, the Committee has expressed concerns about threats, police harassment and arrests of human rights defenders with regard to reporting children's rights violations. However, international actors such as UNICEF, Plan International, Save the Children and World Vision are operating programmes in various regions of mainland China which include child protection, education and humanitarian aid. Regarding child protection, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children and World Vision undertake anti-child trafficking programmes. ECPAT International will consult with the partners mentioned above in order to better understand issues relating to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking and assess the role that CSOs can play in working in the area of child protection against sexual exploitation in mainland China (e.g. advocacy, capacity building of law enforcement, provision of direct services to child victims).

In addition, ECPAT International will organise in collaboration with international partners and regional organisations including the UNAIP COMMIT<sup>7</sup> process, a seminar in China on child sex trafficking (with linkages to other manifestations of sexual exploitation of children such as online exploitation, child sex tourism and child prostitution) for decision makers, civil society organisations and the private sector. This seminar will build on the Memorandum of Understanding and Action Plan on Trafficking. The seminar will result in recommendations for CSOs to work on child protection, for cooperation between government and civil society, for regional approaches on all forms of sexual exploitation of children, for regional approaches on online exploitation of children and links to child sex tourism and trafficking.

Based on the findings of the desk research referred to above, and lessons learned from other stakeholders during the seminar, ECPAT International will develop a Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation in China in order to guide advocacy work on sexual exploitation of children in this country.

### **Colombia<sup>8</sup>**

Children in prostitution, especially youth, are not seen or treated as victims of sexual exploitation by the public and authorities. In 2011, the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF) estimated that 35,000 girls, boys, and adolescents were used in prostitution. Although legislation has been strengthened to combat child prostitution, additional efforts are required to prosecute those responsible for these crimes, and to fight authorities' complicity and social tolerance to the phenomenon. With regard to child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, Colombia is identified as a country of origin; however, there is trafficking within the country as well. The

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<sup>7</sup> Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking.

<sup>8</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Colombia, ECPAT International, 2013.

protection of victims, care, and support is insufficient as there are no specialised governmental services for victims of child sexual exploitation. With regard to child sex tourism, Colombia has been identified as a destination country, but there is no official data to support this assertion. Several criminal law measures have been adopted, for example, to sanction companies or persons that participate in or facilitate child sex tourism.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

ECPAT Colombia/Fundacion Renacer will conduct research under the supervision of ECPAT International in five cities in Colombia: Bogota, Medellin, Cali and two municipalities in Tolima. These cities were chosen because they are located in regions with alarming numbers of sexual exploitation of children, without adequate protection systems. Taking into consideration the research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System and the views and needs of children, lobby and advocacy activities will be developed to influence decision making and policies in accordance with the rights of the child at local, national and international levels. The project activities will strengthen the sensitisation, prevention and research programmes of Renacer. Specifically, they will contribute to the continuity of the efforts onto promote the implementation of public policy for eradicating commercial sexual exploitation of children. Currently, field work is being developed in different Colombian regions for determining and understanding the context and present situation of the protection of children from sexual exploitation, including prostitution, trafficking, pornography and commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel, tourism and mining. An analysis will be done to determine and understand how protection policies, programmes and protocols for eradicating exploitation of children are operating to identify specific needs. In this analysis the participation and perspectives of government, civil society organisations, communities and children in each region are essential. The results of the research and its publication will influence different areas of the national social policy, such as the National Committee for Eradicating and Preventing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Law 1336 of 2009). It will also impact the local committees on social policy in the regions included in the study. These local committees will promote the strengthening and implementation of protection protocols that guarantee the realisation of child victims' rights. Lobby and advocacy activities include meetings with representatives of local governments (municipalities) and of law enforcement committee members to promote the analysis, implementation and application of Colombia's legislative framework to protect children from abuse, as well as to follow up on the needs identified in the research. Meetings with representatives of the House of Representatives and the Senate will be held to generate discussions about provisions, weaknesses and gaps in laws on trafficking (Act 985 of 2005) and sexual exploitation (Law 1336 of 2009), especially with regard to the crime of pornography. The meetings seek to further evaluate and reflect on the law enforcement system to permit the registration of cases and the nature and extent of child abuse. Finally, discussion meetings will be generated for analysing and strengthening current social services for the protection of children at national and local levels and the actions set out in plans, programmes and policies at national and local levels that allow for the construction of protective environments for children at the family, community, and State level.

### **Georgia<sup>9</sup>**

Georgia in general, can be seen as a "patriarchal" society. The role and position of women is still perceived as less important than that of men. Compared to boys, girls are less valued. The position of girls in society is also reflected in the attitudes of professionals in the child protection,

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<sup>9</sup> Tip - 2013: Georgia.

social welfare and justice systems. Especially in cases of sexual exploitation of girls, it is a common belief that the girls involved are to blame, rather than the abusers and exploiters. Georgia is a source, transit, and destination country for women and girls subjected to sex trafficking. Women and girls from Georgia are subjected to sex trafficking within the country, as well as in Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, Greece, Russia, Germany, and Austria. In the tourist areas of Batumi and Gonio there is forced prostitution. In the Trafficking in Persons Report 2013, Georgia is recommended to ensure that children in prostitution are properly identified as trafficking victims. There is a lack of cooperation and coordination between the child protection, social welfare and justice systems, which seriously hampers access to justice for victims of violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking. Thus, concerns are reported on the low level of victim identification and overall lack of success in locating trafficking victims, including children in exploitative situations on the street, and children in the commercial sex sector. There is a lack of professionals with relevant skills to identify children victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking including skills of communication with them. The Georgian government conducted public awareness campaigns to reduce the demand for child sex tourism, but did not take steps to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts. The government runs shelters for victims of trafficking and domestic violence which provides psycho social rehabilitation service to victims. However, the services are focused on the needs of adults rather than children. There are no special shelters for child victims. Research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children has never been conducted in Georgia.

#### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

In Georgia, the project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by the Public Health and Medicine Development Fund of Georgia (PHF). The PHF is an organisation that provides expertise in the management of child sexual abuse cases and in capacity building of professionals working in the social and law enforcement fields. For many years, the priority of PHF has been the protection of children from violence, with special emphasis for the last two years on child sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation is a thematic innovation for the organisation as is strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in this field who are responsible for child protection. The proposed project contributes to the ongoing child welfare and protection reform in Georgia. Within the government's continuous reforms in human rights, justice, social and child welfare and protection fields, PHF is recognised as an expert group in child abuse issues and collaborates with relevant stakeholders.

The project will include development and dissemination of awareness raising and knowledge enhancing brochures which will include the voice of children. Two seminars for stakeholders from the tourism industry will be organised to make them aware of their potential role in child protection. Two trainings for professionals in the field of child protection will be organised. A multi-stakeholder seminar will be organised to enhance cooperation. Research will be conducted under the supervision of ECPAT International on the nature and extent of (sexual) violence against children, and an assessment of the Child Protection System, including the views and needs of children, will be conducted. For enhanced cooperation between NGOs internationally, PHF will attend the ECPAT International Assembly and become an ECPAT partner.

The proposed project will complement the project 'Collaboration towards Combating Child Sexual Abuse', which PHF is implementing with EU funding. The priorities of the project are to enhance the knowledge and skills of law enforcers in interviewing sexually abused children and to strengthen multi-stakeholder (law enforcers and social workers, psychologists and CSOs) collaboration in order to develop child-friendly protection procedures.

Research findings, expertise and knowledge offered by this project will help the target groups at

all levels (decision-makers and practitioners) to develop sound knowledge and vision in the field, thus taking continuous measures to fight against child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Georgia has initialised the Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union and is getting ready to become an associate member of the EU in 2014. This may prove to be a positive stimulus in terms of implementing reforms.

### India<sup>10</sup>

Child prostitution is widespread in India. UNICEF has estimated that around 1.2 million children, including boys, are exploited in prostitution in the country. Children kept in brothels in big cities are believed to face conditions of slavery and torture. Many victims run away from home at young age, often because of broken families, parental abuse or poverty. Some of them are masqueraded as masseurs. Child trafficking for sexual purposes seems to be a primary form of commercial sexual exploitation in India. Although the country is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking, 90 percent of human trafficking takes place internally. Traffickers often persuade young girls to leave their families with promises of marriage or a well-paid job. Instead, the girls are sent to brothels and forced into prostitution. In 2005, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) estimated that almost half of the children trafficked within India were as young as 11 years old. The NHRC study reveals that the majority of trafficking victims in India belong to socially deprived sections of society, including scheduled castes and tribes. In the Northeast region, children are trafficked internally from conflict affected rural areas. As for cross-border trafficking, girls as young as seven are trafficked from Nepal and Bangladesh into major prostitution centres of Mumbai, Calcutta and Delhi. In Mumbai, half of those involved in prostitution are estimated to be from Nepal (of which 90 percent are believed to have entered into prostitution as children). Some are trafficked to South East Asian countries for sexual and other forms of exploitation. Child pornography has only been recognised as a growing problem in India recently. Though Interpol has indicated that there are child pornographic materials originating from India, the issue does not seem to receive much attention by the government. A study of 12,000 children has shown that 4.46 percent of them have been photographed naked. India, however, lacks a comprehensive law against child pornography. A growing travel industry in India has largely contributed to child sex tourism. This phenomenon is not limited only to foreign tourists, but includes tourists from within the country as well. Child sex tourism in India involves hotels and travel agencies along with certain companies that openly promote the availability of children involved in prostitution. Some famous tourist destinations such as coastal areas of Goa are reported to have foreign tourists directly approaching children for sex. A study by the NHRC has shown that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is also a growing phenomenon in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry. As for domestic child sex tourism, attention has been drawn to religious sites, where children are also vulnerable to sexual exploitation from the visiting pilgrims.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by two ECPAT partners, together covering large parts of India. Equations has been working on the issue of child sex tourism for over a decade and will implement the project in Goa and Madhya Pradesh. The work of Sanlaap is dedicated to the protection of children against child prostitution in (the region of) Kolkata. Equations, together with partner CSOs, will develop awareness raising material with the theme *Zero tolerance for child abuse in tourism*, which can be used specifically for work in Goa and

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<sup>10</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - India, ECPAT International, 2011.

Madhya Pradesh, as well as nationally. In Goa and Madhya Pradesh, seminars for the tourism industry will be held. In Goa, small and medium enterprises, shack owners and taxi drivers will be made aware of their role in the protection of children. In Madhya Pradesh, the travel trade associations will be made aware of child and tourism issues as well as national and international mechanisms. Research under the supervision of ECPAT International to identify the situation of children from migrant communities in Goa (migration, trafficking, labour, sexual exploitation) will provide a basis for lobby and advocacy activities. Equations will work on strengthening a network of CSOs against child sex tourism which will include Equations, Centre for Responsible Tourism, Children's Rights in Goa, Childline, Jan Ugahi (Goa), and Vikas Samvad (Madhya Pradesh). To strengthen knowledge of partners, a workshop on children and tourism will be given in Madhya Pradesh. Furthermore, journalists will be made aware of the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. For Equations, the key focus in this area over the next three years is to initiate work on child labour and tourism, strengthen work on child protection mechanisms, engage with the tourism industry on the Child Protection Code, and advocate with the Department of Tourism (DoT) in Goa on declaring Zero Tolerance for child abuse in tourism in Goa. The proposed programme contributes to these goals. A new aspect will be the component of media involvement which will bring the issue within the public domain in Madhya Pradesh. As this is the first time that the four organisations in Goa and Equations will be working on a project together, it is anticipated to coordinate issues by organising an initial meeting between the organisations to discuss the proposal and each one's responsibilities. A contract will be drawn up based on a more detailed discussion of each organisation's roles and responsibilities. Some resistance exists from the tourism industry and policy makers in Madhya Pradesh to acknowledge publicly the issue of child sexual abuse in travel and tourism as, according to them, it will tarnish their image. A strategy to counter this will be planned.

Sanlaap will raise awareness and reach children through posters, billboards, leaflets and handbooks, as well as organising awareness camps for children and youth. Comprehensive research under the supervision of ECPAT International will be conducted, for which information will be gathered through district level seminars and training programmes, stakeholder meetings, questionnaire surveys, and group discussions. Two lobby reports will be delivered. Two national multi-stakeholder seminars will be organised and referral mechanisms will be strengthened. Cooperation with and membership of other networks and initiatives will be sought and CSO networks will be strengthened through organisational policies and training of staff. At least 650 children will benefit from social-legal, medical, shelter, life skills and vocational training. The proposed project complements existing activities of Sanlaap. The target groups in this project are the same, i.e. victims of trafficking, unsafe migration and sexual abuse. However, the programme also proposes cooperation and cooperation among stakeholders who are responsible for services provided for the rescue and shelter of victims. Furthermore, the degree of young people involvement is larger than in previous projects. As for new thematic components, a part of the programme is dedicated to the Border Security Force and the Community Vigilance Cell (created by Sanlaap), the first official institution to meet and look at children's rights in the abusive situation of trafficking across borders. Governmental and non-governmental programmes and stakeholders will be addressed to work towards synergy and sustainability of the programmes to deal with cross border and in-country trafficking and sexual abuse of children. Sanlaap's complete rehabilitation programme will be used as an example. Cross border trafficking has increased due to an increase of violence and political turmoil in Bangladesh and there is a need for close monitoring of children crossing borders. There is also an increase in violence against Muslim children from Burma (Rohingyas) and these children have entered India via Bangladesh. These children can be separated from the adult members of their families and hence are at particular risk of falling victim to sexual exploitation, as there is no particular protocol in place to

provide care and protection to these children. The project will work to formalise a protocol already developed by Sanlaap, and to train governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to use it. Once institutionalised, the protocol will be the government's responsibility to implement and monitor. A new protocol will be developed and institutionalised to stop abuse and provide safe shelter to children from Burma. The project will also consider the bilateral agreement on repatriation of children trafficked from Bangladesh and work with UNHCR and the government on the protection situation of refugees from Burma.

### Indonesia<sup>11</sup>

Indonesia is considered to be a source and destination country for human trafficking. It is also a tourist destination and sex tourism occurs in certain areas. A number of tourist resorts have also become major destinations for trafficked children and are becoming notorious for child sex tourism. There is an estimated 40,000 to 70,000 child victims of sexual exploitation throughout Indonesia and 21,000 of them are estimated to be involved in prostitution on Java Island alone. Different factors have contributed to this situation, including poverty; lack of economic opportunities; weak implementation of the Child Protection Act, especially at the provincial level; the existence of child sex tourism, especially in Bali and Batam; and the practise of girls being forced into prostitution due to debt bondage or after failed marriages, which were entered into at 10 to 14 years of age. Child prostitution occurs in a variety of places including brothels, karaoke establishments, massage parlours and malls. It has been reported that some child victims of prostitution are treated as criminals and penalised for prostitution offences by law enforcement authorities. The Women's Institute, based in west Java, reports that some 43.5 percent of trafficking victims are as young as 14 years old (though most of those involved are 17 years old). Indonesian women and girls are trafficked for sexual purposes to Malaysia and Singapore, as well as to Hong Kong. In 2008, it was reported that a new trend in trafficking involves girls (some as young as 13) being trafficked to illegal logging areas. West Kalimantan is known as an area where girls (primarily between 13 and 17 years old) are trafficked internally with promises of employment as waitresses or maids, but are then forced into jungle brothels near illegal gold mines and logging businesses.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The activities of the proposed project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by ECPAT Indonesia in 11 provinces, including Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Batam, and Medan. It includes several awareness raising activities on enhancing the knowledge of the public on sexual exploitation of children, addressing child sex tourism, and promoting the reporting of cases to a hotline. Taxi drivers will receive a course about their potential roles in identification and prevention. Awareness raising seminars for the tourism industry will be held, and 50 companies will be engaged in The Code. Furthermore, law enforcers and social workers will be trained on child protection. Workshops for youth will be held and youth-led campaigns will be set up. Research under the supervision of ECPAT International will be undertaken, providing a basis for lobbying activities. Lobby activities will focus on meeting international legal standards on protection of children against sexual exploitation. Nationally and internationally, ECPAT Indonesia will attend network meetings for the purpose of strengthening these networks. 20 children will benefit from social-legal support services.

Through this project, ECPAT Indonesia will build the capacity of its staff to maximise their lobby and advocacy programmes. Part of this project is to advocate for national law reform, especially

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<sup>11</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Indonesia, ECPAT International, 2011

related to the criminalisation of those buying sexual services from children. A potential risk to the project is the lack of support from law enforcers as the issue of sexual exploitation of children has not been explicitly criminalised in Indonesia. It is therefore a goal of this project that the Law on Child Protection be amended and those buying sexual service from children are criminalised. Through the project, the sustainability of ECPAT Indonesia will be improved as it will improve its personnel's capacity and widen its network as it opens greater access to certain national and international organisations.

### **Kenya<sup>12</sup>**

Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. Within the country, Kenyan children are forced into labour in domestic service, agriculture, fishing, cattle herding, street vending, and begging. Children are also exploited in prostitution throughout Kenya, including in the coastal sex tourism industry, in eastern khat cultivation areas, and near Nyanza's gold mines. Women, "beach boys," and sometimes a child's own parents push children into prostitution in coastal areas to receive payments from travellers and tourists. Children from Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda are subjected to forced labour and prostitution in Kenya. Somali refugees living in the Dadaab complex have reported the presence of al-Shabaab recruiters; a 2012 survey by a local NGO found that fear of recruitment into this armed group, particularly among children, was a key concern in the camps. Some children in Kenya-based refugee camps, the majority of whom are Somali, may encounter exploitation in prostitution while others are taken outside the camps and forced to work on tobacco farms. Vehicles transporting khat to Somalia return carrying Somali girls and women, who often end up in brothels in Nairobi or Mombasa.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by ECPAT partner ANPPCAN (African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect) in Kenya. The new dimension of the proposed programme is that it seeks to specifically address sexual violence by targeted awareness raising campaigns as well as holding multi-sectoral stakeholder activities and trainings involving youth, both at the local and district levels. Awareness raising and knowledge enhancing activities will be held in Nairobi County, targeting schools, churches, mosques, police stations, NGOs, community groups, chief's barazas, Area Advisory Council (AAC)<sup>13</sup> meetings, and key events like e.g. the Day of the African Child, and the World Day Against Child Labour. Social tolerance of (sexual) violence against children and local demand will be addressed through community dialogues in communities and churches. Children will be involved in awareness raising activities, for example, by organising and participating in plays on issues surrounding violence against children. A manual for Child Rights Clubs will be developed to support children with knowledge, skills and confidence in addressing sexual exploitation. Four trainings for child service providers will be held to enhance knowledge, skills and improve attitudes in dealing with sexual exploitation of children. Research under the supervision of ECPAT International will be conducted on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against

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<sup>12</sup> Tip - 2013: Kenya.

<sup>13</sup> The Children Act, which implemented the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, contains provisions to ensure fulfillment, protection and respect of the rights and welfare of children in Kenya. The National Council for Children Services (NCCS) was established in 2002 following the enactment of the Children Act of 2001. The Council has the mandate to exercise general supervision and control over the planning, financing and co-ordination of child rights and welfare activities and to advise the government on all aspects related to the rights and welfare of children in Kenya. The rights, welfare and interests of children are best safeguarded at the community level. For this reason, the Council is mandated to establish Area Advisory Councils (AACs) to address issues pertaining to children at the district, division and location levels.

children and an assessment of the Child Protection System, including the views of children, will be conducted. Findings of the research will be presented to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in child protection. Multi-stakeholder activities will be performed for a comprehensive approach and action against sexual exploitation of children, including the implementation and improvement of a referral system and the promotion of reporting cases. Cooperation with civil society organisations and networks will be strengthened, for example, by ANPPCAN's membership in the ECPAT network and participation at the ECPAT International Assembly.

Activities of the proposed project at the national and local level complement on-going and finalised programme activities of the organisation. The on-going Partnerships for Community Child Protection Systems (PCCPS) project in two counties in Nairobi, the prevalence of violence against children, including sexual violence, strongly came to the fore during the community conversations undertaken. The PCCPS project is action oriented in nature and sought to gather information on child protection issues in the four communities in two districts in Nairobi County while connecting informal community based child protection systems with those of formal district based systems. The proposed project makes it possible to develop a joint work-plan with the district based structures as well as community groups on tackling sexual violence in Kenya, using Mukuru Community in Embakasi district in Nairobi County as a case study. The proposed project will also boost the Nairobi Child Protection Team project by enhancing the reporting of cases and refining the referral pathways and systems for child victims of sexual violence in Nairobi. Furthermore, it complements activities of End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK), an umbrella body of CSOs working to stop sexual exploitation in Kenya based at the ANPPCAN Regional Office. The proposed project will offer opportunities to address and actualise concerns that emerged from two past conferences held in 2007 and 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya, and Accra, Ghana respectively, on Child Sexual Abuse.

Urban slums, including the one being proposed for the project, have their own unique challenges. Violence is common in the slums areas owing to overcrowding and high poverty levels associated with these settlements. In most cases, unemployment of youth is very high in these communities. However, measures will be put in place to mobilise the Area Advisory Council (the AAC) and the Local Area Advisory Council (LAAC) in the slum to monitor the wellbeing of children and be accountable to children in the slums. The agency will ensure that relevant authorities and officers act on reported cases of violence perpetrated against children. The proposed project will put in place a mechanism for dealing with cases of sexual violence, including reporting desks or centres to handle cases of violence against children, equipped with staff from the local communities. This will include developing plans for responding to emerging violence, including centres for counselling and treatment by relevant service providers, while maintaining confidentiality.

### Russia<sup>14</sup>

Research has indicated that 20 to 25 percent of those involved in the commercial sex industry in Moscow are underage and 20 percent of children living on the streets in St. Petersburg are involved in prostitution. Vulnerable populations, including girls from rural areas, are increasingly targeted for sexual exploitation. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of boys found exploited in the commercial sex industry. Russia is among the top 10 countries of origin for trafficked human beings in the world and also serves as a destination for trafficked persons from former Soviet States. Data on the prevalence of child trafficking for sexual purposes is limited, however, statistics suggest that over 80 percent of trafficking victims are women and children and 70 percent of victims are sold abroad for commercial sex exploitation. Children are

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<sup>14</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Russia, ECPAT International, 2011.

also trafficked domestically from rural areas to big cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 2010, Russia was cited as the second largest producer of child pornography in the world. Russia's large geographic size makes it difficult for law enforcement to track cases of child pornography and often when an illegal child pornography network is shut down a new one emerges. The increase in child pornography is reflective of a failure of legislation to criminalise the possession of child pornography for personal use and also as a result of increased Internet usage. The sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is particularly prevalent in St. Petersburg, where 200 to 400 prostitution agencies are in operation. Orphaned children are found to be particularly at-risk for victimisation through sex tourism. Not only does child sex tourism occur in Russia but Russian nationals are also travelling for the purpose of exploiting children.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation' in Russia will be implemented by the Russian Alliance against CSEC. The project includes awareness raising activities in 10 cities including St. Petersburg; seminars and trainings for partners and other stakeholders; initiatives to mobilise and empower youth; and research in collaboration with ECPAT International on issues relating to sexual exploitation. Due to the political situation in Russia, direct lobbying activities will not be implemented. The project builds on similar initiatives that will be carried out by the same organisations.<sup>15</sup> Activities aimed at empowering children will be closely related to the development of ECPAT's Youth Group within the Russian Alliance against CSEC. The lead organisation for the Alliance, regional NGO "Stellit," is the local representative for The Code and has experience implementing trainings for hotel staff in Russia on the protection of children from sexual exploitation. Existing trainings and materials developed by the Regional NGO "Stellit" will be used. Awareness material on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children will also be made available online in order to reach the maximum amount of people. Training seminar participants will be provided with methodological materials on the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the care and protection of child survivors. The Regional NGO "Stellit" will assist stakeholders implement activities combating commercial sexual exploitation through their work with children and young people. Representatives of private companies taking part in trainings will learn how the corporate sector can help combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The programme will lead to stronger relationships between the Regional NGO "Stellit" and the private sector. Proposed research will look into opportunities for cooperation between the corporate sector and NGOs working on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

### **South Africa<sup>16</sup>**

South Africa has one of the highest incidences of child rape in the world and research indicates that this crime is rising. Law enforcement agencies in South Africa estimate that the number of

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<sup>15</sup> "Enabling non-state actors in the Russian regions to be effective agents in combating commercial sexual exploitation of children," implemented by the Regional NGO "Stellit" in August 2013 – July 2015 in cooperation with the Charity Fund of Social Projects "Galaxy" with the financial support of the European Commission; "Breaking stereotypes. The first step to the corporate social responsibility," implemented in January 2014 – December 2015 by the Charity Fund of Social Projects "Galaxy" in cooperation with the Regional NGO "Stellit" with the financial support of the Consulate General of The Netherlands in St. Petersburg; "Improvement of the quality of care, protection and rehabilitation services for children who have been commercially sexually exploited in Russia," Implemented in cooperation with the Defence for Children International.

<sup>16</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children – South Africa, ECPAT International, 2013.

- Assessment on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Related to Tourism and Reporting Mechanisms in South Africa, 'Don't Look Away' Be Aware and Report the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, November 2013.

rape cases increased by 40 percent in 2011, compared to 2008. Children in South Africa are exploited through prostitution in many ways. In some cases young girls enter into “relationships” with older men in exchange for money or other rewards. Often parents are complicit and may even facilitate these relationships. Children from disadvantaged circumstances are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation through prostitution. It is estimated that a quarter of all boys and girls living and working on the streets in Cape Town are sexually exploited through prostitution. South Africa is one of the most popular destinations for travelling sex offenders in the African region and the country is becoming a major hub for child sex tourism, particularly in cities like Cape Town, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban. Although media reports have indicated an increase in this phenomenon, the issue of child sex tourism is often ignored. In remote villages in Eastern Cape and Western Cape, the tradition of ukuthwala is practiced. Ukuthwala is a form of abduction that involves kidnapping a girl or a young woman by a man and his friends with the intent of convincing her family to endorse marriage negotiations. Today, ukuthwala increasingly involves the kidnapping, rape and forced marriage of minor girls as young as twelve years old by adult men. Furthering this abuse, child marriage often leaves girls vulnerable to forced labour and prostitution.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on combating the sexual exploitation of children' in South Africa, will be implemented by ECPAT partner Fair Trade Tourism (FTT). The project includes activities designed to increase awareness and education, strengthen policy and advocacy initiatives, improve child protection frameworks and enhance cooperation between stakeholders. Informational materials from The Code will be supplied to tourism establishments, including car rental agencies, tour operators and tourists themselves. Three national radio and three national TV campaigns will also raise awareness about the commercial sexual exploitation of children and how it relates to South African tourism. Seminars for the tourism industry will be organised and capacity training workshops on the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism will be held for frontline professionals involved in child protection in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. Informational flyers will be developed and disseminated on the issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism and will include details for reporting offences and care and protection services for victims. Multi-stakeholder meetings will be held in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg in order to facilitate an agreement between stakeholders on reporting and investigating the sexual exploitation of children through travel and tourism. Workshops will be held for children in order to educate them on their own rights. Research led by ECPAT International will provide for a basis for lobbying and advocacy initiatives.

The protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism aligns with the FTT's mandate to promote responsible tourism in southern Africa and beyond and this project will further FTT's work and capacity as the South African representative of The Code. The project will also support implementation of 'next phase' activities in relation to recommendations stemming from the ECPAT 'Don't Look Away' project. African FTT will work with the child rights organisation Molo Songololo.<sup>17</sup> Molo Songololo works on projects relating to victim empowerment, education and training, child and youth empowerment and awareness and advocacy. Collaboration with Molo Songololo is expected to help build FTT's capacity in regards to its policy, advocacy and lobbying work. The proposed programme will take a multi-stakeholder approach and focus on strengthening reporting mechanisms and the capacity of partner organisations and CSO networks. The involvement of other organisations, most notably The Code International,

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<sup>17</sup> Molo Songololo. Available at: <http://www.molosongololo.com/>.

ECPAT Germany<sup>18</sup> and ECPAT Netherlands, will ensure that capacity created by the project is sustained. Annual reporting by South African-based Code signatories will provide data that can be used to improve law enforcement, legislation and victim support services offered by both state and non-state actors. This information will be shared with relevant state institutions in order to highlight and demonstrate the role and efficacy of The Code as a policy instrument. Apart from cooperation with Molo Songololo, FTT will work closely with other child protection agencies in South Africa such as Childline South Africa and Child Welfare South Africa.

### Turkey<sup>19</sup>

Exploitation through prostitution is the largest manifestation of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Turkey. The prostitution of children occurs informally or through organised criminal networks and although it involves both boy and girl victims, the exploitation of boys is barely acknowledged. In recent years, children have become increasingly vulnerable to prostitution due to increased migration, high rates of domestic violence and abuse, as well as a lack of effective protection systems. According to authorities, children exploited through prostitution in Istanbul are usually girls between 12 to 18 years old. However, the prostitution of boys has been noted in tourist areas. Cross border and internal trafficking of children for sexual purposes is quite common, with Istanbul and Diyarbakir being key destinations. Child trafficking victims originate from many countries, including Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Romania. Reports note that children are also being trafficked into the country by businessmen and government official for sexual purposes. Although rarely perceived as such in Turkey, child marriage is often a form of commercial sexual exploitation because it commonly involves a financial transaction. Child marriage, while in decline in Istanbul, is still common in the region of Diyarbakir and in rural areas. Turkey has a growing reputation for sex tourism, particularly at its popular resort locations. There have also been reports of minors being sexually exploited in tourist regions of Diyarbakir, by both domestic and international tourists. Turkish nationals are also known to travel for the purpose of child sex tourism, often travelling to Far East in order to exploit children.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The programme 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on combating the sexual exploitation of children', to be implemented by The International Children's Center Association (ICC), will address three main issues: child protection from sexual abuse and exploitation in travel and tourism; child protection from online sexual abuse and exploitation; and child trafficking for sexual purposes including early and forced marriage. The programme will be implemented in Ankara (policy and legal advocacy), Istanbul (awareness raising and media) and 12 provinces where network members operate, including those in touristic areas (Istanbul, the Black Sea, the Aegean and the Mediterranean region). This programme will include several awareness raising campaigns targeting child protection professionals, the private sector and children and youth. The general public will also be targeted through media campaigns (radio, internet, TV, newspapers) and seminars. Seminars will be held for the tourism industry, as well as child rights workshops for children. Research led by ECPAT International will provide for basis for lobbying and advocacy initiatives. The programme seeks to strengthen the existing CSO network through collaborative meetings, recruitment of new members, development of organisational policies and staff training. The ICC and its partner NGO Network against CSEC in Turkey have a campaign to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation, which runs until 2015. This campaign has three tiers, operating at the parliamentary, municipal and family level and the activities of the proposed project will

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<sup>18</sup> Partner in the project 'Don't Look Away'.

<sup>19</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Turkey, ECPAT International, 2006.

complement this campaign. Combating sexual abuse and exploitation and violence against children are already two priority areas in ICC's strategic plan and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes and Internet safety are new themes that will complement existing projects and programmes. Involvement of the Network against CSEC in Turkey and other stakeholders, including UNICEF, NGOs and the media will increase the reach of this programme. Furthermore, the involvement of early childhood and counselling professionals will help increase the efficiency of programme implementation. The project will give the Network against CSEC in Turkey and its members the impetus to develop a strategic plan for continued work and also to establish a funding strategy to further its work. A strategic partnership structure will enable the Network to produce better and more structured monitoring and reporting, evidence-based advocacy, legal advocacy including strategic litigation, legal and social aid mobilisation and increase child and youth participation.

### **Ukraine<sup>20</sup>**

In Ukraine, child prostitution is most evident in the capital city of Kiev and other big cities such as Odessa, Kharkiv and Sevastopol. Although prostitution is illegal, it is widespread. The majority of child victims of prostitution are unaccompanied children travelling to cities from rural areas in the eastern and southern part of the country. Some children migrate to large cities to attend school and are later lured or forced into the sex trade as means to support themselves. The prostitution of boys is also becoming an increasingly acknowledged problem. Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and destination for child trafficking. In 2010, 38 cases of trafficking in children were reported. Trafficked children are usually exploited in forced labour, illegal industries and through sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is especially prominent in the coastal region during the summer months. In the summer, children are trafficked from countries like Moldova and Russia to be prostituted to both local and foreign tourists. The Internet also plays a role in the facilitation of child sex tourism in Ukraine, including through tourism agency websites that market sex with children to foreign tourists. Child trafficking into Ukraine has also been closely linked to the production of child pornography, with several cases indicating this connection.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The proposed project in Ukraine will be implemented by the All-Ukrainian Network against CSEC and La Strada Ukraine. The project will include awareness materials and radio and online campaigns. A seminar for the tourist industry will also be held, along with three trainings for child protection professionals and 10 workshops for 500 children on children's rights. Research led by ECPAT International will provide a basis for future lobbying and advocacy initiatives. Referral systems for reporting cases will be developed and implemented in order to facilitate stakeholder cooperation between police, social workers and other relevant partners. Cooperation between other CSOs will be enhanced and strengthened through the development of organisational policies and trainings. Furthermore, 100 children will benefit from social-legal supports, 70 from medical and psychological support and 10 from life skills and vocational training from the All-Ukrainian Network against CSEC and La Strada Ukraine. The project builds on La Strada Ukraine's existing programme, including the facilitation of seminars and trainings. A new thematic component within these programmes will be the prevention of violence against children specifically. The National Child Help Line will also be supported through this project. The proposed programme will feature extensive cooperation between NGOs with the goal of increasing the

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<sup>20</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Ukraine, ECPAT International, 2011.

capacity of partner organisations, training specialists and providing a holistic approach to tackling the problem (research, prevention and social and legal assistance).

### **7.1.1 Child sex tourism**

#### ***In Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Gambia and Dominican Republic***

Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Gambia and Dominican Republic have been reported to be destinations countries for tourists who wish to have sex with children. Children living in poverty are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. In these countries there is a need for more involvement from local stakeholders, including local tourism boards, tourist police, the chamber of commerce and local government bodies responsible for regulating tourism development. Raising awareness about the sexual exploitation of children in travel in tourism is extremely important.

#### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

Since 2008, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported ECPAT's work with the tourism industry to combat child sex tourism in the above mentioned countries. In 2010, the first project was completed and in September 2011 the Ministry financed a second project entitled 'Combating Child Sex Tourism', which finished in October 2013.<sup>21</sup> With the support of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ECPAT The Netherlands was able to strengthen partnerships in Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Gambia and Dominican Republic and support local work with the tourism industry. Within the framework of the second project, local ECPAT partners trained a total of 3,000 professionals and distributed almost 100,000 awareness raising materials on how to report child sex tourism. Awareness raising activities targeted the tourism industry, communities within tourism areas, local governments, law enforcement, social welfare agencies and NGOs.

The proposed programme 'Reducing violence against children, with a special focus on the sexual exploitation of children' offers partners the opportunity to continue the work that was started through the previous projects. The involvement of the corporate sector in the protection of children is an innovative aspect of ECPAT's programmes to combat child sex tourism. Another aspect of ECPAT's programmes is the involvement and empowerment of former child victims and children at risk. Awareness raising materials developed for previous projects will be reproduced. As noted during previous projects, many private sector partners showed openness to the idea of child protection and these existing relationships will be enhanced. Coordinated efforts will also be established with government officials and politicians involved in the regulation of the tourism sector. The involvement of the private sector and the multidisciplinary approach to child protection will ensure a lasting effect. The Code, a self-regulatory mechanism for the tourism industry to protect children from sexual exploitation, will be used as a means to secure this involvement.

#### **Cambodia<sup>22</sup>**

In Cambodia, the estimated 24,000 children who live and work on the streets are considered vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism found that the number of individuals involved in prostitution in Cambodia is between 40,000 to 100,000 and UNICEF estimates that 30 to 35 percent are children. Child prostitution in Cambodia affects both boys and girls and one study notes that about 80 percent of street

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<sup>21</sup> Combating Child Sex Tourism in three selected tourist areas in five countries: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, The Gambia, Philippines and Thailand.

<sup>22</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Cambodia, ECPAT International, 2011.

children involved in street-based exploitation were male. Many factors make children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. These factors include stressors in the family environment, lack of education among victims and parents and living or working on the street. Child sexual exploitation in Cambodia is fostered by a number of underlying causes, apart from fragile government institutions, widespread corruption, inadequate child protection mechanisms, and massive tourism development, cultural and social factors also contribute to child sexual exploitation. Police crackdowns in areas like Svay Pak (Phnom Penh) have forced prostitution networks to move underground or to other cities and regions. As a result of these crackdowns, child victims have been moved to other parts of Phnom Penh or to tourist areas like Siem Reap and the seaside in Preah Sihanouk. A field study carried out in Siem Reap in 2009 by International Justice Mission showed that sixty out of eighty brothels inspected offered sex with children. To a certain extent, child prostitution has become less visible than in the past, with children being confined indoors and delivered directly to hotel rooms upon request. The proposed project, implemented by ECPAT Cambodia, includes awareness raising activities and seminars for the tourism industry. TukTuk drivers (local taxis) will also be involved in the project. In exchange for a monthly stipend, drivers will attach a signboard to their vehicles warning against child sex tourism. Drivers will also be trained on how to recognise cases of child sex tourism. The Code seminars will be organised for the tourism industry and brochures and leaflets will be printed and disseminated. Two billboards will be placed at Skun (Kampong Cham) and the Preah Sihanouk Province.

### **Dominican Republic<sup>23</sup>**

Although prostitution is prohibited, the Dominican Republic has a thriving sex industry that serves mainly the local population. However, the demand from tourists is growing. Within this illegal industry, prostitution is facilitated through a formal network of third parties, including bar and brothel owners. There is also an informal sector where women, men and children are prostituted either independently or forced by family and acquaintances. Children at risk include Haitian orphans and refugees and their children. Children exploited in the sex industry have often left home to escape violence or other forms of abuse and once on their own, become vulnerable to exploitation. In Boca Chica, many establishments that cater to tourists are owned by foreign residents residing in the country. This leads to underground tourism, where business owners recruit tourists from their country of origin through informal means like word of mouth. In these situations, child sex tourism is more likely to go undetected. The Dominican Republic has gained a reputation of being a major destination for international sex tourism. Children are trafficked to work in tourism regions around Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata and are also commonly found in Las Terrenas, Cabarete, Sosua and Boca Chica. The strategic location of Boca Chica (nearby the capital Santo Domingo and the international airport of Las Americas) attracts a large number of people; not only tourists arriving for holidays (predominantly Americans) but also business travellers and tourists in transit to other destinations.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on the sexual exploitation of children' will be implemented by ECPAT affiliate Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS). Activities will be aimed at enhanced awareness and knowledge and strive to reach populations like taxi drivers, tourists and children and youth. The tourism industry will be involved through seminars, including trainings for employees of bars, restaurants, drivers and tour guides. Law enforcement, social workers and the education sector will be educated about the problem. Youth groups will also be involved and empowered through 60 focus groups, workshops and debates. The project will follow up recommendations from the project 'Combating

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<sup>23</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Dominican Republic, ECPAT International, 2006.

Child Sex Tourism' and will strive for a national coverage. Other plans include developing a list of signatories to The Code that can be promoted to the public, encouraging local governments to integrate the protection of children in tourism into its policies and to create plans on how the tourism industry can involve communities, train police officers, border officials and labour inspectors on child protection in travel and tourism and create strategic alliances and trainings for key sectors.

### **Gambia<sup>24</sup>**

Most of the children involved in commercial sexual exploitation in the Gambia are between 14 to 17 years of age and are mainly girls. However, the number of young boys exploited through prostitution is on the rise. Almost 50 percent of the population in the Gambia lives below the poverty line, making Gambia's children extremely vulnerable to sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. There is also a culture of silence in the Gambia and speaking about sexual abuse or exploitation often brings harm or shame to the family. This culture of silence prevents children from reporting cases of sexual abuse and exploitation to their parents or guardians. This culture of silence, combined with weak law enforcement and child protection systems and policies, leads to poor protection of children from sexual exploitation. Both local and foreign men are known to exploit young girls through the exchange of money and gifts for sexual services. Often sex tourists befriend a child's family or community in order to gain access to the child. This may include building a house or repairing an existing home for the child's family or providing financial support. Senegambia is a well-known area for prostitution and with hotels now imposing stricter controls on visitors, many sex tourists prefer to buy or rent a holiday home in Kololi, Kotu, Bijilo and Kerr Sering.

For this reason the project will be implemented in the Greater Banjul Area and West Coast Region. The project's activities build on previous projects implemented by ECPAT Gambia, including 'Combating Child Sex Tourism' and will follow up on the subsequent recommendations. Activities will include awareness raising campaigns in 75 tourist establishments. Two billboards will also be created and 10 radio features on the issue child sex tourism will be broadcast. Reporting mechanisms will also be improved. ECPAT Gambia runs a fortnightly radio show at UNIQUE FM radio station. Part of the air time will be used to discuss child sex tourism and sexual exploitation. Grooming and webcam child sex tourism is also an issue that will receive attention during the project. Additionally, seminars with the tourism industry will be held. Initiatives to empower and mobilise youth will attempt to reach 100 youngsters through workshops. Three seminars will be held to enhance multi-stakeholder activities in action against the sexual exploitation of children. For example, the Taskforce Child Sex Tourism – with representatives from the Tourism Security Unit, UNICEF, CPA-ECPAT Gambia, the Department of Social Welfare, Association of Small Scale Enterprises in Tourism (ASSET), and the Gambia Hotel Association – will continue its meetings. The police will also be briefed on the Tourism Offences Act and other child-related legal instruments. Journalists will also be invited to attend training sessions in order to learn how to report on cases of child exploitation while protecting the victim's identity.

### **The Philippines<sup>25</sup>**

Child sex tourism is a serious and potentially growing problem in the Republic of the Philippines. The US Trafficking in Persons Report 2013 identifies tourists coming from Northeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, and North America to engage in the commercial sexual

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<sup>24</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Gambia, ECPAT International, 2007.

<sup>25</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children – The Philippines, ECPAT International, 2011.; TIP – 2013: Philippines.

exploitation of children. The notoriety of the Philippines as a centre for the sexual exploitation of children for several decades has now led to its role in a new form of online child sexual exploitation: adults who offer payment or other rewards to view and direct live streaming video footage of children performing sexual acts. Since there is no direct sexual contact, often parents do not see it as a problem. However, like other forms of sexual exploitation, webcam sex is very damaging for children.

It has been estimated that in Manila alone there are 1.5 million street children. Life on the streets increases the vulnerability of children to all forms of commercial sexual exploitation. A study published by the John Hopkins University in 2007 estimated the number of minors exploited in the commercial sex industry in the Philippines between 60,000 and 75,000. While the Philippines' economy is now making progress, almost a quarter of the population still lives below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day. Poverty within families is one of the factors contributing to vulnerabilities of children to commercial sexual exploitation. Media reports indicate several instances of parents or guardians who sell their own children to be sexually exploited. Family breakdown, consumerism, lack of education, unaccompanied migration, conflict, natural disasters and chronic underemployment also result in children living on the streets. Children in the Philippines are vulnerable to all forms of commercial sexual exploitation. This is further exacerbated by the complicity of law enforcement officials in human trafficking, together with corruption at all levels of government which enables traffickers to prosper and exploit children in the sex industry. The recent devastating effects of typhoon Haiyan, which will undoubtedly last for generations, is an example of how Filipino children remain vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

There are several major locations for child sex tourism in the Philippines, targeted in previous projects by ECPAT. As the Puerto Princesa Underground River on the island of Palawan was officially chosen as one of the New 7 Wonders of Nature in January 2012, the number of tourists visiting is expected to continue to increase. Therefore, this island needs to be organised to protect children against sexual exploitation through travel and tourism. Puerto Princesa was included in the previous project, 'Combating Child Sex Tourism' and ECPAT Philippines sees the need to continue the work to be able to make a lasting impact. In the proposed project Puerto Princesa will be exclusively targeted. The project will implement awareness raising campaigns, using tools such as stickers on tricycles, and leaflets in hotels, airports, restaurants and other tourist places. Furthermore, 20 seminars will be organised, with a target attendance of 360 stakeholders from the travel and tourism industry. It is envisaged that 10 companies will have shown interest in The Code. An inter-disciplinary training will be conducted for law enforcement and social workers to strengthen cooperation and coordination and to further strengthen the criminal justice system.<sup>26</sup> A focus group for 25 children will be held in which they will be made aware of their rights, and two youth led anti-child sex tourism campaigns will be conducted.

### **Thailand<sup>27</sup>**

Prostitution is technically illegal in Thailand, but sexual services are sold openly, as is the case in many countries where child sex tourism is rampant. It is estimated that 60,000 children under age 18 are exploited through prostitution. Local officials with commercial interests in prostitution sometimes protect the practice. In addition entertainment venues are frequently used as a front for prostitution and sex trafficking, such as karaoke bars, massage parlours, 'curtain' hotels and even restaurants. The most common age for children sexually exploited tends to be those

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<sup>26</sup> It may be noted that last year the police were not able to respond to the reports made by tourism personnel who were trained on child protection by ECPAT Philippines. Hotel personnel who reported the case of a Korean national with two underage girls inside a hotel room were very frustrated with the simple dismissal of the complaint.

<sup>27</sup> Global Monitoring Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children - Thailand, ECPAT International, 2011.

between the ages of 12 and 16. The majority of young Thai girls currently found in traditional prostitution (in bars, massage parlours, brothels, etc.) originate from Northern Thailand and are driven to provide sex services for purely economic reasons - the need to help their family survive. Even though Thailand enjoys relative prosperity and economic development in comparison to neighbouring countries, poverty and social inequality remain problematic, especially in rural areas in the Northeast and North. Many communities in Thailand have been left behind by development, particularly ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and the very poor. In particular, children in disadvantaged communities have missed out on the benefits of the country's progress. Due to a lack of capacity and well-trained police officers, cases involving sexual exploitation are not given high priority. A number of changes in the characteristics of child sex tourism in Thailand have also been noted in recent years. The interface point for child sex tourism seems to be shifting to the streets rather than organised brothels. Children are also often delivered directly to provide sexual services to an adult based on a pre-arrangement made between the adult and an intermediary controlling the child.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' implemented in partnership with ECPAT Thailand will include awareness campaigns reaching local communities and high risk areas. Specifically the activities will focus on the beach resort of Pattaya, one of the main destinations in Thailand for the sexual exploitation of children. Posters will be distributed to NGOs, vulnerable children and youth, shelter homes, high risk sectors (massage parlours, bars, restaurants), travel and tourism sector (hotels, travel and tour operators, travel associations, hotel associations, etc.). The campaign will aim to reach more than 10,000 people in Pattaya. Awareness raising will include education about risks and vulnerabilities to sexual exploitation of children, and the consequences of these criminal acts under Thai law. Awareness raising will also include information on identification, reporting and referral mechanisms. Promotion t-shirts and filled bags will be made for special events and visits. Special days will be used for awareness raising, such as: Anti-Trafficking Day, Children's Day and World Tourism Day. Two seminars will be held: one in Pattaya for the travel and tourism industry to raise awareness about child sex tourism; another with the Pattaya City Hall, or the Mayor's Office and related officials to secure support from local authorities in tackling this problem. The Code and brochures on child sex tourism will be widely disseminated. Recommendations will be presented for cooperation between local authorities and NGOs, enhanced reporting and referral mechanisms, enhanced cooperation to identify, report and prosecute foreign offenders. Identified gaps in the system will be addressed. The proposed project will follow up recommendations made after the project 'Combating Child Sex Tourism' The fact that sexual exploitation is not only physical exploitation but also watching nudity complicates the problem in Pattaya since many tourists come to watch. As new target groups are visiting Thailand, particularly Pattaya, materials will be made available in languages such as Russian and Chinese.

## **7.2 Violence against Girls & Young Women in Africa**

### ***In Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia***

The Defence for Girls Initiative of Defence for Children - ECPAT The Netherlands started in January 2011. This initiative is part of the Girl Power Programme (2011-2015) of the Dutch Child Rights Alliance, which aims to promote equal rights and opportunities for girls and young women in ten countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. The goal of the Defence for Girls Initiative is the elimination of violence against girls and young women, such as rape, sexual harassment, domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking, and harmful practices like female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), forced marriage and child marriage. The specific objective of the Defence for Girls Initiative is to strengthen civil society in promoting improved

implementation of the right of girls and young women to protection from all forms of violence. The target countries are Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

The programme 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will strengthen and complement the projects of our six partners as already set up under the Defence for Girls Initiative. It provides the important opportunity to expand certain existing activities and/or to develop new activities contributing to reducing violence against girls and young women. Efficiency and sustainability is gained through fitting in the additional activities in the already firmly established Defence for Girls Initiative and partner projects, and by continuing our work to strengthen the technical capacity of our six local partners.

### **Ethiopia<sup>28</sup>**

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is composed of nine regional states and two city administrations, with an estimated population of almost 94 million. Half of Ethiopia's population is composed of children below 18 years of age. Children and young people are estimated to constitute 42 percent of people living below the poverty line. One in every 17 Ethiopian children dies before reaching the age of one, while one in every 11 children does not survive to their fifth birthday. Overwhelming poverty remains the underlying cause of the violation of children's right to survival and development. Children who live in extreme poverty often experience violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination. Poverty, in combination with attitudes to gender roles, is the main cause for the high drop-out rate of girls in schools. Although a number of pieces of legislation have been enacted in Ethiopia to protect the rights of children in general, there is no single and comprehensive policy that deals with the issue of violence against children, nor does a violence free education policy exist.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by ECPAT affiliate FSCE (Forum of Sustainable Child Empowerment). Radio campaigns, seminars for the travel and tourism industry and promotion of The Code, trainings for professionals involved in child protection, involvement of Youth Groups and youth-led campaigns will contribute to enhanced awareness and knowledge. Research conducted under the supervision of ECPAT International will look at the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children. Cooperation with civil society organisations and networks will be strengthened. Medical and psychological services will be provided to child victims and children at risk, as well as life skills and vocational training to at least 40 children.

### **Ghana<sup>29</sup>**

Ghana has an estimated population of 25 million. Around 29 percent of the population lives below US\$1.25 a day. The majority of these poor are women from the politically marginalised and impoverished northern and upper regions. Approximately 51 percent of the population is below the age of 19. Poverty is a key factor in child rights abuses and neglect in Ghana. Gender inequality and discrimination are exacerbated by poverty, and the repercussions are manifold: preference for sons over daughters, limited opportunities for girls and young women in education and work, and violence, including sexual exploitation. Over recent years, governments have recognised this imbalance and have made several attempts at creating equal opportunities for both sexes, including the establishment of the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, the

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<sup>28</sup> Derived from the Girl Power programme, MFS II – application by the Child Rights Alliance, CIA – The World Factbook: Ethiopia.

<sup>29</sup> Derived from the Girl Power programme, MFS II – application by the Child Rights Alliance, CIA – The World Factbook: Ghana, UNDP Human Development Reports: Ghana.

Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVSSU) and other organisations to promote the growth and welfare of girls/women, introduction of laws against sexual and gender-based violence, and introduction of an affirmative action through which girls/young women need lower grades to enter the same course option as boys. The proportion of enrolment of girls as compared to the boys, however, declines rapidly in secondary and higher education levels. This is because the dropout rates of girls rises with number of years spent in school which is largely due to pregnancy, marriage or both and sometimes low perceived prospects of educated girls. This is particularly true in rural communities.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' will be implemented by Defence for Children International – Ghana (DCI-Ghana) in the geographic area Ashanti region, in particular Kumasi metropolis.<sup>30</sup> The project of ECPAT affiliate GNCRC (Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child) will be implemented in Accra, and the central and western regions of Ghana. DCI-Ghana and GNCRC will conduct awareness raising activities, including involving youth groups, making children and young people aware of their rights, and holding youth led campaigns. The private sector will be trained on their role in the protection of girls and young women. Also professionals in the field of child protection will be trained on children's rights and gender issues. Research will be conducted under the supervision of ECPAT International to build on the knowledge base for stronger and better informed advocacy. Multi-stakeholder meetings will be organised for a comprehensive approach and action against (sexual) violence against children, including strengthened referral systems and enhanced reporting of cases. CSO networks will be strengthened through meetings, and the enhancement of organisational policies and trainings of staff. More than 3,500 children who are victims of violence or are at risk will benefit from the partners' direct services, i.e. social-legal assistance, medical support, shelter, and life skills and vocational training.

### Liberia<sup>31</sup>

For the 14 years between 1989 and 2003, Liberia was in an almost constant state of civil war. Years of prolonged conflict and mismanagement have left Liberia one of the poorest countries in the world. GDP per capita is one of the lowest in the world and estimated at just US\$414. 83.8 percent of the population live below US\$1.25. Although the civil war ended in 2003, the state of basic service provision country-wide still remains far below pre-war levels. Girls in particular remain vulnerable as they enter adolescence, leaving them with limited socio-economic opportunities and confronting issues such early marriage, gender-based violence, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), HIV/AIDS, and teenage pregnancy. Given the very limited capacity of the government, civil society organisations (CSOs) play a major role in both supporting the Government of Liberia to deliver on its obligations to its citizens and in holding the State accountable according to national and international protocols and conventions to which it is a signatory. To overcome the challenges faced by girls and young women a Ministry of Gender and Development was established in 2001, and developed a National Gender Policy. Liberia has also adopted several laws and policies aimed at improving respect for women's rights. However, Liberia practices both civil and customary laws. Customary law continues to entrench traditions and practices that are harmful to girls and young women.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' of Defence for Children International - Liberia (DCI-Liberia) contributes to enhanced awareness and knowledge of society, children, and professionals

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<sup>30</sup> Sawaba, Adukrom, Booban, Asebi, Sepe, New Zongo, Kontompo, Akorem, Nimamock, Asokore Mampong, Kaase, Tafo, Akwatia line, Roman hill, Moosi-Zongo, Sokoban, Ashtown, Suame-kotoko, Fanti New Town, Abrepo, Ahensan.

<sup>31</sup> Derived from the Girl Power programme, MFS II – application by the Child Rights Alliance, UNDP Human Development Reports: Liberia; The World Bank: Liberia.

involved in child protection. Via schools, TV, radio, internet, billboards and different materials, awareness will be raised. Four trainings for professionals will be organised. 300 children will participate in focus groups, raising their awareness and mobilising them to call for respect for their rights. Five youth led campaigns will be held. Lobby and advocacy activities will be conducted to improve child protection. Cooperation between stakeholders will be enhanced by arranging two multi-stakeholder meetings. Referral protocols or mechanisms will be further developed to improve taking up cases. Cooperation with CSOs and networks will be strengthened through CSO meetings, and enhancing organisational policies and training to improve knowledge of staff. Social-legal, medical and psychological services to child victims and children at risk will be provided, as well as life skills and vocational training reaching a total of 600 children.

### Sierra Leone<sup>32</sup>

Sierra Leone has made significant progress since the end of its devastating 11-year civil war (1991-2002). However, it still faces considerable development challenges, remaining one of the poorest countries in the world. On the Human Development Index it ranks 177 out of 187 countries. Poverty is widespread. 53.4 percent of the population live below the poverty line. The child and maternal mortality rates are amongst the worst in the world. Public service delivery is weak. Economic growth declined to 4 percent in 2009 primarily as a result of the global economic crisis, which has curtailed financial flows to the country from trade, investment, remittances and aid. Unemployment levels are high. Youth unemployment in particular is a challenging social problem, at 60 percent amongst the highest in the West African sub-region. Sierra Leone is a State party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) but poverty, gender inequality and discriminatory cultural practices continue to undermine women and child rights.

The total population is estimated at 6 million, with 42 percent below age 15 and over 60 percent below age 35. Over half the population is female. Poor girls aged 10-17 are vulnerable because parents expect domestic and financial assistance from their daughters at this stage. The numbers of physically disabled girls and young women are high. They suffer additional discrimination. Defence for Children International - Sierra Leone (DCI-Sierra Leone) has identified three major problems: violence against girls and young women; the socio-economic position of girls and young women; and their socio-political position. These problems are pervasive and widespread across all regions, districts, chiefdoms and affect ethnic groups. Government action however, is concentrated on the Northern Province and the Eastern Province.

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' in Sierra Leone involves awareness raising activities, lobby and advocacy activities, activities to enhance cooperation and strengthen civil society networks, and providing direct services to victims of violence and children at risk. Children and their voices will be included in awareness raising campaigns, targeting their peers and the general public. In addition, awareness raising seminars will target bar and night club owners, bike riders and mining companies. Trainings will be held for professionals in the field of child protection. As a direct service, transportation assistance will be offered as there is a lack in Sierra Leone for transport bringing a victim to the police or a shelter. It is expected that 800 children will directly benefit from social-legal, medical and psychological support services, life skills and vocational training. Research on the nature and extent of violence against girls and young women will be conducted, and will support lobby and advocacy activities. The project will be implemented in Bo and Kono

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<sup>32</sup> Derived from the Girl Power programme, MFS II – application by the Child Rights Alliance; UNDP Human Development Reports – Sierra Leone; The World Bank – Sierra Leone.

districts. This will enhance the capacity of the organisation's offices to be able to respond to the many sexual and gender-based violence cases that occur in these two districts.

### **Zambia<sup>33</sup>**

In 2008, the total population of Zambia was estimated at 12.5 million, with 55percent under 18. Current life expectancy at birth is 42 years, down from 49 in 1970, with HIV/AIDS being the main cause of this decline. Almost 70percent of Zambians are classified as poor, living on less than US\$1.25 a day. Zambia is a highly patriarchal society, with women's participation in decision-making, economic activity and education severely impeded. Policy pronouncements on gender by successive governments have so far failed to translate into action, with cultural norms perpetuating inequities and inequalities. The Periodic Review on Zambia by the UN Human Rights Council of 2012 mentions that Zambia has made major steps towards enhancing protection for women and girls against gender-based violence with the enactment of the Anti Gender-Based Violence Act. Implementation of this Act has commenced with the establishment of "safety shelters" and the allocation of funds under the 2013 national budget to establish more places of safety countrywide. However, concerns were expressed over the persistence of gender-based violence. Zambia is not yet party to a number of crucial international human rights instruments, and it was advised to make stronger effort for implementation of CEDAW.

The final beneficiaries of the project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' as implemented by ECPAT affiliate CHIN (Children in Need) will be children, specifically girls, and young women who are the most vulnerable to human rights violations. Target geographical areas are Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces where there is a high incidence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. More girls are now starting school in Zambia, but they have a higher dropout rate than boys, particularly in rural areas. Child labour manifests itself through children working at market places, in fields, as carers to younger siblings. Exploitation through prostitution is increasingly providing a means for survival. Teenage pregnancies are a major issue, at a rate of 40percent of the number of girls enrolled in school per annum. In some areas there is a high incidence of child marriage as a result of the cultural practice of initiation ceremonies. The project therefore includes several awareness raising activities, reaching children and the general public in schools, colleges, churches, public transport, and marketplaces. Also the travel and tourism industry will be made aware of their important role in the protection of children against sexual exploitation. Via youth groups and workshops, children will be made aware about their rights and be given opportunities to create their own campaigns. Research will be conducted under the supervision of ECPAT International provide more informed, evidence-based lobby and advocacy activities. Stakeholders will be brought together for a comprehensive approach and action against (sexual) violence against children. CSO networks will be strengthened through meetings and building capacity in the form of support for development of robust organisational policies and trainings. At least 30 vulnerable children will benefit from life skills training.

### **7.3 Violence against Children in MENA region**

#### ***In Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority areas, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen***

The project 'Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism' in the MENA region addresses cases of children in conflict with the law, children at risk of abuse, victims of domestic violence, child victims of institutional violence, violence against the girl child (non-spousal violence, violence related to exploitation), harmful practices, and custodial violence. The target countries are Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco,

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<sup>33</sup> Derived from the Girl Power programme, MFS II – application by the Child Rights Alliance.

Palestinian National Authority areas, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. The project in the MENA region will be implemented by Defence for Children International – International Secretariat (DCI-IS) together with Defence for Children International – Palestine Section (DCI-PS). The project includes awareness raising, knowledge enhancing activities and youth participation, research and lobby, strengthening of child protection systems, strengthened cooperation between stakeholders, the strengthening of other CSOs, and the provision of social-legal support to children who are victims of violence and children at risk.

Across the MENA region, children are deprived of their basic rights and many factors prevent them from enjoying effective protection, particularly due to the outdated domestic legislative frameworks and weak enforcement of existing laws. As regards the specific area of violence against children, countries in the region lack proper child protection and juvenile justice systems that respect and ensure, for example, the rights of children in conflict with the law. As Governments are frequently unable or unwilling to provide adequate protection and fulfil their obligations, CSOs play a key role in advocating and lobbying for increased State action and directly providing and strengthening services for victims. However, civil society engagement has been widely restricted in the MENA region. CSOs/NGOs face restrictive association laws, restricted freedom of expression and opinion, negative propaganda and attacks on activists, as well as donor pressure that yields internal/external accountability issues. Moreover, there are no existing reference points in the form of child rights networks or coalitions at regional level. Thus, it is crucial that strategic regional plans and efforts are implemented to create more comprehensive mechanisms to protect children's rights. Recognising that CSOs can and should play an active role for and with children, the project specifically aims to support CSOs and children in the MENA region in their role as advocates for the rights of the child. To this end, the project seeks to build and strengthen a network of CSOs in the MENA region working in the field of child justice and child protection within the Arab World, in order to enhance the protective mechanisms with special attention for children in conflict with the law. The project will advocate and lobby for the effective development and implementation of regional and national policies, strategies and legislation in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and other international juvenile justice standards. Activities will specifically build coordination and capacities of governmental and national bodies responsible for monitoring the national implementation of the UNCRC and other legal measures on the protection of children and their rights.

The project is part of DCI's regional programme in MENA, which also aims to enhance the interaction and engagement by CSOs with the League of Arab States (LAS), and builds on experience gained and lessons learned from engagement with international mechanisms, including the African Charter. Until now, LAS has played little role with regard to important human rights situations in the Arab countries. Through the advocacy component of the regional programme, the involved CSOs (9 Defence for Children International sections in the countries Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian National Authority areas, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen) will call for a more structured Arab League's mechanisms with focus on the following:

1. To urge the Arab League to set a clear strategic Child Rights Agenda.
2. To revise the Arab Charter on Human Rights, especially in relation to child rights.
3. To reform the LAS human rights bodies in order to strengthen their protection mandate, and to give easier access for CSOs.
4. To widen its interaction and consultation with CSOs.
5. To establish an Arab Court on Human Rights.

The topics taken on as priorities for the regional programme are:

1. The gap between the national juvenile laws and legislation and the international standards.
2. The capacity of the relevant law enforcement personnel is weak and needs further development.
3. Sanctions and socio-educational and restorative measures. The focus is to promote the implementation of non-custodial sanctions and measures, in order to combat the abusive use of detention.
4. The age of criminal responsibility and the promotion of the reduction of the age range for criminal responsibility by raising the minimum age and keeping the maximum age at 18 years of age.
5. To tackle the discrepancy between traditional/religious laws and human rights as they may constitute a serious breach in the full respect of the international norms established by the CRC and other juvenile justice standards.

### **Complementarity, innovativeness, efficiency, sustainability**

Since 2011, DCI-PS has been working on the objectives mentioned above within the context of its regional programme in MENA. In December 2011, in Geneva, DCI-PS together with DCI-IS held a regional workshop in which a number of children's rights organisations from various Arab countries were invited, in particular Egypt, Jordan, Bahrain, Yemen, Tunisia, Iraq, and Libya, to create DCI sections, as well as to work together on juvenile justice issues at the regional level. In 2012, the second regional juvenile justice workshop took place in Madaba, Jordan. As a result of these efforts, more DCI sections in the Arab region were established. In June 2013, a week-long training session was conducted in Geneva for established DCI sections across the Arab World. This training was guided by a unique methodology: it was held inside UN buildings so that participants could acquire information and skills on how to use UN mechanisms and network with other organisations, both national and international in scope. Three field visits to DCI-Tunisia, DCI-Lebanon and DCI-Egypt took place in 2013.

Risks to the project involve change in government leading to change in priorities and affecting strategic choices, resistance of the beneficiaries to "best practices" in dealing with children in conflict with the law, and cultural/religious norms and taboos. These risks will be tackled by a Programme Steering Committee that brings together representatives of all targeted governmental institutions, joining of National Committees for Social Protection of Juveniles which consolidates the entire policy-making force of the national juvenile justice actors, a *situational analysis* exercise for each component of the project, engagement of partners in the drafting and implementation of the regional programme from the earliest stage onwards, and targeting and approaching community and religious leaders in an early stage to get their support and to make them aware of the different violations suffered by children.

DCI-PS is DCI's regional desk for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). DCI-PS is the largest and strongest DCI section in the MENA region, and has the appropriate capacity in terms of professional staff in both programme development and financial management; long-lasting juvenile justice experience and ongoing programmes, recognition and equipment that can help run the project effectively. DCI-IS will be providing technical support mainly for the capacity building component and building relations with the relevant UN bodies. Moreover, governments, institutions, professionals in the area of justice for children will be involved at all levels of the implementation and will be among the actors of the success of the project, being the ultimate responsible for a correct application of laws and norms that have to be in line with international

juvenile justice standards. In terms of sustainability, it is expected that the organisations that will be benefiting from this project will use knowledge gained to design a more comprehensive and sustainable project that will bring on board the remaining DCI sections in the MENA a region. All DCI sections in the region are run by nationals of the countries and are able to continue to operate for as long as they have the basic capacity, which this project aims to build and strengthen.

## **8. Global Review of Child Sex Tourism**

The massive expansion of global tourism registered since the 1970s, while contributing to the economic development of many countries, has facilitated the ease with which abusers can access children without constraint in virtually any country. The sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (popularly known as “child sex tourism” or CST) occurs all over the world and is a problem growing in scale and complexity. The rapid growth of low-cost air travel has made mid and long-haul fares more accessible, making it easier for a high number of tourists to reach emerging destinations. Furthermore, in most of the countries worldwide, tourism development schemes have not integrated socially responsible dimensions into their planning and impact assessment structures. Combined with visa-free travel and the opening up of borders and more remote regions, these factors have all contributed to leaving the most vulnerable elements of society unprotected, allowing child sex tourism to flourish. There is also growing evidence of domestic travellers exploiting children within their countries, as well as links between business travel and sexual exploitation which call for further research and informed action.

In the last decade, the exploitation of children by travelling sex offenders has been greatly facilitated by the use of the latest Internet and communications technologies, as highlighted in 2009 by ECPAT International’s research in East Asia. The Internet allows perpetrators to not only identify new destinations, but to plan their trips much more anonymously than before. The use of chat rooms and dedicated forums enables sex offenders to trace and exchange information in places where it is easier to approach children and in ways in which contacts can be more easily initiated and facilitated. Organised child sex tourism has become less common in the last decade; travellers and tourists seeking sexual contact with children are increasingly doing this independently and often with the help of unofficial or hidden networks. In light of this changing environment, it is evident that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism needs to be examined through the multiple layers of interconnected and interdependent vulnerabilities and linkages to other forms of CSEC, with a view to identifying responses that can more adequately address the emerging trends and manifestations of this crime.

As a result of these multifarious factors, sexual exploitation of children by travelling sex offenders has continued to affect traditional destinations while also expanding to new countries and regions. In Africa, for example, the development of tourism in Egypt, Kenya, the Gambia and Uganda has been accompanied by the recent arrival of travelling sex offenders. In South Asia, intra-regional child sex tourism appears to be growing, involving mainly men travelling from India and Bangladesh and new potential destinations are also emerging, especially in Nepal. In South East Asia, besides traditional destinations such as Thailand and the Philippines, Cambodia has become one the main “hot spots” for travelling sex offenders, with the Pacific Islands and Vietnam being affected to a more limited extent and Laos and Myanmar now increasingly at risk. In Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, travelling sex offenders are targeting countries in Eastern Europe and on the Black Sea (including Ukraine, Moldova and Bulgaria). In Latin America, Colombia stands as one of the most recent destinations for travelling sex offenders.

Although there are inquiries about statistics and figures for CST from the media or concerned

individuals, it is difficult to obtain accurate figures. There are many factors that make obtaining accurate data a challenge, such as the illegal and taboo nature of the activity as well as a general lack of understanding of the issue by key actors in law enforcement, government, the media and the community as a whole.

The lack of a rigorous process of data collection and analysis is further compounded by the absence of reliable research looking at the profile of travelling sex offenders, their victims, the modalities of abuse, key locations, etc. This lack of a solid evidence base has affected the quality and impact of interventions. While an increasing number of countries have adopted extra-territorial legislation, the implementation of these provisions remains generally weak and law enforcement agencies continue to be hobbled by reactive investigation policies, rather than adopting a proactive approach involving cross border cooperation and patrolling public online spaces. Likewise, efforts by the tourism industry to promote more sustainable and responsible tourism that respects children and their rights are laudable, yet still insufficient. More in-depth understanding of this complex issue, combined with coordinated actions involving all actors are required in order to address the globalised and fast-adapting ways in which perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism operate. Above all, there is an urgent need to revitalise political commitment to prevent and combat child sex tourism at all levels which is what the ECPAT programme expects to achieve in the short term.

### **ECPAT International's Task Force on Child Sex Tourism**

ECPAT International is working to establish an International Task Force against Child Sex Tourism, comprised of eminent experts from the private sector and civil society organisations. This task force will provide support in the development of a Global Study on Child Sex Tourism which will analyse emerging trends of this complex and growing problem and provide evidence-based concrete recommendations and guidance in addressing this issue. National level research conducted as part of this wider project will provide data and case studies to contribute to the Global Study. The work of the Task Force will be supported by designated staff who will be responsible for the coordination and technical support necessary for the launching of a fully operational International Task Force against CST. This staff will also liaise with the ECPAT members participating in this project for effective implementation and timely completion of the proposed activities, including the national studies.

## **9. Summary**

DCI-ECPAT NL promotes the rights of the child in The Netherlands and worldwide, investigates violations of these rights, and advocates for collective and individual interests of children whose rights are violated or abused. DCI-ECPAT NL is the Dutch representative in ECPAT International, the global network of civil society organisations (CSOs) dedicated to the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), that works to end all forms of sexual exploitation and to encourage the world community to ensure children enjoy their right to live free and secure from all forms of sexual exploitation. DCI-ECPAT NL is the Dutch chapter of Defence for Children International (DCI), worldwide active in combating Violence against Children in all settings.

The proposed programme is a multi-country/region programme aimed at reducing violence against children, with special attention for sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism. The programme's specific objectives are 1) to ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response to violence against children, including sexual exploitation and child sex tourism, in 30 target countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East, and 2) to provide evidence-based global guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

The programme's estimated total duration is 15 months, starting in April 2014.

The prevalence of violence against children including sexual exploitation of children differs per country with regard to causes, nature and extent. For example, in several programme countries, child prostitution and child sex tourism are highly prevalent. In other programme countries, girls and young women in particular are faced with violence. In countries in the Middle East, violence against children in general deserves greater attention. Therefore, in every country, or region in a country, the programme will be adjusted to the specific problems faced and the related specific needs of children.

DCI-ECPAT NL selected civil society organisation (CSO) partners in the countries mentioned in section I, which are members of either ECPAT or DCI (except for China, where ECPAT International will lead in the identification of potential partners to sustain national level activities). These CSOs work on the frontline to protect children from (sexual) violence and exploitation by providing care and social-legal support for child victims and children at risk, by cooperating with law enforcement, with private sector organisations and local communities, by awareness raising, training, as well as lobby and advocacy. A Global Study on child sex tourism will be developed to analyse emerging trends of this complex and growing violation of children's rights. The study will provide evidence-based, concrete recommendations and guidance in addressing this issue. The study will be supported by a Global Task Force against child sex tourism comprised of eminent experts from the travel and tourism industry, as well as civil society representatives. In the majority of partner countries (18) the programme will include research on sexual violence and the sexual exploitation of children. This research will provide tools for evidence based lobby and advocacy targeting governmental organisations, the private sector, and professionals working in child protection. The programme also provides the opportunity for the organisations to set up awareness campaigns and enhance knowledge and expertise, to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation including with the private sector, to strengthen civil society organisations and networks, and to provide direct services to child victims of violence and children at risk. The programme also aims to include the participation of children and/or former child victims and to have their voices expressed. By mobilising grassroots human rights defenders, including child victims, and increasing knowledge and skills, this programme will ensure that advocacy at the local, national and regional level is evidence-based, reflects the voices of civil society and crucially of children who are victims of sexual violence and exploitation.

In the identified programme countries, different actors work directly or indirectly on the protection of children against (sexual) violence, like child protection, social welfare and justice systems, and local, national and international CSOs. As the proposed programme will be implemented in a wide range of countries within a relatively short timeframe, the proposed programme will mostly complement or support existing initiatives and activities of the partner organisations.

An expert on gender equality, sexual & reproductive health and rights, operating from the office of DCI-ECPAT NL, will provide capacity support and monitor the sustainability of the programme and the projects implemented by partners. A Global Coordinator from ECPAT International, also operating from the office of DCI-ECPAT NL, will be involved in the support of groups participating in the project, for effective implementation and timely completion of various activities such as research, capacity building and advocacy events. This Coordinator takes the lead on programme design, development of effective implementation strategies and sustainable approaches, such as multi-sector partnership, to expand ECPAT International's programme against Child Sex Tourism. The Global Coordinator will also retain oversight of the global study on child sex tourism and liaison with the Global Task Force of eminent persons.

Contributing to enhanced awareness and knowledge, at the end of the programme, by 28 partners awareness campaigns will be conducted, targeting the general public, children, and

other relevant stakeholders at community, governmental and the private sector/tourism industry level. By 15 partners, seminars for the private sector/tourism industry will have been organised. By 20 partners, trainings for relevant professionals (e.g. practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health care, education) will have been given. By 15 partners, initiatives establishing, mobilising and empowering children's, youth and girls' & young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights will have been performed.

Contributing to strengthened policy advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection, by 18 partners, research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System, including the views of children will have been conducted. This will contribute to the global study on child sex tourism, providing current, localised data and case studies. By 13 partners, evidence based advocacy & lobby action to improve child protection (system) will be conducted. In the countries China, Ethiopia, and Georgia, no direct or obvious lobby activities will be performed because of governmental restrictions on NGO/CSO activities. However, activities are intended to identify appropriate methodologies for strengthening local civil society responses and partnerships.

Enhanced cooperation will be reached by 10 partners that strengthen multi-sector/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection, and child protection/referral mechanisms. For 25 partners, participation of partner organisations in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives will be strengthened.

Civil society organisations and networks will be strengthened in 18 countries by providing (technical) capacity support. 9 partners will provide victims or children at risk with direct support, such as social-legal support services; medical and psychological support services, and shelter; life skills, assets building, and vocational training.

Enhanced knowledge on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism on a global level that can guide and promote targeted action is reached through a Global study/assessment produced with action oriented recommendations for partners and stakeholders, and a Global Task Force of eminent experts from all stakeholder sectors that endorses the global study and its recommendations, initiated by the Global Coordinator of ECPAT International.

## 10. Logical Framework

<b>OVERALL OBJECTIVE</b>	To reduce violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism			
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1</b>	To ensure a greater, more effective Civil Society response to violence against children, including sexual exploitation and child sex tourism, in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East			
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2</b>	To provide evidence based global guidance to combat sexual exploitation of children in Travel and Tourism			
	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1 (result)</b>	Enhanced awareness and knowledge on violence against children, including sexual exploitation, among the public and relevant stakeholders that can guide and accelerate adequate responses  (general public, children, and other stakeholders at community, governmental and the private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising initiatives and campaigns by 30 partners reaching 7,000,000 people and children have been conducted</li> <li>- 66 seminars for the private sector (e.g. tourism industry) by 15 partners, with 1500 participants, have been organised</li> <li>- 35 trainings for relevant professionals by 21 partners, with 800 participants, have been conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports of conducted awareness raising activities and campaigns and materials developed and disseminated (numbers, what, where, when, how)</li> <li>- Reports of organised seminars for the private sector (numbers, what, where, when, how, participant list)</li> <li>- List of tourism stakeholders interested in engaging in The Code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The public is open to awareness raising material and campaigns and are willing to change attitudes and support action</li> <li>- Stakeholders from the private sector/tourism industry are interested to invest in taking up a meaningful role in the protection of children against sexual exploitation</li> <li>- Practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection,</li> </ul>

	sector/tourism industry level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 270 initiatives establishing, mobilising and empowering children's, youth and girls' &amp; young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights in 15 countries have been conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of organised trainings for professionals (numbers, what, where, when, how, participant list)</li> <li>- List of developed and used training and awareness raising material (numbers, type, use)</li> <li>- Pre and post-test on the knowledge of participants that attended the seminars and trainings</li> <li>- Report on youth initiatives and youth participation (themes, activities, results, participants)</li> </ul>	<p>social welfare, justice, health, and education are interested and willing to invest to learn about the specific needs of child victims of (sexual) violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children and youth are interested and able to participate in clubs, focus groups and other (youth-led) activities</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME 2</b> <b>(result)</b>	Strengthened evidence based advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System, and including the views of children has been conducted and published by 18 partners</li> <li>- By 15 partners, evidence based advocacy &amp; lobby action to improve child protection (system) have</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research reports, findings and recommendations</li> <li>- Number of scope of advocacy reports, position papers, memos</li> <li>- Reports of meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues (numbers, when, where, themes, aims, results)</li> <li>- Report of the opinion, views and experiences of children included in advocacy &amp;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partners have access to decision makers</li> </ul>

		been conducted, leading to at least 50 advocacy & lobby reports and position papers, and 45 meetings with (local, national, regional, international) authorities on child protection issues	lobby action (theme, opinion, views, experiences)	
<b><u>OUTCOME 3</u></b> <b>(result)</b>	Enhanced cooperation in child protection  (i.e. multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection & CSO cooperation in local, national, regional, international advocacy & lobby networks and initiatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-sector/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection is strengthened by 10 partners through 25 seminars and meetings attended by 580 participants on cooperation, and concrete steps are being taken</li> <li>- Child protection/referral mechanisms are strengthened by 10 partners through 45 protocols and covenants and 100 other initiatives</li> <li>- Participation of partner organisations in local, national, regional, international advocacy &amp; lobby networks and initiatives is strengthened by 25 partners through 250 memberships and joint</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports from the multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities/seminars that are organised (participants, diversity, what, where, when, how, etc.)</li> <li>- Developed/implemented referral protocols/covenants</li> <li>- Report of information and promotion activities on where and how to report cases</li> <li>- Outcome documents of network meetings and initiatives (participation, themes, results)</li> <li>- Updates on new network memberships (numbers, geographical coverage)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders understand the necessity of cooperation</li> <li>- Stakeholders are willing to invest in cooperation</li> <li>- Stakeholders are willing to invest in referral mechanism</li> <li>- CSOs are able to participate in other advocacy &amp; lobby networks and initiatives</li> </ul>

		efforts		
<b>OUTCOME 4</b> <b>(result)</b>	Enhanced capacity of civil society organisations and networks (at local, national, regional, international level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level are (technically) strengthened by 18 partners and 40 efforts, such as of local and national CSO/CBO child protection networks, national child rights NGO coalitions, DCI MENA region: regional desk, DCI sections, and regional strengthening of ECPAT network</li> <li>- (Technical) capacity of CSOs is strengthened through the development of 65 gender and child protection policies, and 40 HR developments such as enhancing of skills and knowledge of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of initiatives and efforts to strengthen CSO/ networks (what, where, when, how, aims, results)</li> <li>- Training and monitoring reports on (other) CSOs/CBOs</li> <li>- Organisational policies</li> <li>- Organisational audit reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific needs of CSOs and CSO networks are identified</li> <li>- Local CSOs and the project partners have the specific expertise to respond to the identified needs</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME 5</b> <b>(result)</b>	Services provided to child victims of (sexual) violence and children at risk (by partner organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social-legal support services are provided by 9 partners, reaching 3000 children</li> <li>- Medical and psychological support services, and shelter are provided by 9 partners, reaching 1250 children</li> <li>- Life skills, assets building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner reports on provided social-legal services</li> <li>- Partners reports on provided medical and psychological support services and shelter</li> <li>- Partner reports on provided life skills, assets building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children know where to find and have access to direct services</li> <li>- Direct services are available to refer identified child victims</li> <li>- Child victims or children at risk are willing to participate</li> </ul>

		and vocational training are provided by 9 partners, reaching 1600 children	and vocational training	in life skills, assets building and vocational training
<b>OUTCOME 6 (result)</b>	Enhanced knowledge on sexual exploitation of children in Travel and Tourism on a global level that can guide and promote targeted action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global study/assessment produced with action oriented recommendations for partners and stakeholders</li> <li>- Global Task Force on Child Sex Tourism endorses the global study and its recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National assessments</li> <li>- Global study</li> <li>- Task Force Meeting minutes and press release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders are willing to share knowledge and participate in discussion forums</li> </ul>

<i>Activities</i>	
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<p>1.1 Setting up and implementing awareness raising initiatives and campaigns</p> <p>1.2 Organising seminars with the tourism industry or other relevant partners from the corporate sector</p> <p>1.3 Conducting trainings for professionals (e.g. practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the areas of child protection, social welfare, justice, health care, education)</p> <p>1.4 Conducting initiatives to establish, mobilise and empower children's, youth and girls' &amp; young women's groups to express their views and stand up for their rights</p>
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<p>2.1 Conducting research on the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children including child sex tourism and/or other forms of violence against children, assessing the Child Protection System and including the views of children</p> <p>2.2 Conducting evidence based advocacy &amp; lobby action to improve child protection (system) (e.g. legislation, policies, mechanisms, resources, enforcement, accountability)</p>
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<p>3.1 Organising multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder activities for enhanced cooperation in Child Protection and involving youth as stakeholders</p> <p>3.2 Strengthening child protection/referral mechanisms</p> <p>3.3 Participating in local, national, regional, international advocacy &amp; lobby networks and initiatives</p>
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<p>4.1 Strengthening CSO networks at local, national, regional, international level</p> <p>4.2 Strengthening (technical) capacity of CSOs</p>
<b>Outcome 5</b>	<p>5.1 Providing social-legal support services</p> <p>5.2 Providing medical and psychological support services and shelter</p> <p>5.3 Providing life skills, assets building and vocational training</p>
<b>Outcome 6</b>	<p>6.1 Assessment of information on CST on national level</p> <p>6.2 Compilation of global data and information and production of global report</p> <p>6.3 Global Task Force Meetings</p>

## **11. Contact details partner organisations**

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