

# Annual Report 2018

DOWN TO ZERO ALLIANCE

**terre des hommes**   
stops child exploitation



**DEFENCE for CHILDREN**  



Picture: Mariëke van der Velde

 **Down to Zero**  
Fighting commercial sexual exploitation of children

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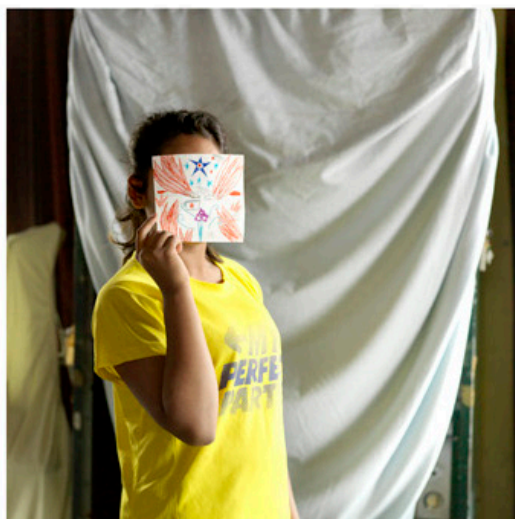
1. Mid Term Review report
2. Financial report

# Abbreviations

AGETC	Attorney General's Education and Training Centre
AIPA	Asian Inter Parliamentary Assembly
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BPFA	Beijing Platform For Action
BSF	Border Security Force
CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CONANDA	National Council on Children and Adolescents Rights (Brazil)
CONANI	National Council on Children and Adolescents Rights (Dominican Republic)
COTELCO	Colombian Hotel and Tourism Association
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTC	Counter Trafficking Committee
CVG	Community Vigilance Group
DtZ	Down to Zero
DSI	Department of Special Investigation
ECA	Child and Adolescents Statute
EJA	Education for Youngsters and Adults
Fitur	Feria Nacional de Turisme
GARA	Regional action group of Latin America
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GTEF	Global Tourism Economy Forum
HIR	Home Investigation Report
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
INDOTEL	Dominican Institute for Telecommunication
ITB	International Tourism Economy Berlin
ITDC	Indonesia Tourism Development Cooperation
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
LGU	Local Government Unit
MaPPI UI	Community watch on justice of university of Indonesia
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWECF	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
MTR	Mid Term Review
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
OCSE	Online Child Sexual Exploitation
OD	Organisational Development
PEA	Parents in Action
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PNEVSCA	National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents
RPTRA	Child-friendly open space
SAARC	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation
SAIEVAC	South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children



SCPCR	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
SRA	System of Rights Assurance
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
ToC	Theory of Change
TISPA	Thai ISP Association
TWA	Thau Webmaster Association
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council



# Summary

The Down to Zero (DtZ) alliance is a partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), led by Terre des Hommes, with Defence for Children-ECPAT, Free a Girl, ICCO Cooperation and Plan International Netherlands. The programme aims to end Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in eleven countries, by addressing the following four interrelated actors: children, community, government and the private sector. This report describes the results of the DtZ programme in the year 2018.

In **Chapter 1**, global trends and developments in CSEC in 2018 and the Mid Term Review, are discussed. The key trends and developments in 2018 were migration affecting the vulnerability of children and youth, corruption and criminal activities, natural disasters, and political destabilisation. The political climate and changes in government continue to lead to shrinking space for civil society worldwide, especially for human rights organisations. It has therefore become more difficult for civil society to express concerns, promote human rights, and hold governments accountable.

Moreover, the Mid Term Review, conducted in 2018, resulted in a positive assessment of the DtZ programme and partnership. In addition to serving as accountability towards our constituency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MTR also provided a significant learning opportunity for the DtZ alliance. With insights gained, the DtZ programme and partnership will be further strengthened in the remaining two years of the programme.

Local context and progress for all countries are detailed in **Chapter 2**. Projects in all eleven countries of the DtZ programme are on track. In most of these countries, DtZ implementing partners face a challenging political context where they are confronted with political impasses, conflicting governmental priorities, or even denial of CSEC by governments. Despite the challenging environment, partners sought out other strategies to create progress. The DtZ implementing partners synergised their strengths with each other and with other stakeholders by aligning strategies and exchanging information. They also focused on local government units, as they are sometimes less affected by the changes in political and social environment.

As confirmed by the MTR, the most progress has taken place in the Children and Community pathways. Children are more and more capable of identifying CSEC and defending themselves against it. Children report cases and seek help through existing (referral) services.

As a result of mobilization, sensitization and training among communities in all target countries, community members start discussing CSEC more openly and better protect their children from risks.

Working with law enforcement agencies and the private sector, and establishing behavioural change in these actors is complex and requires more time. With ECPAT International supporting DtZ country teams in this area, more progress is expected in 2019.

Collaboration, discussed in **Chapter 3**, is key for the success of the DtZ alliance, and happens at three key levels; within the alliance, between implementing partners and local organisations, and with MoFA. Partnership or collaboration was assessed during the MTR, and the overall conclusion was that a strong and effective partnership is in place. Some of the MTR recommendations refer to possibilities to enhance joint implementation on the ground, which will be taken on board. Partnership with MoFA is open and transparent, which was also confirmed during the MTR. The DtZ alliance will continue to invest in the relationship between the parties to ensure a continued good partnership.

The DtZ alliance is also positive regarding the partnerships with the Dutch embassies. The level of engagement depends on the role of Embassies and the local capacity. At a minimum, they keep each other informed, but they often assist each other with contacts and, in some countries, embassies have supported aspects of our activities. Some examples also exist of significant collaboration, such as in Thailand, where the Dutch police liaison officer was involved in the training of law enforcement agencies conducted by DtZ.

In 2018 considerable progress was made in defining, agreeing and starting the implementation of the communication strategy. What this entails is briefly explained in **Chapter 4**, where the progress made in profiling the alliance and the programme in 2018 is also outlined.

The role of gender in DtZ is examined in **Chapter 5**. Although the DtZ alliance acknowledges the importance of a gender perspective in the programme - as gender is an important driver of CSEC - it was not clear how consistent

gender was mainstreamed throughout the programme in all its interventions. The MTR emphasised the need to increase efforts to implement the gender framework that was developed in 2017. As a consequence, the DtZ alliance implements a gender approach as part of all its planning, monitoring and evaluation processes as of mid-2018.

Learning is discussed in **Chapter 6**, and is an integral part of the DtZ programme. Learning takes place at different levels: from exchange of information, to adopting each other's best practices, to jointly finding new solutions to recurring or new dilemmas. Tangible outcomes were achieved at the global level on Child Empowerment and the Private Sector. The regional meetings in 2018 were entirely designed to facilitate reflection and learning, not only as input for the review but also to enrich the DtZ programme in Asia and Latin America.

**Chapter 7** describes the results of capacity development efforts undertaken by the DtZ alliance with its local partner organisations. Overall, partners score very high on the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT), although some minor improvements could be made on financial management and PME. Capacity development plans were drafted and will be implemented in 2019. In 2020 the PCAT will again be conducted with all local implementing partners in order to assess final capacity.

Opportunities and challenges resulting from the work in 2018 for DtZ are considered in **Chapter 8**. The midterm review provided an opportunity to reflect on the progress of the programme and resulted in very useful recommendations to enhance the programme's effectiveness and relevance. One concrete example is the suggestion to enhance joint implementation and synergy in countries, while another suggests to explore how to make better use of the learning platform in enhancing expertise and knowledge exchange within the

- o alliance. This has been taken up by the appointment of a DtZ learning coordinator, with responsibility for the enhancement of cross country and regional learning in the alliance and the improved use of the
- o virtual learning platform.

A challenge raised by several partners is the time-consuming nature of engaging with the private sector.

However, by learning from other alliance members, and with support from ECPAT International, additional guidelines for effective engagement with the private sector were created. Addressing the challenges of organising adequate vocational training was a key focus in 2018.

In the last chapter, **Chapter 9** on finance, the actual expenditures versus the 2018 budget, are explained. Overall, the DtZ programme is operating on budget with very small under or over expenditures in specific areas.

# Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter introduces the annual report 2018 by describing global trends and developments regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in 2018. Furthermore, the main findings from the 2018 Mid Term Review (MTR) are outlined.

## 1.1 GLOBAL TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE DTZ PROGRAMME

In 2018 there were several key global trends and developments: migration affecting the vulnerability of children and youth, natural disasters and political instability, shrinking civil space, and corruption and criminal activities. These global developments are risks for the programme and are mitigated in the programme implementation approach.

### **Migration:**

The negative impacts of migration have increased the vulnerability of children to abuse and exploitation. There is more migration (in addition to regular migration) taking place in country, from the countryside to the cities, as well as to neighbouring countries. This movement of people is caused by the belief that there are more and better opportunities for education and work in cities and abroad, and often because these opportunities simply do not exist in the migrant's place of origin. Whether regular or irregular, this migration affects two groups of children, namely those left behind by migrant workers, and child migrants who have moved to other countries. The former group is at risk of abuse as they seek livelihoods in poor economic situations, while the latter group are often abused in detention centres or pushed into illegal activities while working. Migrant children are often without family support and do not speak the language of the host country, which – in combination with the absence of child-specific or child-friendly migration services – makes them more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Increasing and poorly-managed migration has intensified this problem in DtZ programme countries such as Thailand, India, Bangladesh (migration from Myanmar), Colombia, Peru and Brazil (migration from Venezuela).

### **Natural disasters and political destabilisation:**

Similarly, children are poorly protected in the aftermath of extreme weather events and armed conflicts. Such events prompt a temporary breakdown of the norms that protect the weak, which can lead to sexual violence. In desperate circumstances, and to fulfil their basic needs or protect themselves from harm, women and children are forced to flee or engage in damaging forms of livelihood such as CSEC. Recent events and developments exhibit a trend of deteriorating contextual conditions in the countries where the DtZ programme works. Global warming is increasingly causing extreme weather disasters that affect all Asian countries in the programme. In July 2018, the Indonesia programme was affected by an earthquake in Lombok, while a part of the Philippines programme was temporarily forcibly closed due to a six-month period of restoration of the island of Boracay, announced by order of the country's president. At the same time, political destabilisation is clearly observed in Nicaragua and Brazil, and there are fears of similar upheaval during the upcoming elections in Bolivia in October 2019.

### **Shrinking civil space:**

In many programme countries, partner NGOs are being deliberately weakened by policies and practices introduced by authorities. According to CIVICUS, seven of the DtZ countries are classified as 'Obstructed', which means that civic space is heavily contested by power holders, who impose a combination of legal and practical constraints on the full enjoyment of fundamental rights. Four other DtZ countries are classified as 'Repressed', which means that civic space is significantly constrained. This affects the legitimacy, capacity and resources of NGOs to fight CSEC. One such example is the continuous negative attitude of the Nicaraguan government towards NGOs, which has led many NGOs to close down or minimise their work, including work with children. Another example is the hindered access to public platforms for NGOs working on children rights in post-impeachment Brazil.



**Corruption and organized crime:**

The DtZ programme's immediate environment remains strongly affected by the vicious bond between brothel owners, human traffickers and law enforcement. Corruptive practices and protracted processes in judiciary systems in many of the programme countries either prolong or entirely inhibit the prosecution of perpetrators of CSEC. Although the DtZ programme partners have long worked within the limitations that these practices create, their safety is becoming an increasing concern.

**1.2 MID TERM REVIEW**

The DtZ alliance has established an evaluation agenda consisting of a Baseline study, Mid Term Review and End Term Evaluation. All three studies have been outsourced to MDF. In coordination with MDF, the methodology for the Baseline study, Mid term Review (MTR) and End Term Evaluation are aligned in order to safeguard consistency of approach and comparability of findings.

The objectives of the MTR conducted in 2018 were the following:

- a. To assess the extent to which the DtZ programme has been relevant and sustainable by assessing how the ToC responds to programme context;
- b. To assess the effectiveness of the DtZ programme; and
- c. To assess partnership and coherence with other SRHR initiatives in programme countries.

The MTR resulted in a positive assessment of the DtZ programme and partnership. While the MTR serves as accountability towards our constituency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it mainly provided a significant learning opportunity for the DtZ alliance. With new insights gained from the MTR, the DtZ programme and partnership will be further strengthened in the remaining two years of the programme. The full report is attached as Annex 1.

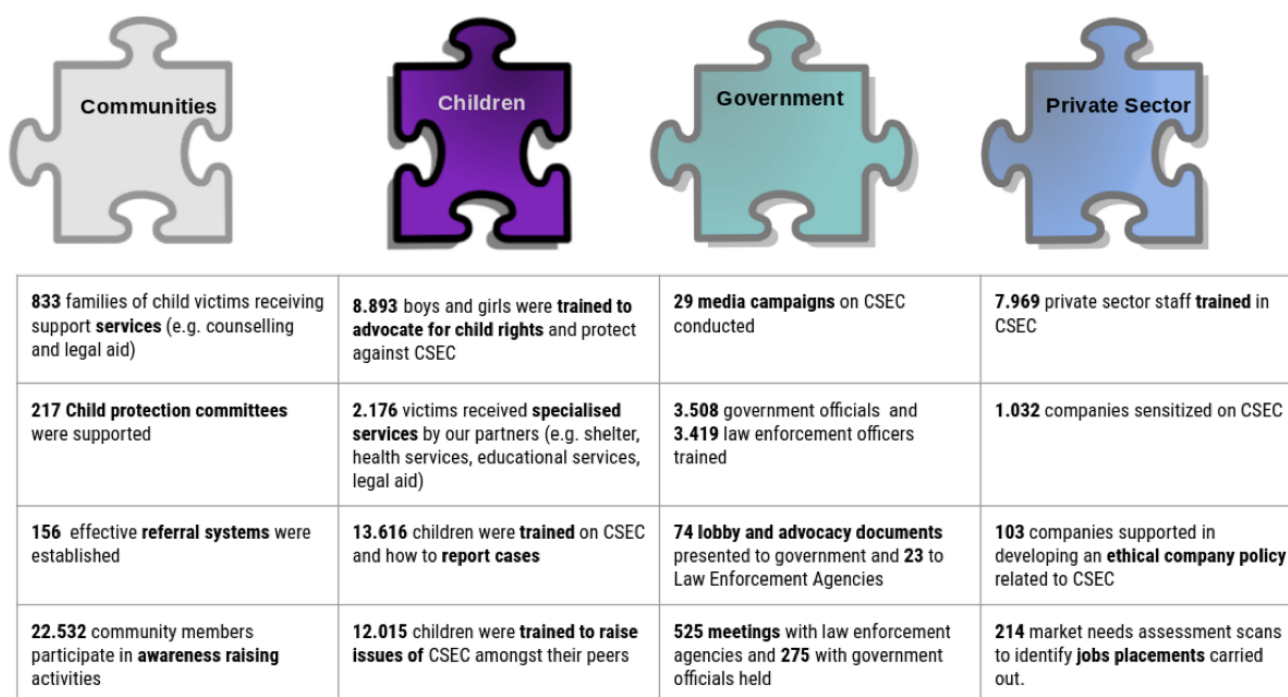




## Chapter 2: Progress of the DtZ programme

This chapter describes the progress at outcome level and provides a summary of the contribution of DtZ interventions. For each theory of change (ToC), the most important changes in the context of 2018 are mentioned, followed by the most striking behavioural changes of the four actors addressed in the DtZ programme: children, communities, government and private sector representatives. Each geographical section ends with a conclusion of the overall progress of the country programme. The IATI report contains more detailed information about the outputs per actor.

Before going into the details of the country progress, the following figure demonstrates the progress on output level of the global DtZ programme.



### 2.1 LATIN AMERICA (COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, PERU AND BOLIVIA)

#### 2.1.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society

##### Colombia

Cooperation between the State and civil society organizations for the promotion of children's rights is well established, and several local governments promote spaces for inter-institutional coordination. Recently, a joint piece of work was conducted on the prevention and eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, as part of the Childhood and Adolescence Policy. However, migration from Venezuela dramatically increased in 2018, characterised by conditions of illegality, exposure to assaults, rapes, abuses by the control authorities or armed groups still operating in the region. In this context, several children travel accompanied by their Venezuelan neighbors and when they arrive in Colombia they are abandoned, left in temporary shelters or with relatives. As a result, many of them suffer sexual exploitation in the places where they sleep, and the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases is very high for both women and girls victims. The local government does not have specific programmes to prevent or mitigate risks, the health system is overloaded, and the security agencies are overwhelmed by the magnitude and diversity of crimes. The Renacer Foundation maintains its presence in the civic space that brings together companies, United Nations organizations and state entities, to strengthen capacities, provide technical advice on human trafficking to the District Plan, and promote the design of joint strategic plans.

### *Nicaragua*

At the level of regulations, public policy or collaboration with the State, there is no progress in the space for NGOs working to prevent CSEC, despite the fact that Nicaragua has (previously) shown progress in policies and laws on the topic. Since April 2018, the country is immersed in a serious socio-political crisis, characterised by social protests, government repression, and many fatalities, injuries and detentions of those accused of terrorism and participation in an attempted coup. This environment has led to the de-prioritization of CSEC. However, progress is reported in the coordination with government agencies at local level. The Public Ministry expressed its intention to provide psychological and legal support to victims of sexual abuse. Coordination with the Ministry of Health to train health personnel on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is taking place. The technical advice is provided by the Local Single Court and the Public Ombudsman's Office to the Community Protection Committee. Political leaders are willing to be involved in the educational activities of the DtZ programme that raise the awareness on the risks of CSEC in schools.

### *Peru*

In 2018, there was a change of the President of the Republic due to corruption scandals that also implicated the Public Prosecutor's Office. This led to the restructuring of the National Council of Magistrates. In the regional and municipal elections, gender inequality in politics was evident as the electoral quota of 30% of elected female authorities was not met. A confrontation between the Ministry of Education and the Parents in Action (PEA) group is ongoing, with parents rejecting the integration of the Gender Equality Approach in the National Educational Curriculum. Despite this context, significant progress has been made in approving legislation: Bill No. 1536 that addresses sexual exploitation with a commercial perspective; Modifications to Law No. 30838 for the prevention and punishment of crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity; Legislative Decree No. 1410 approving the a mandatory Code of Conduct for tourism service providers, within the framework of Law No. 30802 that establishes conditions for the entry of children and adolescents into lodging establishments.

### *Bolivia*

Socio-cultural perceptions of gender roles still persist in Bolivian society. This results in CSEC remain invisible at the state policies. However, it should be noted that in 2018, a closer coordination was achieved with the sub-national governmental institutions, with significant changes in the application and design of local regulations, and the adaptation of departmental and municipal plans. The coordination with the central government can be seen in the development of two consultancies in coordination with the Chamber of Deputies on the regulatory adjustment of legal gaps in the protection, prevention and prosecution of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents crimes. The inclusion of the gender approach in the Human Trafficking Law is considered, as it presently takes a punitive approach. Including the gender approach in the regulation would involve providing differentiated and specialised care for boys, girls and adolescents. This will be closely monitored by the DtZ alliance.

## **2.1.2 Progress per actor**

### *Children*

Bolivia: In 2018 there was a significant achievement both in the number of children who are capable of defending themselves from CSEC - in 7 municipalities 3.561 adolescents (1.624 boys and 1.937 girls) have been reached - and in working with leaders that promote the Municipal Committees for Children and Adolescents in 4 municipalities (54% are girls). The work of supporting victims is evident, with 149 victims supported either in the socio-educational space where they receive food, access to health and non - formal education services, or in transitory shelters, where they obtain concrete results of scholar reinsertion, technical training and empowerment.

Peru: The capacities of children and adolescents have been strengthened in order to identify situations of sexual exploitation in three regions, integrating a gender analysis that contributes to CSEC through raising awareness workshops. This work has been done with 572 adolescents leaders (142 boys and 430 girls).

Colombia: Youth were in charge of raising awareness among their peers on the identification of CSEC, the reporting processes, and the risks in online contexts in Bogotá and La Guajira. The process raised the awareness of 2826 adolescents. Youth groups used music (vallenato) and theater as a dissemination strategy, reinforcing body expression and communication skills.

Nicaragua: Victims of sexual violence made progress in their emotional recovery, and in their knowledge and skills to identify, recognise and prevent CSEC situations. A network of 200 children and adolescents was consolidated to carry out advocacy with key actors. The socio-educational processes incorporated gender approaches, promoting the recognition that crime also affects boys and male adolescents. This fact remains invisible, which is why the role of boys in the process is so valuable.

### ***Communities***

In Bolivia three local community councils were formed (composed of entrepreneurs, neighborhood associations, parents associations, and boys, girls and adolescents). They met with municipal authorities to report CSEC risk situations and organised events within their communities to prevent CSEC, reaching a total of 988 community members (307 male and 681 female). Legal and social support was provided to victims' families and the participation of the Missing Persons Association was promoted within the Departmental Council Against Human Trafficking as a mechanism for ensuring social control of the relevant policies.

In Peru, 4 CSEC prevention committees were integrated by members of the educational community, in addition to the 3 already supported in 2017. The strengthened committees developed actions both inside and outside schools on the detection and reporting of cases, and reached out to sensitize 2593 members of the community. In Loreto a reported case was referred to the relevant authorities, yet the work to strengthen the established reference systems remains a challenge.

In Colombia, work was done with indigenous Wayuu women and male leaders from Puerto Chentico to ensure a protective environment, given the impact of tourism in the area. Given the high risk of CSEC, activities were undertaken with the identified migrant population. Both populations were composed of 520 members of the community (157 male and 363 female). The work was done with the La Candelaria Social Board for the certification as a sustainable tourism area, which allowed institutional, community, business and educational strengthening against CSEC.

Nicaragua: The community protection committees in 5 communities of San Rafael del Sur put into practice a system for the referral of CSEC cases to the relevant authorities. The CSEC prevention workshops held in and for the community, allowed the communities to debate the issue, promote behavioral changes in families, and reflect on the role and the accountability of religious pastors, community leaders, mothers and fathers in CSEC prevention. The process raised the awareness of 691 members of the community (242 male and 449 female).

### ***Government***

Bolivia: Authorities from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Government, Police, Ombudsman, Social Management Services and Human Trafficking Councils were trained, training a total of 1605 government and officers from the law enforcement agencies (LEA). One of the best practices is demonstrating that the municipalities of La Paz and Santa Cruz implement community mechanisms for the identification of CSEC cases. This involves, amongst other things, working in the communities, and giving legal, social and/or psychological support. It was coordinated with the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to initiate a preliminary bill amending the "Comprehensive Law against Trafficking and Trafficking in Persons".

Peru: Work was carried out with authorities from the Supranational Prosecutor's Office on Organized Crime and the Special Prosecutor's Office for Human Trafficking at local and national levels. In this process, 465 government and LEA officials were trained. DtZ staff in Peru actively participated in the sub-commission of the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (2012 - 2021), in the actions of the Triple Frontier (Brazil, Colombia and Peru), in the District Committee for the Prevention of Violence against Women, Family and Sexual Violence (Carabayllo - Lima) and in the Multi sector Committee for the rights of children and adolescents.

Colombia: At national and local levels work was done with the Ministry of the Internal affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General's Office, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and other local bodies on the design of an evaluation, training and joint strategic plans. In the process, 980 government and LEA officials were trained. With the Prosecutor's Office, work was done on the campaign "That is a Story" at El Dorado International Airport. Collaboration also took place in the promotion of the 'Call to Action' document, a product of the International Summit of Children.



Nicaragua: Interventions with the government involved the training of 77 government officials, however, there has been no progress towards the realisation of the programme 2020 final outcomes, which refers to CSEC becoming a priority in the public agendas. There is no interest at this time to develop a new action plan to address this issue, yet efforts are continuing to promote a local plan of action against CSEC.

#### *Private sector*

Bolivia: 42 companies and 320 staff members from the tourism and transportation sector were reached in two municipalities with the support of local governments, linking key actors such as the Tourism Police and Road Police. As a result of this process, three companies signed the codes of ethics and conduct, despite the absence of specific national regulations.

Peru: 23 new companies and 1040 staff members were supported in the development of an ethics policy and codes of conduct. The Marriott Hotel will involve its main transport provider in the CSEC training. AMAK Lodge, with support from DtZ partner CHS, trained members of its surrounding community. A support tool has been developed: a flow diagram directing guests to the reception area, so that guests accompanied by minors are registered.

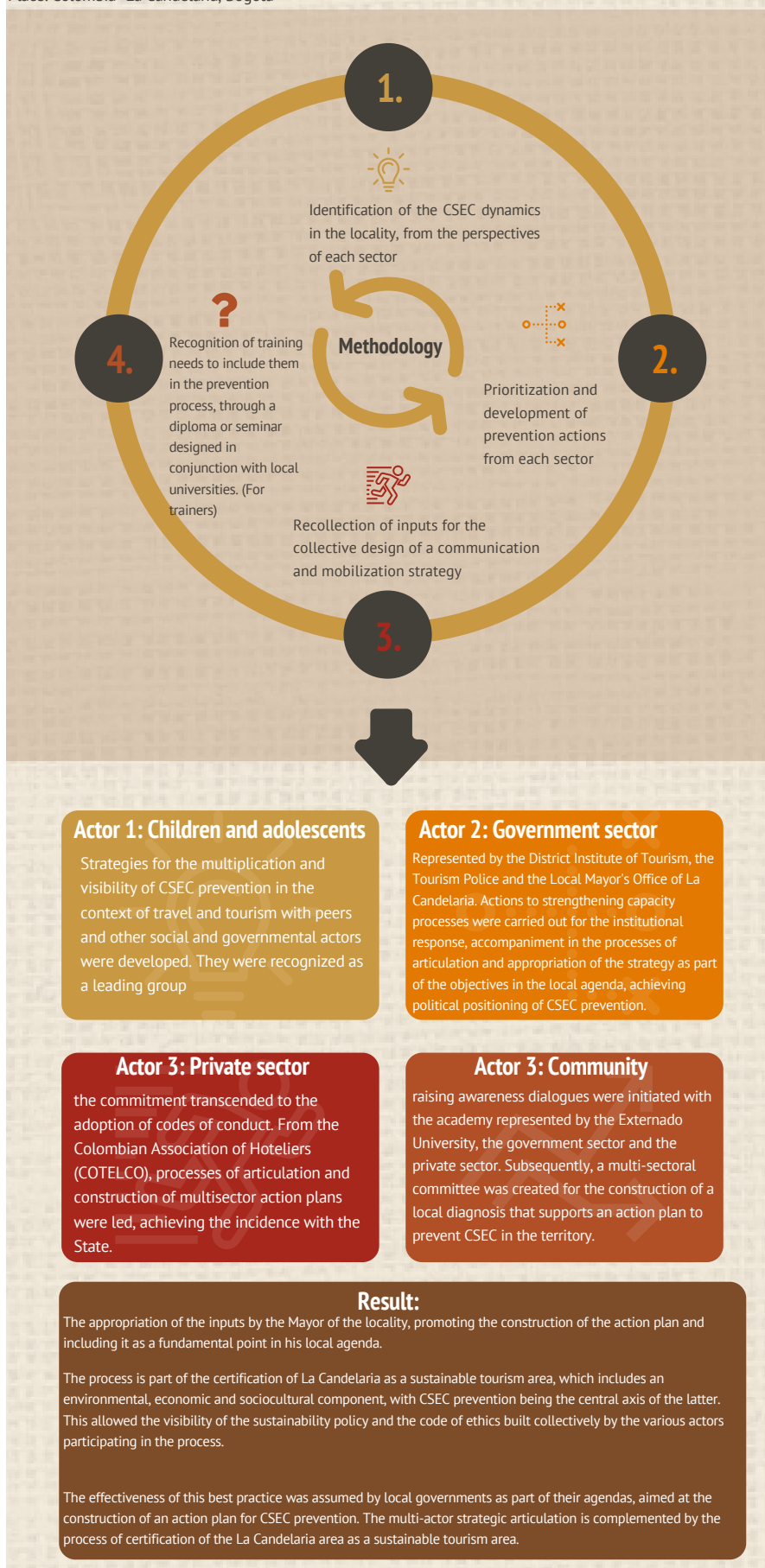
Colombia: A process was initiated with Avianca Airline on the protection of children and adolescents. A total of approximately 20.000 employees were trained. The Code was promoted and training was provided to 26 hotels and 5 restaurants. The multistakeholder approach made it possible to reach the four main coal extraction companies, two of which are committed to financing the design of a strategy to generate protective environments. A partnership with COTELCO (Colombian Hostel and Tourism Association) and two universities is ongoing to continue the raising awareness process in the Tourism Schools.

Nicaragua: Knowledge and awareness on CSEC was promoted in three private companies in the intervention areas. The staff of these companies was trained (68 staff members in total) and they now replicate this in their work and family environment. One of the sensitised companies is a fishing cooperative, and there was a high level of impact due to the community ownership.

# Good Practice - Colombia

Construction of protective environment for the advocacy of children victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the context of travel and tourism.

Place: Colombia- La Candelaria, Bogotá



### **2.1.3 Conclusions**

Progress in the Latin America DtZ programme is overall very promising and exceeding expectations. The most advancement is in the children's pathway, where we are seeing enhanced empowerment of children. They show awareness on CSEC, inform their peers, and advocate towards decision makers. For Communities and Government the awareness raising and enhanced knowledge created in the first two years of the programme, is now starting to pay off, with community members and governments taking responsibility in safeguarding child rights. Private sector stakeholders are now starting to show more awareness and commitment to child rights issues in general in the Latin America region.

## **2.2 BRAZIL**

### **2.2.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

The current political context in Brazil is one of crisis. Due to the impeachment of the President and elections and installment of the new president, several bills and policies related to the rights of children have been cancelled. National government actions linked to countering CSEC were profoundly weakened, both in terms of concrete actions and budget availability, not only at national, but also at state and county level. The DtZ alliance encounters challenges in lobby and advocacy efforts with the government at all levels, as the government is hesitant to provide a platform for civil society organisations. In addition, the crisis in Venezuela has severely impacted the country, due to the large number of immigrants and subsequent unrest. This has resulted in significant and immeasurable impacts on sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and adolescents. Xenophobia, unrest and violence in border communities are some of the main issues currently being experienced in the country.

The space of civil society is under continuous pressure in Brazil. Violence against human rights and human rights defenders is increasing. Excessive use of force at demonstrations is being deployed. At the same time, the state is reducing human rights protections. In the past years, about 65-70 human rights defenders have been killed each year. They are killed defending land rights and the rights of indigenous peoples and afro descendants, and we are increasingly seeing attacks in urban areas on those defending LGBTQI-rights, sex workers, black youth, community leaders, community workers in favelas, as well as students. Female (black) human rights defenders and LGBTQI defenders are most vulnerable to all sorts of (sexual) violence.

The socio-political context in Brazil with regards to gender equality can be considered a threat to society, and to the position of women in particular. For example, wages for females in Brazil are 20% less than men in comparable jobs, and the majority of women struggle to find permanent jobs. With the new government, the situation of women and the LGBTQI movement has worsened: an increase of femicide and homophobia has been reported throughout the country. This has a negative impact on the ability of women to access public services, healthcare, employment and income. Therefore, it is increasingly important to address gender equality issues and to follow-up on important achievements, such as the Maria da Penha Law no.11.340 of August 7th, 2006, to address cases of violence against women.

### **2.2.2 Progress per actor**

#### **Children**

Currently, the Down to Zero programme has 19 youth groups distributed in the 5 municipalities covered by the programme: Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Itaparica and Vera Cruz Islands. A total of 344 young participants are being trained to mobilise youth in their communities. Among the many actions carried out in 2018, we can highlight the main campaigns, such as the "Cultural Faça Bonito" Festival and the Fight Against Child Labor Day on June 12th. On the Fight Against Child Labor Day, awareness-raising workshops were held on child labor in municipal schools, and events took place in July to mark the Anniversary of ECA, the Brazilian Child and Adolescent's Statute, to reinforce the importance of fighting against violations and guaranteeing their rights.

As a result of these trainings and awareness raising sessions, children and youngsters are increasingly taking on the role of mobiliser and agent of change. For example, 212 youth planned 15 activities - discussion wheels, debates, seminars and theatrical presentations - in the cities of Salvador, Camaçari and Mata de São João between October 2017 and June 2018.



### *Communities*

Strengthening families and communities is imperative when it comes to addressing violence issues. The DtZ programme has invested in providing welcoming spaces for dialogue and training, so that families and communities can deal with this issue in an open, safe, and judgement-free way. The DtZ Program has continued its mobilisation, sensitisation and community training actions focused on family groups and inter-generational rounds of conversation. In total, 1,947 community members participated in awareness raising sessions. It is important to highlight the mobilisation actions related to the “16 Days of Activism against Violence Against Women”, carried out by EJA students (EJA: Educação de Jovens e Adultos - Youth and Adult Education) in 7 State Public Schools. Issues related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) were addressed, and activities and services provided by the School Clinics have further contributed to the open reception of children, adolescents and families victims of CSEC. Such efforts highlight the importance of a well-developed mobilisation, awareness raising and community strengthening strategy. DtZ has managed to establish a closer dialogue with universities, communities and governments, in order to collectively achieve the implementation of this work under a public policy form.

### *Government*

The partnership established with several governmental institutes, has yielded good results, such as the Carnival Campaigns, known as “Fique de Olho! Denuncie a Exploração Sexual e o Trabalho Infantil” and “Chega De Assédio”, where the DtZ Program provides technical support to the Public Prosecution, Municipal Secretariats and Guardianship Council on the collection and treatment of the data collected during Carnival. In total 11 media campaigns were conducted. The DtZ programme also provided technical support to the training and curriculum design process, which is set to be included in State Schools curriculum and in the Municipal Plan for Public Policies for Girls in Salvador – which was signed by the DtZ Program in partnership with UNICEF and the Public Prosecution. Such plans aim to guide government actions towards reducing the clear inequalities faced by girls when it comes to accessing their fundamental rights, such as security, education, health and others. At the national level, the DtZ alliance was able to focus on the government to build an inter-ministerial ordinance involving the Ministry of Tourism and Human Rights, to implement the National Code to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.

The DtZ programme in Brazil also made progress in monitoring the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents. This was carried out within the scope of the intersectoral commission and approved in CONANDA, together with a revision plan of the PNEVSCA. Brazil presented for the first time a report on its implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Sale of Children, Child prostitution and Child Pornography, which sets the precedent for a parallel report.

In addition to all of the work developed within the Campaigns, the DtZ programme also intends to take forward plans related to the signing of cooperation agreements, contributions to the implementation of laws to guarantee rights of children and adolescents, and training and capacity building sessions focused on government bodies and public security agents who compose the System of Rights Assurance (SRA). An interesting example includes the signing of an MOU with the military police to train the police force and recruits on children’s rights. These trainings, which total 200 hours, are a fixed part of the recruits training curriculum since last year.

### *Private sector*

Regarding trade, activities took place to train companies, such as Grou Turismo, Concessionária de Pedágio Litoral Norte and some components of the Association named “Baianas de Acarajé” on the theme of Exploration and Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents. In total 300 private sector staff were trained under the DtZ programme in 2018. In addition, DtZ partners distributed thematic material related to CSEC in partnership with toll concessionaires named “Bahia e Litoral Norte”, as well as in partnership with UBER, aimed at raising awareness among users and drivers regarding sexual violence. It is also important to mention that, as a result of its Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation in summer 2018, Grou Turismo, a strong programme partner, won the “Neide Castanha” Prize in the category ‘Protagonism of Children and Adolescents’.

### **2.2.3 Conclusions**

The identified results in 2018 reflect the strengths of the DtZ programme in working on CSEC, based on a gender-sensitive approach, which is a theme of all DtZ actions. It is observed that children in Brazil are more aware of CSEC and where they can access services in case of need. In several occasions children conducted peer education. communities are also becoming more aware of CSEC and their role in protecting children.

Government officials are trained and, as a result, start demonstrating their capacity to effectively address CSEC, by improving policies and plan of actions. Involvement and commitment of the private sector in addressing CSEC is also slowly increasing.

## 2.3 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### **2.3.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

The context to conduct work on CSEC was more favourable in 2018, in comparison with earlier years, as there is currently a project financed by the We Protect Fund, and by PLAN and UNICEF, along with the General Attorney Office, CONANI, the Ministry of Education, the Dominican Institution for Telecommunications (INDOTEL) and the Ministry of the Presidency. The project aims to prevent and respond to online sexual exploitations of children. This initiative represents an opportunity to identify synergies with Down to Zero (i.e. share information and generate more evidence to be used to influence the government sector to effectively implement laws and public policies in the area of child protection and CSEC in particular).

The system of identifying, responding and referring CSEC victims has many opportunities for improvement. The protection system is currently weak, both in terms of infrastructure and the lack of technical personnel trained to address the issue, including from a gender perspective.

As for communities, gender relations are dominated by a patriarchal culture, where girls and women are seen as sexual objects, mothers and wives. Children, especially girls, are raised in a violent environment, where emotional, physical and sexual abuse are normalised. There is a strong link between early unions, sexual abuse and teenage pregnancy. Pregnant teens are more likely to be in a union (65%). In addition, one in five teenagers is currently married or together with a man 10 years older. Furthermore, many child unions are arranged by parents in a context of sale of children in exchange for money or goods.

### **2.3.2 Progress per actor**

#### *Children*

In 2018 we worked with 1,766 girls and 1,276 boys, totaling 3,042 children. Of those, 158 children (69 boys and 89 girls) were trained as peer educators to raise issues of CSEC among their peers. The trained peer educators organised activities in their communities to sensitise adults, and received support from parents and community leaders. The rest of the children were trained on CSEC prevention, how to report cases, and to advocate for children's rights.

Here we can highlight the support received by the school staff in the target communities, who promoted participation in activities with children and parents. This has a positive impact also on community child protection strengthening. This collaboration allowed DtZ to achieve greater impact than originally planned.

Regarding psychological assistance to children victims or children at risk of sexual exploitation, we can say that although we implemented the activities as expected, the inefficiency of the child protection system limited the responses to the cases (e.g. lack of specialists, lack of services and structures). In addition, we have trained school teachers and psychologists to identify victims or children at risk, in order to act in a timely way, and report to corresponding authorities. We need to continue strengthening children's capacity to participate in community structures for combating CSEC, and promote their active role in demanding protection services.

#### *Communities*

Most communities have predefined structures and possess a fair level of awareness on the risks of CSEC. In 2018, the DtZ consortium in Dominican Republic provided technical support to 41 community based child protection mechanisms, and sensitised them about the referral system in 22 communities. We reached a total of 1,648 community members in awareness activities (787 men, 861 women) including representatives of the informal private sector (owners of little shops, bars, moto taxi drivers, etc).

Furthermore, 199 families were offered counselling services and, in parallel with the awareness activities, more parents/tutors of victims or children at risk of CSE assisted and followed up on the counselling services, showing an interest in safeguarding their families. In 2019, we still need to reinforce the link between community based organisations (protection committees, etc) and the protection system for effective referral, attention and response to children at risk of victims of CSEC.

### *Government*

Activities in this pathway were related to strengthening the local decentralised offices of the child protection system. 460 government officials and 186 LEA officials were trained on CSEC in 26 meetings. Although contacts have been made with all local institutions from the municipal/provincial directory (i.e. the institutions responsible for implementing the national code for child protection), we cannot claim to have fully accomplished governmental inter-sectoral coordination on CSEC. There is still some strengthening needed at the inter sectoral level, and there is still a lack of resources at local levels (both technical and infrastructure) to assure child protection related to commercial sexual exploitation. Under the interinstitutional agreement with the International Justice Mission, we held some preparatory meetings to plan joint actions on training actors in the justice system to better receive, typify, investigate and protect victims in cases of child sexual exploitation.

### *Private sector*

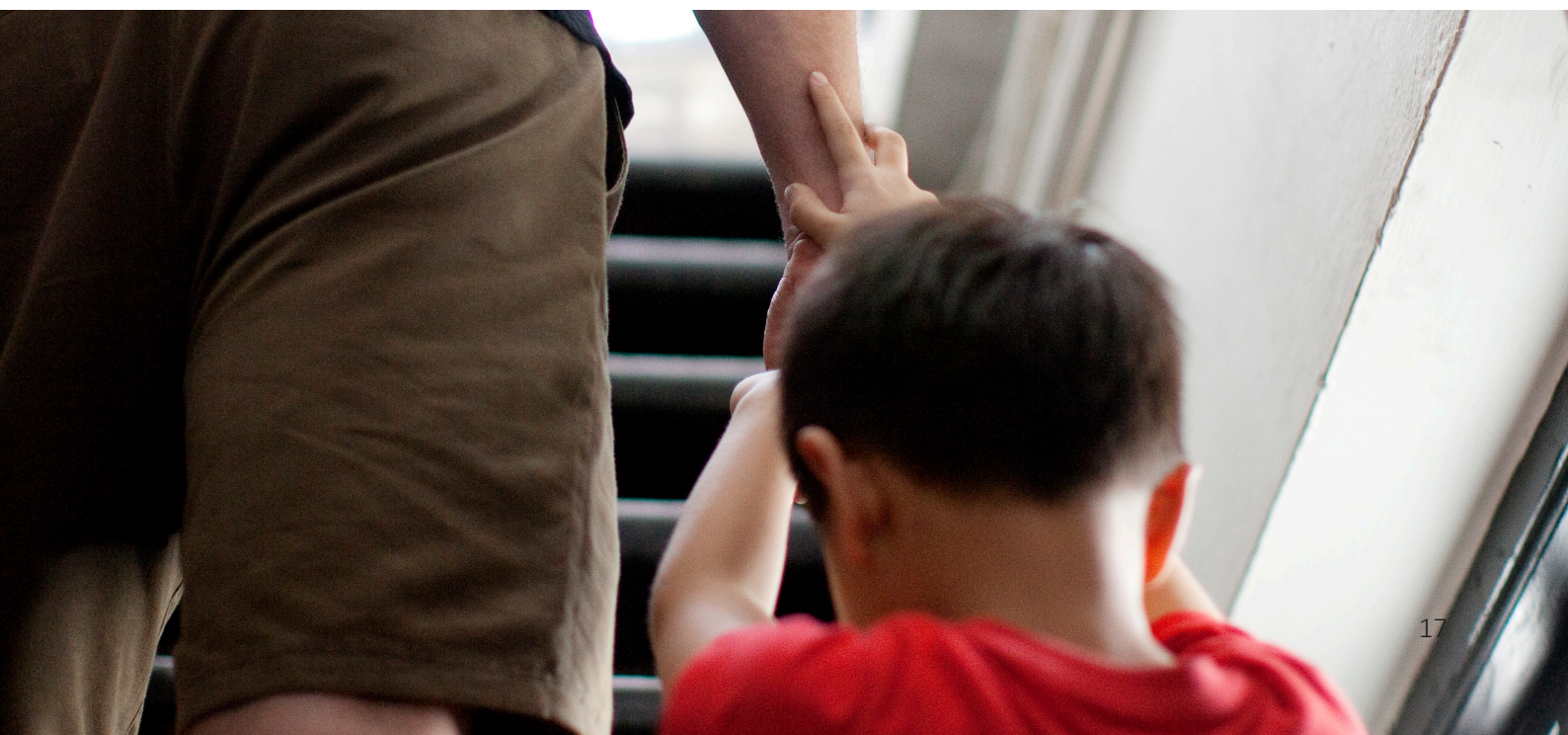
As for the Private sector pathway, we are ahead of track in getting tourism related companies to sign and commit to the international Code of Conduct. In 2018 the Productive and Touristic Cluster of Barahona signed the Code of Conduct, which is the entry window to reach an important number of members of this cluster, including hotels, small transportation companies, and taxi associations.

Managers of hotels in Puerto Plata identified vulnerable situations in the surrounding communities and requested that the DtZ alliance join them to work together at community level for CSEC prevention. This change came about following the training of 4.690 private sector staff. Also in Barahona, private sector institutions allowed free access to their spaces for the promotion of messages to prevent CSEC. This shows that among private sector awareness on CSEC is increasing.

We still need to work on evidence building to use it for policy influencing towards the Tourism Ministry, so they can include the subject of CSEC in their agenda, and work along with hotel associations, civil society and international organisations on the prevention of CSEC, and on the promotion of governmental inter-institutional coordination.

### **2.3.3 Conclusions**

Overall, our DtZ interventions in the Dominican Republic are on track towards achieving our 2020 outcomes. Two years into the programme, we see more change on the higher outcomes e.g. the children and government pathways. Children are aware, informing their peers, and acting as agents of change. Community protection mechanisms are implemented more effectively. Governmental inter-sectoral coordination fora to fight CSEC are established and strengthened. Communities start to discuss more about CSEC, and Community Protection Mechanisms are creating more awareness on CSEC in the communities. Evidence shows increased awareness of CSEC among the Tourism industry, with more companies signing or committing to the International Code of Conduct and some industries even promoting child rights.





## 2.4 INDIA

### 2.4.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

While in general in India, the space for civil society is increasingly restricted, we are noticing that the government is becoming more supportive of anti-trafficking interventions, due to effective lobby and advocacy towards the local and regional government.

In a landmark judgment, India's Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality, striking down a colonial era law from 1861, and declaring that homosexuality is not an offense. The law has been infringing the rights of the LGBTQ community and made LGBTQ children and youth more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

The Local Government (Panchayat) elections in 2018 in West Bengal had an impact on DtZ activities. During election time, members of the government refused to take part of any DtZ activities. As a result, Sanlaap was unable to conduct all of its planned Panchayat trainings.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance (2018) now allows courts to award the death penalty to those convicted of raping children below 12 years of age. This has had a negative impact on reporting cases of CSEC where the victim is below 12 years.

In India, access to the labour market for women is still a challenge, because of low education, harassment at the workplace, restricted mobility, and gender discrimination. In the recent past, the Central and the State Government have acknowledged the adverse position of women in Indian society. As a result, the Government has initiated various schemes to support women's empowerment in the field of education, increase job opportunities, and promote freelancing and entrepreneurship. The Government is working with NGOs to implement and advocate for these schemes.

### 2.4.2 *Progress per actor*

#### *Children*

The children's pathway made remarkable progress in 2018. We have seen children, particularly girl children, taking the lead in raising awareness among their peers, helping them to understand risks and threats that make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation, teaching them the do's and don'ts and what is safe and unsafe touch, and where and how to report if they themselves or their peers become victims of child (sexual) abuse and exploitation.

In West Bengal, DtZ's implementing partner Sanlaap successfully carried out awareness programmes for youth, including 806 boys and 963 girls, across the red light areas in Kolkata, and 7 districts in West Bengal, in 2 Government Shelter Homes and in Sneha (Sanlaap's Shelter Home). In Khajuraho and Bodh Gaya, another DtZ partner EQUATIONS carried out awareness programmes for children, including 1,163 boys and 1,945 girls. These trainings resulted in children organising sessions in schools and in communities to raise awareness among their peers on CSEC. The programmes on how and where to report cases were extremely important as the majority of children didn't know where or how to do this. They were concerned that if they report any cases of CSEC, they may be punished or harassed by the police and stigmatised.

Children are now acting as peer educators and advocates. They are fighting for their rights and supporting their friends. At their age, when they are still under the control of the community, the children are speaking up against violence against them. One example of this is during the rallies against violence, when the children stepped forward to lead the meetings, rallies and awareness sessions.

Furthermore, we see an increased amount of child victims of CSEC accessing services. In 2018 implementing partners have provided services to 346 girls and 30 boy victims of CSEC and trafficking.

#### *Communities*

During this reporting year, we witnessed a big change in the community behavior. As the community became more aware of child sexual abuse, they sought help to address cases of CSEC and the number of referrals went up as they sought legal redress and counselling. Communities also wanted to better understand how these support services would help in getting justice. An important intervention was to reach out to as many child

protection committees as possible. These are very important committees as they are based within the villages and have representatives from all stakeholders including local government, children and community members. This helped in ensuring that more and more community members and families come forward with their cases. In total 99 VLCPCs (Village Level Child Protection Committees) were formed and/or trained by implementing partners in 2018. VLCPCs are created by law, but often not operational, so implementing partners have made sure that these are installed, revived and made functional.

Furthermore, to increase awareness and knowledge on child sexual exploitation, the implementing partner organisations conducted awareness sessions in the communities, such as meetings with a focus on motivating community members to report cases of CSEC. In Khajuraho for example, community meetings were organised on the issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. The meetings were focused on reporting cases to the child helpline first, and then to the police, as the local police were found to be complacent towards such crimes. Community members decided that reporting to the child helpline would ensure that the cases are first recorded and then investigated. In total, 2,791 male and 3,444 female community members participated in awareness raising activities in the intervention areas of DtZ.

### ***Government***

We have received good responses from government in terms of supporting and acknowledging the DtZ programme as an important way forward to address CSEC issues. Government at both the state and national levels are receptive to the issue and recognises the need for further action. Our trainings and orientation programmes with varied government stakeholders have been appreciated as an important intervention to train the government workforce, in particular justice personnel, such as members of the judiciary, public prosecutors and police. In total 461 government officials were trained by the DtZ programme in India. As a result of our orientation and capacity enhancement programmes, the government functionaries - primarily the judiciary and local police personnel - are more open to hearing and registering cases of CSEC.

In West Bengal, the local government is even starting to take over some of the DtZ activities, an achievement way beyond our expectations. For example, the District Government of Nadia (the border area with Bangladesh, where cross-border trafficking takes place) and Coochbehar have started joint collaboration and share responsibility to organise DtZ activities (e.g. meetings with government officials, direct interventions with the community, engagement with youth members, and engagement with border security force) through the Child Development and Protection Officer, Block Development Officer, and Panchayat.

In Khajuraho, police personnel have requested that the implementing partner train them on understanding human trafficking and how tourism destinations are being used for trafficking purposes. Similarly, police in Bodh Gaya, Rajgir and Vaishali are also very receptive to investigate CSEC cases, file FIRs (First Information Reports) and rescue victims of CSEC following their training.

Advocacy efforts with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar has resulted in EQUATIONS presenting on child and tourism issues at the monthly meeting of the NCPCR. Moreover, the NCPCR has written a letter to the Ministry of Tourism to recognize the issue of child exploitation in travel and tourism, and to strictly implement the Code on Safe and Honourable Tourism that was developed by Ministry of Tourism in all tourism locations in India.

Finally, in 2018 Sanlaap became a nominated trainer of the Indian Administrative Services. During these trainings, case stories about CSEC and child trafficking are shared with the administrators so they can start to better understand the specific situation of victims of CSEC and trafficking.

Finally, in 2018 we facilitated an informal network of 35 organisations from across the country to work on the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism within their organizational mandate to end CSEC. Yet, at the national level, advocacy actions resulting in policy changes still need to be strengthened. This will be the focus in 2019.

### ***Private sector***

Progress made in this pathway is very satisfactory and on track. Our work on engagement with the private sector concentrated on the travel and tourism industry and cyber cafes. In 2018, we have trained around 250 tourism service providers (e.g. tour guides and tuk-tuk drivers) on the issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) and their roles and responsibilities to address SECTT. One of the major achievements

of this period is the commitment from tourism service providers to address CSEC in Khajuraho. We held a multi-stakeholder meeting in June 2018, and the participants from the tourism sector recognised the need to understand SECTT in depth, as they believed that their operations will be hindered if they are unaware of this phenomenon and not addressing it adequately. Not long after the June 2018 meeting, we received requests from several tourism service providers to contact their management on the issue of SECTT. We found this to be very useful as it has also led to 5 new tourism service providers in India signing the ECPAT Code of Conduct. In 2018 the most important achievement was the commitment from local transporters of Rajgir in Bihar. This is very important as the local transporters develop a unique relationship with (foreign and local) tourists, as they often double up as drivers and local guides. Often the demand for illegal things such as drugs or activities related to sexual activities with children are shared with the local transporters, and it is therefore important for the local transporters to know that child sexual exploitation is a punishable criminal offence: not only for the person who violates a child sexually, but also for the person who is supplying the child or not reporting a case of CSEC. This helps local transporters to recognize their roles and responsibilities in curbing the crime. In West Bengal, the implementing partner has worked closely with the Hotel Owners Association at Siliguri, Diamond Harbour, Medinipore and Lalbaug, and explained to them the importance of adopting child protection policies. Furthermore, the partner brought together transportation companies like Toto, Auto and Van Associations to seek information from them about the places where CSEC takes place, as these transportation companies have a lot of valuable information about this.

### **2.4.3 Conclusions**

Overall progress in all four pathways in India is on track and we expect to reach the DtZ outcomes in 2020. We have identified many signs of change, particularly for the Children and Communities pathways. These two pathways are the primary focus of the India programme. The signs show that understanding of and awareness on the issue of CSEC is high in our target groups, as a result of our interventions. Children and communities are organising themselves, the reporting of cases is high, and children and community members are acting as agents of change. At the local level, government is very supportive of DtZ interventions and is even starting to take over some of our work. At national level it is more difficult. Private sector engagement is starting to pay off in requests from companies to DtZ to assist in training and developing child rights policies.

## **2.5 BANGLADESH**

### **2.5.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

Concerted efforts between the Bangladesh government and NGOs have been made in tackling human trafficking with significant achievements, such as the passing of the Rule of Law for Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act, 2012, and adoption of the 3rd National Plan of Action (NPA) 2015-17. Moreover, the proposed National Plan of Action 2018-2022 (drafted by Rights Jessore and other NGOs in collaboration with the government) is in process. However, despite having the Law and NPA in place, effective implementation still remains a challenge.

The Government is very conscious of social development, as they have to show that the social development indicators are higher than the neighbouring countries. In general, there is an enabling environment NGOs working on CSEC in the country, yet it is more restrictive for some NGOs, e.g. those working with Rohingya refugees.

### ***End of partnership in Bangladesh***

In 2018 Free a Girl decided to discontinue the partnership with Rights Jessore under DtZ, due to weak financial management and a lack of follow up on recommendations from previous audits. Therefore, the partner in Bangladesh was not able to reach the planned targets for 2018. To maximise the sustainability of the project results, and to minimise a negative impact on the children in the programme, in April 2018 Free a Girl asked Rights Jessore to create an exit strategy for the remaining months of the funding period (to the end of July 2018). The adapted activity plan for the remaining months focused mainly on the awareness raising activities in the Children and the Communities pathways, and on providing services in the Children's pathway. Targets related to the Government pathway and Private Sector pathway were not reached for this reason.

As Free a Girl could not find another trustworthy organisation with specific expertise on repatriation processes in Bangladesh, it was decided to cease DtZ operations in Bangladesh, and to redirect the remaining budget of Rights Jessore to Thailand in 2018 and to India in 2019 and 2020.

### **2.5.2 Progress per actor**

#### ***Children***

In 2018, Rights Jessore organised 60 school orientations, 3 school debate competitions, 2 capacity building trainings for students and 2 skill development trainings, with the aim of creating awareness amongst the school children on the issue of CSEC and child rights. A total of 3,292 students participated; 1,550 boys and 1,742 girls. After receiving the training and awareness sessions, children started to act as peer leaders and watchdog groups in the community. They have started to report cases and have also taken actions to stop early marriage, sexual harassment and child trafficking, using the hotline numbers of Rights Jessore. In 2018, 9 children were reintegrated into their communities after being trafficked and 19 children's HIRs (Home investigation Reports) were completed.

#### ***Communities***

Rights Jessore organised 60 community meetings and 1 refresher training with community vigilance groups (CVG). A total of 2,021 community members participated (2,008 female and 13 male). After being made aware of CSEC and child rights issues, CVG members and female community members are working on the prevention of CSEC and the protection of child rights.

#### ***Government***

In 2018, Rights Jessore organised 9 capacity building sessions with CTC (Counter Trafficking Committee) members in which a total of 249 CTC members participated (192 male and 57 female). After being trained, CTC members are taking up their role of preventing CSEC and protecting child rights in their locality. They are referring trafficking victims to different services and are working to ensure their safety and security.

Due to the early closure of the project, no activities were carried out with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and no advocacy documents were presented to the government.

#### ***Private sector***

In the reporting period, there was no private sector activities performed by Rights Jessore, due to the early closure of the project.

### **2.5.3 Conclusions**

In 2018 Free a Girl decided to discontinue the partnership with Rights Jessore, and in the absence of another trustworthy organization with specific expertise on repatriation processes, it was decided to cease DtZ operations in July 2018 in Bangladesh. Due to early closure of the project, not all targets were fully reached.





## 2.6 INDONESIA

### 2.6.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

simultaneous elections across 171 regions in Indonesia took place in July 2018, and the Presidential election are due to take place in April 2019. As a result, there were some transitions in the government institutions during 2018, which affected the work of NGOs. The Government of Indonesia is becoming more open to engaging and working with CSOs to fulfill its 5 year strategic plan, including on the issue of CSEC, particularly SECTT (Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism) and Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE). MoWECP which has been working closely with the DtZ alliance will allocate budget for capacity building with Google Indonesia on OCSE and for the development of a digital literacy module for children. MoWECP has also signed the MOU with alliance member Plan International Indonesia for 2019-2020, as a commitment to prevent CSEC using the Community-Based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM) method in 3 working areas, including West Lombok and Central Lombok.

In Lombok, child marriage is one of the root causes of CSEC, alongside a lack of parental function in the family, poverty, and gender inequality. Natural disasters are another cause, and in mid-2018 a series of strong earthquakes struck Lombok, affecting 3.5 million people living in the five districts, namely Central Lombok, East Lombok, Mataram City, North Lombok and West Lombok. West Lombok is the district where alliance member Plan International Indonesia has been working with its partner GAGAS. A rise in sexual exploitation following a natural disaster is so common that response teams—as part of their disaster relief training—are encouraged to recognise signs of assault, rape, and trafficking, carefully monitor shelters for abuse, and create a dependable system for self-reporting. GAGAS, with support from Plan International Indonesia Emergency response teams, helped to raise awareness about child protection in an emergency situation with a special focus on CSEC in communities and protected children by establishing Child Friendly Spaces.

### 2.6.2 *Progress per actor*

#### *Children*

The children taking part in project activities organised group discussions, theatrical music events, sports, handicrafts, and English language courses as a way to engage their peers, parents and adults. They also use these events as a means of discussing CSEC, which is still considered a sensitive subject, particularly in rural areas. As a result, they were able to approach and encourage new members to join children's groups. At these groups, there are so many activities going on, that the children use less gadgets, and spend more time discussing and playing with other children. This also discourages them from engaging in risky behaviour, such as accessing pornographic content, using drugs, and engaging in sexual activities.

CSEC victims in our project areas have shown a willingness to access services. They are feeling more confident that they won't be stigmatised by service providers, and are more convinced of the need to access specialised services. In 2018, 16 boys and 79 girls victim of CSEC in Jakarta, Batam, Surabaya and Lombok received services provided by the implementing partners; these included access to a safe space at their shelters, medical examinations, formal and informal education support, counseling and psychological interventions, and legal services. The number of boy victims is low because it is more difficult to identify them; this is due in part to the patriarchal culture that requires them to be strong, and never cry or complain. This has been our ongoing challenge in approaching boys at risk of CSEC.

In total, 2,092 girls and 1,450 boys were involved in the training and awareness raising activities conducted by local partners in Jakarta, Surabaya, Batam and Lombok. Capacity building to children has improved their involvement in awareness raising campaigns. The Children Forum in Batam, RAEKSA, has initiated activities related to CSEC prevention, such as an art performance on the International Girls' Rights Day at a mall in Batam.

#### *Communities*

Building the capacities of local community members has resulted in the improvement of their involvement in disseminating information, reporting cases and assisting survivors. The DtZ alliance in Indonesia continued to support 21 CBCPM groups in Jakarta, Batam, Surabaya, and Lombok, and assisted and trained them so that they can be part of an effective referral system. The strategy of awareness raising and capacity building for the

first two years of DtZ was a valuable investment in the communities, which is supporting progress towards the expected intermediate and final outcomes.

The CSO Forum in Batam initiated by YEP in 2017 continued their collaboration, particularly in advocacy towards the local government and service providers. As one of the results in 2018, the Elizabeth Hospital in Batam signed a MoU with the CSO Forum, agreeing to provide low cost health services including visum et repertum for child victims of abuse. In Lombok, sustainability of the CBCPM in Kuta village is achieved through the allocation of annual village budget to support the operational costs of the CBCPM. While in Wajageseng, Batu Layar Barat and Rembitan, the budget allocation of the CBCPMs is integrated with the local women's group and the community development group. In Jakarta, sustainability is guaranteed by the district government budget under the Population Control, Women Empowerment and Child Protection agency. This shows how child protection systems are being sustained through local resources.

As a result of awareness raising and capacity building, the members of CBCPM groups have more knowledge, and are increasingly confident in taking up their roles. Two members of CBCPM Tiban Lama provided support to a boy victim of sexual abuse in Batam, conducted home visits, and monitored the child's condition.

### ***Government***

The DtZ programme in Indonesia in 2018 focussed on influencing both the government and the law enforcement agencies to take a role in combating CSEC. Training of officials took place on a large scale: 268 government officials and 202 law enforcement agency staff were trained. In addition, policy influencing actions were conducted on national and local level. While the level of community awareness of child abuse is increasing, it has not yet resulted in an improvement in case handling, or in involving the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA), including police, prosecutors and judges. The special police unit for Women and Child Protection has actually been established in every sub-district since 2017, to improve services for victims.

Moreover, to expand the legal service provision for poor, marginalised and isolated communities, the important role of paralegals has been acknowledged and legislated by the government of Indonesia via the issuance of the Regulation of Minister of Law and Human Rights No.1 in January 2018. Unfortunately, paralegals can currently only represent victims in the presence of advocates. However, this does not affect the work of TdH partners (SCCC and YEP) as they have advocates for prosecuting cases.

The importance of lobbying and advocating the local government and LEAs for more attention to and action on CSEC issues is clear. For instance, the best practices document on CSEC prevention - a result of the collaboration between local community and the government unit RPTRA, which provides child friendly public spaces - has been accepted by the DKI Jakarta provincial government, and will be adopted by other RPTRA in Jakarta. The local government in Lombok has also started to integrate CSEC issues within their services and socialisation agenda. As a result, the local government has allocated budget for child peer activities on campaigning for CSEC issues, which was initiated and advocated for by 3 CBCPM. The same local government of Lombok also works closely with communities on case reporting and on improving communication between service providers and CBCPM. This has resulted in a mechanism for children to report CSEC case in 6 villages in West Lombok and Central Lombok.

At national level, the collaboration between DtZ and several ministries, i.e. MoWECP and Ministry of Tourism, has continued. The Ministry of Tourism asked DtZ, represented by ECPAT, to present SECTT as part of the ministry's safety tourism campaign in Bangka Belitung. The alliance also provided inputs to the MoWECP in its development of a terminology guideline related to child exploitation, including CSEC. This initiative followed the realisation that there are no common and clear definitions used by all stakeholders in dealing with child exploitation issues in Indonesia. Furthermore, ECPAT Indonesia signed an MoU with the Attorney's General Education and Training Center (AGETC) to strengthen the capacity of prosecutors through capacity building activities.

### ***Private sector***

In Indonesia, the DtZ alliance members focus on large scale companies in the hospitality, (ACCOR, Hilton and the Golden Tulip Group), and ICT (Google, Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok) sectors, implementing partners in

Jakarta, Surabaya, Lombok and Batam target the smaller scales and informal private sectors, mainly from the travel and tourism business. Both conduct training and sensitisation, and involved 204 private sector staff members in 2018. Using this complementary strategy, DtZ aims for a comprehensive result, covering national and local level private sector actors.

At the national level, ECPAT's relationship with Google continued with a 'Trust and Safety Training on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children Online' which was funded by Google Indonesia, and with involvement from the MoWECP. Google Indonesia also asked ECPAT to provide input on the local context keywords related to OCSE, and invited ECPAT to attend the YouTube Flaggers Summit of Southeast Asia in Singapore. Facebook Indonesia also asked ECPAT to review their community guidelines and provide input on OCSE reporting. ECPAT has also built a partnership with Saatchi & Saatchi (an advertisement agency) in developing media campaign on CSEC prevention, called 'Kids Are Not Souvenirs'. The campaign was held during the ASIAN Games 2018, in collaboration with Twitter, through their Ads for Goods program and a US\$15,000 grant. Kompas Jakarta created online content, and IndoRelawan (a voluntary NGO) made the video content. The campaign was also continued during the ASIAN Para Games, using a video to raise awareness on the high risk of people with disabilities being victims of CSEC. Moreover, Tik Tok, a media application for creating and sharing short videos, has highlighted ECPAT Indonesia as their partner in working together on CSEC prevention and promotion. They signed an open MoU and held a talk-show, involving MoWECP and other NGOs working on the same issues.

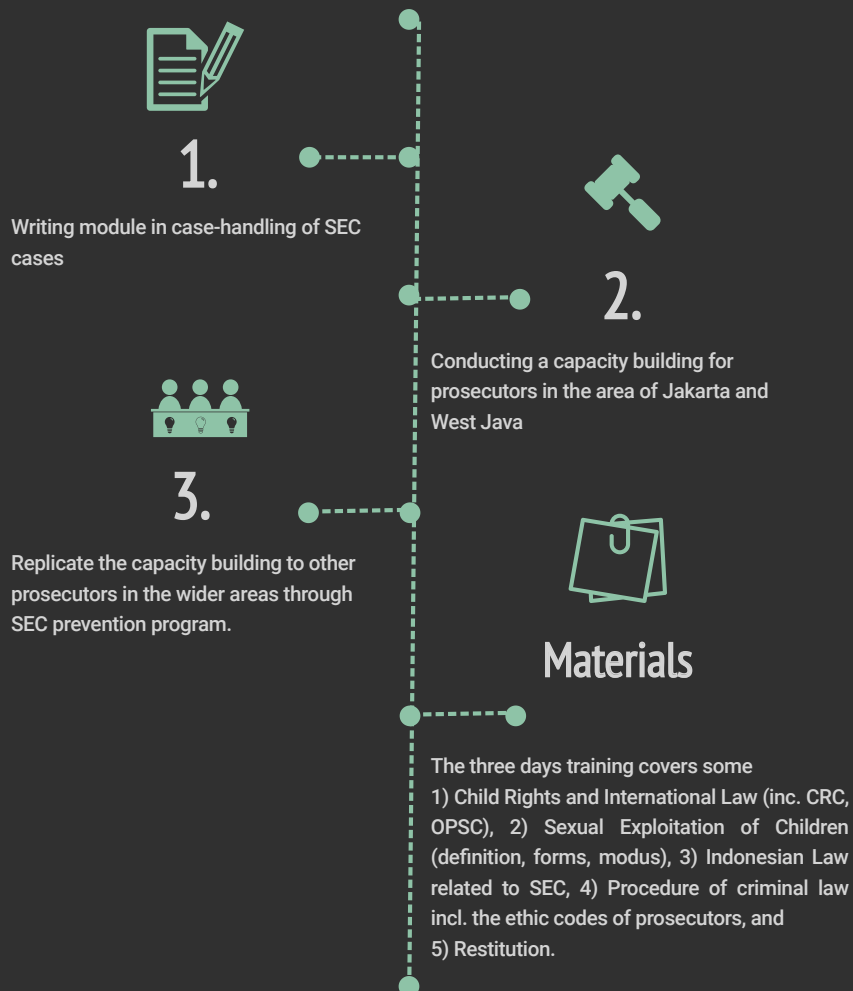
At the local level, as a result of lobby and advocacy works, training and sensitization, 7 companies from the travel and tourism sector in Batam contributed to the YEP workshop on SECTT prevention, and put a banner in their offices as their commitment statement to fighting SECTT. In Surabaya, SCCC was able to involve 8 small-scale tourism-related business to contribute to awareness raising activities on CSEC prevention (implemented by the CBCPM under SCCC supervision) by providing their places of business for the groups to have regular meetings on CSEC discussion.

### **2.6.3 Conclusions**

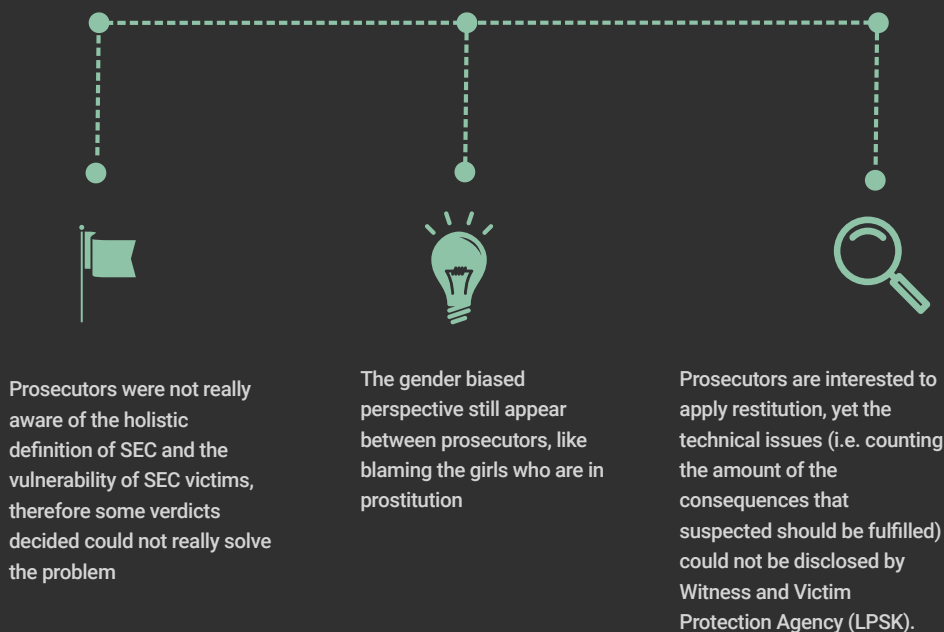
Overall, we made progress according to the 2018 plan, and are still on track to achieve the final outcomes by 2020. The strongest progress is shown by the actor children, even though a lower number of boy victims received services compared to girls. This is in line with expectations, but we still believe that more has to be done to increase access to services for boys. The involvement of families and community, particularly women, has improved. Besides spreading information and knowledge on CSEC, they have also started taking up their role in protection, reporting, and being part of the referral system. There is also further advancement in the pathway of Private Sectors and LEAs at the lower level, reflecting the result of the lobby and advocacy intervention strategy which has been implemented since the first year.

# Good Practice - Indonesia

Partnership with prosecutors through The Attorney's General Education and Training Center (TAGEaTC) to write a module regarding prosecution and protection sexual exploitation of children victims as well as conducting training with the same theme. The MoU consist of:



## Findings





## **2.7 PHILIPPINES**

### **2.7.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

Due to the upcoming 2019 Philippine general elections, there will be slower responses, delays or even a lack of cooperation from local government units as their priority will be to campaign. Many of the minority political party members are establishing ties with the majority party, to which the president belongs. Implementing partners are unsure if our officials will be elected or run for candidacy again and whether they will support our objectives and activities.

Human rights in the country are less valued as extra-judicial killings and murders of government officials (mayor, vice mayor, etc.) and private individuals suspected of involvement in illegal drug trade continued in 2018. The administration is also still known for verbally and psychologically abusing women, LGBTQ people, religious leaders and NGO/CSO workers in the country. There is no child participation in local structures in Cebu and Bohol provinces. These are challenges for the project, particularly under the government sector. Overall support from the government's executive and legislative branches are needed for the project to be a success. The world-famous tourist hot spot Boracay re-opened to the public on October 26th 2018, after the President ordered its closure on April 26th 2018, for the purposes of rehabilitating the island. There is still ongoing construction work and the government says that the rehabilitation of the island will be completed by the end of 2019. Some businesses have remained closed, pending the issuance of permits from the Inter-agency Task Force. ECPAT has not yet returned to the area to continue project implementation, as the LGU has become stricter on permit requirements. Nevertheless, ECPAT was able to implement projects in another (new) area: Siquijor.

### **2.7.2 Progress per actor**

#### ***Children***

Children are participating more in decision-making within the family, community and local government regarding their rights. This is a result of continuous training, with 865 children trained on CSEC and how to report cases. In addition, 41 CSEC/OCSE children (19 males, 22 females) from the cities of Lapu-lapu, Cebu and Mandaue decided to voluntarily opt out from CSEC/OCSE and other risky behaviors. Through the different DtZ interventions, support from families, and positive influences from other peers, these children became inspired to focus more on their studies. Student leaders also developed their awareness and critical thinking regarding addressing CSEC/OCSE issues through active engagement with the government. In 2018, 14 children (12 girls and 2 boys) reported CSEC/OCSE cases and 2 of them filed an affidavit to LEA.

#### ***Communities***

Members and leaders of the communities are more proactive in responding to the needs of child victims and children at risk, through accessing services from government and private agencies (119 families accessed services in 2018) and participating in awareness raising activities. There is consistent reporting of incidents of CSEC in different areas to the LGU and law enforcement agencies. Parents of survivors of CSEC have acquired skills and employment opportunities to sustain and provide their family's financial needs.

#### ***Government***

In Cebu City, 2 public schools expanded the scope of the Supreme Student Councils, by adapting a peer support group as a committee to focus on child protection issues in their respective schools. Moreover, a school principal in Tubigon, Bohol reported CSEC victims to LGU which led to the rescue of these children. In the judiciary system, it is evident that the courts and public prosecutors are observing the child witness rule in proceedings, and are actively participating in the prosecution of cases wherein CLB is the private prosecutor. Training 149 judiciary and police staff has contributed to this result.

#### ***Private sector***

Private sector actors have increased their support of CSEC prevention through the adoption of Child Protection Policies, the development of advocacy materials, and the provision of job opportunities to CSEC beneficiaries. Some hotel personnel reported cases of sexual exploitation of children and cooperated with the police

investigations after being trained by the DtZ programme (698 private sector staff have been trained in 2018). The understanding of their role and contribution has increased and they are now approaching the implementing partners to discuss how they can secure more information for use by the authorities in their investigations. The Private sector is gradually implementing child safety measures to protect children against CSEC.

### **2.7.3 Conclusions**

The behavioural changes that are observed are contributing to the 2020 final outcomes. Communities recognise the risks of CSEC and are effectively implementing child protection and referral systems. Children themselves recognise the CSEC risk and inform their peers. Reporting is also increasing. The government partners and the private sector are recognising and participating in the program activities. The overall progress of the Alliance towards the final outcomes is on track.

## **2.8 THAILAND**

### **2.8.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

The increase in internet access in Thailand is unfortunately generating more and new avenues for adults to sexually exploit children. In 2018 there were 51 million active Facebook users, and, with 22 million active accounts, Bangkok has more active Facebook users than any other city in the world (Digital 2018 global overview - We Are Social). In 2018, AAT noticed an increasing use of online platforms and networks to access children, including young girls, for sexual purposes, which led to a change in their strategies to rescue children victims of CSEC. More collaboration between NGOs and specialised law enforcement agencies on OCSE is critical.

On the positive side, the Royal Thai Government is a signatory of the WeProtect initiative to end child sexual exploitation online since 2015. The government has developed and implemented measures and mechanisms to effectively address CSEC, in collaboration with civil society, and within the framework of its Model National Response to Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

In addition, the government has promoted the development of Children Advocacy Centers in all 9 regions of Thailand. Such centers enable close collaboration between law enforcement agencies (Royal Thai Police's Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children - TICAC) and NGOs to prevent CSEC crimes, protect and rehabilitate child victims, and arrest and prosecute offenders. Law enforcement agencies and CSOs work together through multi-disciplinary teams which investigate CSEC crimes, particularly OCSE and SECTT related crimes, and ensure that children are adequately assisted and protected, and that the whole process is child-friendly.

In terms of legislation, Thailand ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985 and its Optional Protocol in 2000, and endorsed the Beijing Platform For Action (BPFA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thailand has made significant efforts to integrate the international principles and instruments into its Constitution B.E.2550 (2007), which has gender discrimination and gender equality provisions. A specific Protection of the Domestic Violence Victim Act was promulgated in 2007<sup>1</sup>. However, significant challenges in gender equality remain in Thailand. There are still traditional attitudes and stereotypes which underpin domestic violence and violence against women, and the number of women in politics and decision-making positions is low (just 4.8% of parliamentary seats are held by women - UNDP).

### **2.8.2 Progress per actor**

#### **Children**

Children at risk are empowered, and trained to have the knowledge and skills to recognise risky situations and report abusive situations. In 2018, 1,365 children were trained on how to report CSEC cases. Following the training sessions, 40 children contacted the police and/or the ECPAT Foundation, AAT, Thai Hotline, ATCC

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<sup>1</sup> UNWOMEN, Asa and the Pacific - Thailand. Available at:  
<http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/thailand>

staff and Children Advocacy Center staff to report CSEC cases. These cases mainly involved online sexual exploitation, including grooming and sextortion. The number of children who reported cases in 2017 was 28, showing a clear increase in the number of children who have been able to report CSEC cases.

In 2018, over 100 children who were trained to raise CSEC issues among their peers conducted awareness raising initiatives in their schools or communities. For example, youth leaders from the Wattanaseree Foundation who are all vividly aware of the threats children face through online media, developed a small project called the “Short Film Campaign to End Online Child Sexual Exploitation.” The core leaders of this project were proud of the work, which involved using their own knowledge base and creative skill sets to harness their writing abilities, visual storytelling abilities, and partnership skills to tell the story of how children can work to prevent SEC online.

In November 2018, ECPAT Foundation organised the Children Forum, which brought together 29 child leaders from provinces all across Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Tak, Nakornrachasirma, Phuket, and Bangkok. The purpose of this event was for children to give their inputs and propose policies that would promote child safety in the digital world. These recommendations were shared by the children in a presentation to representatives from key institutions, including: the National Legislative Assembly, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the Royal Thai Police, and the Office of the Attorney General.

### *Communities*

In 2018, significant progress was made by DtZ on collaborating with schools to prevent CSEC. Following trainings on CSEC provided by Childline, two schools (in Bangkok and Chantaburi) incorporated CSEC into their curricula, and headmasters from three schools in Bangkok requested that their teachers attend training on CSEC. After training provided by ECPAT, two teachers from the Bann Roummit School in Chiang Rai organised a training on OCSE and child protection for 26 teachers (31 May-1 June 18). The Director and teacher of the Chiang Rai Provincial Administrative Organization School (CRPAO School) agreed to create and support a “Creative Computer Club” in school. The club has 31 members (secondary school and high school students). The club had OCSE and the potential harm of ICT activities on the agenda throughout the 2018 academic year, and produced its own video to raise awareness on online sexual exploitation of children amongst peers.

### *Government*

The Department of Special Investigation (DSI), under the Ministry of Justice, DSI Bureau Of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crimes through Deputy Director-General has been started to try to implement a (trial) Case Monitoring System (produced by FACE) in May 2018. DSI, together with the Australian Federal Police and Interpol, actively cooperated to arrest a suspect in the case of sexual abuse of two children under the age of fifteen. On 29th November 2018, the criminal court convicted the defendant to seven years and six months in prison. FACE has trained 34 law enforcement officials, some of whom were involved in the arrest and prosecution of the child sex offender and provided advice to DSI on the case.

In 2018, AAT interventions, particularly legal aid to victims of human trafficking have contributed to the arrest and prosecution and conviction of 25 offenders (21 male and 4 female) and 6 offenders are under investigation/ waiting for sentence. Those examples illustrate the good collaboration between the DtZ alliance partners and Thai law enforcement agencies.

The development of a new draft Children Online Protection Act began in May 2018. Government officials (from the Department of Youth and Children) had been influenced by the research conducted by DtZ partners ThaiHotline and FACE. This process continued until the end of 2018.

Current legislation addressing OCSE is compliant with the Optional Protocol. However, online crimes against children such as grooming, sextortion and live-streaming are still not criminalized. In 2018, the DtZ alliance was very actively involved in the development of a draft Child Online Protection Act which would cover those crimes against children. The development of the draft Act has been very positive and the law is expected to be adopted in the first half of 2019.

In the second half of 2018, due to advocacy efforts by the DtZ alliance, DSI granted 76 witnesses a visa to stay and work in Thailand. Furthermore, one victim is in the process of travelling to a third country as she cannot return home.

Improper identification of victims also restricts the enforcement of the relevant domestic laws. This has primarily affected child victims of trafficking. For example, due to the Thai government's complicated implementing guidelines on the identification and treatment of trafficking victims, some children are erroneously treated as illegal migrants by law enforcement, rather than as victims of human trafficking. This restricts their right to protection and assistance.

Additional budgetary efforts are still needed in order to ensure a more child-friendly and "best interest of the child-oriented" implementation of policies and procedures applicable to child victims.

### ***Private sector***

In 2018, 20 private sector actors in Chiang Mai gave their commitment to work in collaboration with the government and CSOs to eliminate child sexual exploitation, including 9 who joined as members of the working group on "Child Safe & Child Friendly Tourism" and are participating in the process of developing a child protection policy and training curriculum. This is a result of 40 companies being sensitised on CSEC by the DtZ programme.

Facebook and Google Thailand started have been paying attention to CSEC in Thailand since July 2017. They met twice with FACE and ThaiHotline in 2018, to discuss dealing with CSAM stored on or shared through their online services/platforms. Facebook invited ThaiHotline to attend their Community Standard Forum in Singapore. The meeting gave ThaiHotline the opportunity to inform participants about their work on OCSE and the DtZ project, and contributed to building the relationship with Facebook.

ThaiHotline has developed a set of three guidelines to support companies, particularly ICT companies, to develop and implement standards aimed at ensuring the safety and protection of children online:

- o Child Protection Policy guideline
- o Anti Cyberbullying guideline
- o Child Friendly Online guideline

ThaiHotline has collaborated closely with the Thai ISP Association (TISPA) and the Thai Webmaster Association (TWA) to promote the guidelines among their network of members. Some members began to implement those guidelines in the period October-December 2018.

Progress is encouraging, although there is still room to improve given the fact that companies are just starting to endorse and implement the guidelines.

### **2.8.3 Conclusions**

In 2018, almost all targets have been achieved and a majority of the targets were surpassed. The only area where targets have not been fully achieved is the engagement with the private sector. For instance, out of the 33 companies that DtZ alliance members had planned to support with the development of an ethical company policy related to CSEC, only 12 have been involved in this process. This is partly due to delayed interventions, as well as the lengthy processes within companies with regard to making decisions on developing child protection guidelines. The DtZ alliance members are all confident that the project is on track and will deliver the final 2020 outcomes.

## **2.9 ECPAT INTERNATIONAL**

### **2.9.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society**

Several positive changes have built strong grounds for implementation of the Down to Zero programme and created "room to move" for NGOs working on CSEC in DtZ countries.

Following the publication of the Global Study on the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) that brought this gross violation of children's rights into the light and set out recommendations that require concerted action, a strong momentum has been created. The Study started the process of implementing the recommendations of the Study that provide a roadmap to protect children.

To expand and strengthen actions by a broad range of partners worldwide and to protect children in travel and tourism based on the recommendations of the Global Study, ECPAT International co-organized the first International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism (June 2018, Bogotá). The Summit brought



together more than 500 world leaders from governments, international and regional multilateral organizations, private businesses, the travel and tourism sector, law enforcement agencies, child rights experts and CSOs, including DtZ alliance partners, to raise international attention about the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. They committed to working together to protect children and to end impunity of travelling child sex offenders. Following the Summit, a number of ongoing strategic alliances and partnerships have been built to promote and ensure child protection in travel and tourism and to stop impunity of offenders.

With the future UNWTO Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics (the adoption of which was expected at the UNWTO General Assembly in April 2018 and has been postponed to September 2019), the World Tourism Organization will offer (if approved) a solid and binding tool to governments and the private sector to incorporate the struggle for the protection of children as one of the priorities at the legislative and regulatory level. One of the first recommendations of the Global Study was for UNWTO to advocate for the conversion of the Code of Ethics for tourism into an international convention. ECPAT continues to advocate for the adoption of the Convention and its further ratification by member states, as changes in the leadership at UNWTO in 2018 narrowed the focus of UNWTO on the topic of child sexual exploitation.

At the same time, private sector's commitment to child protection has significantly increased. The private sector had a strong voice during the Summit and, for the first time, the travel and tourism industry came together at the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights (December 2018, Geneva) to share good practices and discuss the global action required to end the sexual exploitation of children.

Leading regional bodies in Latin America, Southeast and South Asia (GARA, ASEAN/AIPA, SAIEVAC/SAARC), in cooperation with CSOs and the private sector, developed or continued the process of working on Action Plans and harmonizing legal frameworks to end the sexual exploitation of children.

## **2.9.2 Progress per actor**

### ***Private sector***

ECPAT International observes decisive steps being taken by private sector worldwide towards better protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism as the result of a strong momentum that has been generated through the implementation of the recommendations of the Global Study and the Call for Action from the first International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism that was hosted in Bogotá by the Colombian Government (June 2018) in cooperation with ECPAT, UNICEF, UNODC and WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council and with the participation of UNWTO. In total 61 companies were supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC. In line with the Call for Action from the Summit, ECPAT launched a website that serves as a repository of research and resources on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. ECPAT International issued also a quarterly newsletter that reached over 1,000 subscribers.

Engagement of the private sector continues to grow. Major hotels and travel companies that have been standard bearers in the application of The Code continued to train their employees and undertake new initiatives to better protect children. The Code welcomed 58 new companies as members in 2018. All new members pledged their commitment to implementing child protection mechanisms, including reporting of cases of CSEC. Reports by Uber and American Airlines, thanks to which sexual exploitation of children has been successfully prevented, received extensive and positive media attention. In line with the DtZ 2018 plan, ECPAT and The Code involved non-traditional sectors, alongside hotels and accommodation companies. These include airlines, WTTC, travel and tourism associations, and the meetings and events sector. Discussions have been also initiated with major travel fare website and travel metasearch engine for lodging reservations, Booking.com.

ECPAT continues to advocate with intergovernmental organization to create an enabling environment for the private sector to engage in child protection and develop ethical policies. ECPAT supported the Regional Action Group of the Americas (GARA) in Latin America, the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) in Southeast Asia and the South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) in South Asia in developing action plans and resolutions on preventing and responding to CSEC.

## **2.9.3 Conclusions**

The overall progress in the International programme and the pathway - Market leaders or branch associations of private sector industries are actively engaged in the protection of children against CSEC - in regard to the final outcomes (2020) is on track or exceeding expectations.

# Chapter 3: Partnership

This chapter describes the DtZ partnership by describing the role of DtZ's implementing partners and their relationship with other relevant stakeholders. In addition, cooperation between DtZ alliance members at implementation level, overall in the alliance, and the partnership with MoFA are described.

## 3.1 ROLE OF DTZ'S IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

In most programme countries, the DtZ programme is implemented through collaboration between the local partners that work on SRHR and children's rights. Per country, the total number of SRHR organisations partnering in programme ranges from three to five. In four Latin American countries (Bolivia, Nicaragua, Colombia and Peru), collaboration also takes place at the regional level. As SRHR is their core mandate, these implementing organisations combine their multiple projects funded by other donors, as well as their networks, to enhance the results of the DtZ programme. The choice of working in collaboration is made by strategic decisions to give greater impact to the DtZ programme, while turning these actions into a movement of citizen activism. This envisaged movement integrates CSOs, prosecutors and individual private sector actors, amongst others, who have been sensitised through the actions of the DtZ programme and decide to join the defence of the rights of children and adolescents, especially in the face of CSEC. In addition, the DtZ programme is based on influencing key stakeholders that work on SRHR issues, such as relevant government agencies, community and private sector organisations. This influencing also results in collaboration between these key stakeholders, as achieving well-being for children at risk or victims of CSEC necessitates a combined effort.

## 3.2 COOPERATION BETWEEN DTZ ALLIANCE MEMBERS AT THE IMPLEMENTING LEVEL AND OVERALL ALLIANCE

Overall, the alliance functions well. The partnership has made the most progress in relation to joint reflection and learning. Although both the steering committee and implementing partners highlight learning, they understandably give prominence to different aspects of the partnership (i.e. the steering committee focuses on the consistency and efficiency of processes, while the implementing partners have more to say about a joint vision). The MoFA also appears to have a positive perception of this partnership. A joint vision and increasing ownership over strategy, knowledge sharing, learning efforts and atmosphere, as well as internal communication, are among the strengths of the alliance. Moving from joint learning to joint implementation (i.e. mapping and capitalising on complementarities), learning from PME, and ensuring stability in staff composition are among the challenges experienced by the alliance.

With ECPAT International working with CSOs in the countries and supporting their engagement with private sector in-country, the internal collaboration has further increased. ECPAT International has supported CSOs in working with the private sector and with the governments, to create an enabling environment for private sector industries to actively engage in the protection of children against CSEC. ECPAT International has established close cooperation with CSOs in Thailand, India, Indonesia and Colombia through several mutual activities. In 2019, ECPAT International is further planning to strengthen linkages with Philippines, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru.

## 3.3 PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Regarding the partnership between the DtZ alliance and the MoFA in the Netherlands, and in terms of strategic collaboration between the programme and the MoFA, both parties appreciate the amount of regular information exchanged.

The DtZ alliance is also positive regarding the partnerships with the Dutch embassies. The level of engagement depends on the role of Embassies and the local capacity. At a minimum, they keep each other informed, but often they assist each other with contacts and, in some countries, embassies have supported aspects of our activities.

For example, the relationships between the FACE Consortium and various embassies, including the Dutch Embassy in Thailand, is very positive. In the first quarter of 2018, FACE has arranged for the Dutch Police Liaison Officer based in Thailand to assist with providing training and capacity building for selected Law Enforcement

officers related to online Child Sexual Abuse and related issues. The Dutch police liaison attaché based in Bangkok, also attended the DtZ Regional Learning Meeting in August 2018, where she gave a presentation on the role of the Dutch police and on collaboration with other foreign police attachés to arrest and prosecute child sex offenders in Southeast Asia. She also gave concrete advice to the DtZ implementing partners on enhancing collaboration with foreign police attachés in their countries.

In the Philippines, in both formal and informal settings, TdH, ECPAT, and other DtZ partners have discussed CSEC issues with the Embassy police liaison staff and staff from the political attaché's office. An Embassy visit by DtZ partners is anticipated for early 2019.

In Indonesia, the collaboration between DtZ and the Embassy has not developed into a joint implementation, yet both parties continue to exchange information and occasionally meet. In 2018, coordination with the Embassy has continued with the Second Secretary and the Junior Policy Advisor - both from the Department of Political Affairs. They attended several DtZ events conducted in Jakarta, i.e. SECTT and OCSE interactive discussions (held by ECPAT), and witnessed the hearing session of DtZ children to MoWECF on CSEC (held by Plan). They provided inputs based on their observations, which are to be taken up to improve future activities. The DtZ alliance is also actively involved in the Strategic Partnership meetings conducted by the Embassy.

### 3.4 CONTRIBUTION TO SRHR RESULTS FRAMEWORK OF MOFA

The DtZ contribution to the SRHR results framework of MoFA is described below.

DtZ contributed to both results areas 1 and 4 in the SRHR Results framework of MoFA. Below the link between the frameworks of DtZ and MoFA is described, as well as the extent to which DtZ contributed to MoFA's results framework in 2018. The outcomes in bold are those that DtZ made progress on in 2018, and this is followed by the actors and a reference to the country sections where this is described in more detail. Below the table is a list of interventions that contributed to these results.

#### Result 1 : Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people (10-24 year) about their sexuality

	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Outputs
A	Promote active and meaningful involvement of young people in policy- and decision-making	<b>Children participate as agents of change in decision-making within the family, community and (local) government regarding their rights, in particular their right to protection against CSEC.</b>	- 2176 CSEC victims receiving specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid) - 13.616 children trained on CSEC and how to report cases - 12.015 children trained to raise issues of CSEC among their peers
C	Boost access to and use of youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services	<b>Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.</b>	- 8.893 children trained to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC
D	Prevent and halt all forms of harmful practices against children and adolescents, including child marriage and FGM/C	<b>All DtZ outcomes contribute to this objective, because this objective is in line with DtZ final outcome (halt all forms of CSEC).</b>	All

**Result 4: More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights**

	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Outputs
A	Strengthen and promote use of global and (inter) national human rights frameworks for SRHR and HIV/ Aids	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC. Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 525 meetings held with Government officials</li> <li>- 275 meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC</li> <li>- 3.508 government officials trained on CSEC</li> <li>- 3.419 LEA officials trained on CSEC</li> <li>- 29 media campaigns on CSEC conducted</li> </ul>
	Improve the enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health rights for all	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC. Law enforcement agencies actively investigate cases of CSEC. Law enforcement agencies apply child-friendly protocols.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 74 lobby and advocacy documents presented to government</li> <li>- 23 lobby and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>
B		<b>Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoUs for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7.969 private sector staff trained on CSEC</li> <li>- 1.032 companies sensitized on CSEC</li> <li>- 214 market needs assessment scans in order to look for job placements, completed</li> <li>- 103 companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC</li> </ul>
		<b>Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 156 effective referral systems established</li> <li>- 833 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling)</li> <li>- 217 child protection committees supported</li> <li>- 22.532 community members (with children at risk of CSEC) that participated in awareness raising activities</li> </ul>



	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
C	Strengthen accountability mechanisms vis-a-vis governments, service providers and other actors	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 525 meetings held with Government officials</li> <li>- 275 meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC</li> <li>- 3.508 government officials trained on CSEC</li> <li>- 3.419 LEA officials trained on CSEC</li> <li>- 29 media campaigns on CSEC conducted</li> <li>- 74 lobby and advocacy documents presented to government</li> <li>- 23 lobby and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	
		<b>Governments allocated or increased budget to address CSEC.</b>		
		<b>Government developed Action Plans to address CSEC</b>		
		<b>Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC. Law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of CSEC cases and receive and file reports of CSEC cases.</b>		
D	Help to end violence and discrimination against key populations, women and girls in relation to SRHR	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b>		
		<b>Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoUs for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.</b>		
		<b>Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC (and initiated discussions (=other outcome)).</b>		
E	Strengthen communities and advocacy networks to promote SRH rights for key populations*	<b>Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 156 effective referral systems established</li> <li>- 833 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling)</li> <li>- 217 child protection committees supported</li> <li>- 22.532 community members (with children at risk of CSEC) that participated in awareness raising activities</li> </ul>	
		<b>Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective</b>		

\*Note: The SRHR results framework of MoFA does not provide a definition on 'key populations'. The DtZ alliance considers CSEC victims and vulnerable children to CSEC also as key populations, so that is how the alliance contribute to objective 4E.

# Chapter 4: Communication

This chapter describes the communication achievements in 2018 compared with the strategic communication goals as set out in the DtZ communication strategy.


In 2018 major steps were taken to operationalise the DtZ communication strategy. A concrete work plan was agreed, which including shooting photographs and videos about our programme, and agreeing an MoU with the magazine “Vrouw” to deliver branded content and articles by journalists about our work. The first interview was held with Judith Flick, manager of the programme, for publication in 2019.

As part of the work-plan, a photo-exhibition - called “This is Me” - was prepared, offering an artistic perspective on our work, through pictures and stories of child victims and children at risk. For the exhibition, the photographer, Marieke van der Velden, took pictures in DtZ shelters in Thailand. The exhibition was showcased at the Humanity House in The Hague, and launched in the presence of representatives of all alliance members and the MoFA. The pictures were also published in De Volkskrant and The Guardian, two important media-outlets with a huge audience.

Another event that gave an opportunity for exposure of the DtZ programme was **the first international Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism** that helped to mobilise a number of stakeholders in a common effort to stop CSEC. ECPAT provided a platform for DtZ alliance partners during a session on “Civil Society Organizations and the private sector – partnerships for the protection of children in travel and tourism”. It gave a strong visibility to the programme, as the Summit was attended by over 500 participants and hosted by the Government of Colombia in cooperation with ECPAT, UNICEF, UNODC and WTTC and with the participation of UNWTO. The learnings from the Summit were disseminated through the report and a newsletter that reached over 1,000 subscribers.

In September 2018, a 17 year-old child advocate from India, Himanshu Shukla, addressed the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, during the ‘Day of General Discussion’ in 2018, dedicated towards the issue of children as human rights defenders. Himanshu shared the efforts he and his Child Rights Club undertake in India to protect themselves from sexual exploitation and their lobby and advocacy towards the local government and LEAs. Lastly, he shared the challenges children face in defending their own rights. A link to the video can be found [here](#). Furthermore, the preparations for content trips planned in 2019 were conducted in 2018.

In addition, we published 34 case stories and news items on our websites.



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FOTOSERIE

### DEZE KINDEREN VERTELLEN HUN VERHAAL OVER SEKSUELE UITBUITING (EN DAT IS PITTIG)


01.12.2018 | 07:00 LAUR | VARIA MEDEDELING

We horen het vaak, maar nu kunnen we het ook zien in een indrukwekkende fotoserie: kinderen die te maken hebben gehad met seksuele uitbuiting, veelal door Aziatische en Westerse toeristen.

Nederlandse fotograaf [Marieke van der Velden](#) vertrok voor Down To Zero (een alliantie van vijf organisaties, die zorgen voor kinderen uit de commercieel seksueel zijn uitgebuit) naar Thailand. Daar portretteerde ze kinderen die na hun vaak traumatische ervaringen in een van de opvanghuizen zijn terechtgekomen.

**PORTRETTEEREN VAN KINDEREN**

Dat portretteren ging anders dan normaal. Van der Velden wist dat de kinderen niet herkenbaar in beeld mochten, dus ze nam vanuit Nederland kleurpotloden en viltstiften mee naar Thailand. Ze liet de kinderen hun eigen gezicht tekenen, maar als ze dat niet wilden, mochten ze iemand tekenen die ze graag hadden willen zijn. Van Godzilla tot Koreaanse popsterren, van lotusbloemen tot 'haaiantanden waarmee je kunt vechten': alles kwam voorbij. De kinderen hoefden hun verhaal niet nog een keer te vertellen, dat deden de mentoren (lokale Thai die maatschappelijk werker zijn en de kinderen goed kennen). Het resultaat daarvan, zie je hieronder.



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SEKSUELE UITBUITING IN THAILAND

### Seksueel uitgebuite kinderen geven zichzelf een gezicht

Prent 038

Deze Thaise kinderen werden slachtoffer van sekstoeristen. Nu worden ze geholpen die ervaringen te boven te komen. Fotograaf Marieke van der Velden gaf ze een ander gezicht.

01.12.2018 10:00

# Chapter 5: Gender and inclusion

This chapter described the way the Gender framework that was developed in 2017 was implemented in DtZ in 2018.

## 5.1 GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ACTIVITIES

The DtZ alliance acknowledges the importance of a gender perspective in the DtZ programme; gender inequality is an important driver of CSEC. This section outlines how the programme is presently integrating gender throughout its activities.

This year has seen the implementation of the gender framework by the alliance members and their partners, as well as further discussion on ways to progress towards the aspired standard in gender throughout the DtZ alliance. The MTR carried out this year has helped speed up this process and its recommendations proved useful.

Gender was discussed at the two regional events, and allowed for frank exchanges about capacity, terminology, strategies etc. While the differences in experience and institutionalisation of gender in the different (partner) organisations are evident, we are proud and pleased with the adoption, implementation and monitoring of the gender framework. Concretely, we have integrated gender in all our planning, reporting, monitoring and learning documents at the end of 2018 and we will use 2019 and 2020 to use the data that becomes available to discuss best practices, challenges and opportunities. Plan International and TdH Netherlands are front runners on gender and will play an important role in the capacity development of partner organisations, making use of existing training and reference material. In addition, the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool used by the DtZ alliance, has been expanded with Gender assessment elements. We expect to see a positive increase in the practical use of the gender framework during the coming years and it will improve the overall responsiveness to the role gender plays in our work. We will closely monitor advances in Gender mainstreaming in the alliance and programme activities through our PME system.

## 5.2 BOYS AND LGBTQI PEOPLE

In 2018 a start was made on addressing issues specifically for LGBTQI people and boy-victims. A training-needs assessment was carried out in the Philippines, resulting in a number of concrete recommendations for practitioners and an outline for capacity building.

The Child Empowerment working group carried out literature research on the key ingredients for an effective process towards child empowerment. The study also looked at differences between male and female children.

The regional meetings were used to disseminate the findings of both aforementioned pieces of work across the countries. More detail on this can be found in the next section.

# Chapter 6: Learning

This chapter elaborates on the lessons learned and best practices regarding empowerment and private sector as derived from implementation of the DtZ programme.

## 6.1 LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

During the regional meetings in August 2018, the DtZ implementing partners shared the lessons learned and best practices, which can be divided into the two working groups: child empowerment and effective private sector engagement. Although many lessons learned and best practices are shared, the DtZ implementing partners also identified needs and gaps on the two themes. The needs and gaps will be addressed by the DtZ working groups 2019.

### 6.1.1 *Child Empowerment*

In 2018, the working group conducted an in-depth literature review to gather the currently available data related to the overarching learning questions on child empowerment: “What are effective child empowerment strategies taking into account age and gender?” and “How to measure effective child empowerment strategies?”. This resulted in a research report, which has been made available to all DtZ-partners in both English and Spanish. The report was presented and discussed at both Regional Events.

The review revealed that there are no proven empowerment strategies that work particularly well for boys or girls, nor are there strategies that are specifically effective for certain age groups. Also, no information could be found on how different aspects of the identity of children, such as age and gender, can influence the process of child empowerment in the context of CSEC. We therefore concluded that facilitating empowerment can only be effective if all identity aspects of each individual child (age, gender, ethnicity, faith etc.) are taken into consideration. Furthermore, the research concluded that there is no existing criteria for measuring effective empowerment approaches. To start defining such criteria, research should be done with children and practitioners to determine what they need in order to effectively empower children, while further research needs to be done with children to understand how they define empowerment and what they consider to be effective approaches. Also, during the Regional Events the themes of gender, LGBTQI people and the upcoming Global Study on the Sexual Exploitation of Boys (ECPAT International) were discussed and learning insights were shared. There is now therefore a better understanding of (1) the concept and definition of empowerment; and (2) the available knowledge, and gaps, on the gender aspects of child empowerment. The conclusions from the literature review are taken into account for the 2019 and 2020 planning of the working group.

Simultaneously, at the country level, alliance partners have been working on finding answers to their learning questions. As a result, in Latin America four essays on child empowerment were produced and uploaded to the learning platform. In India, a study was conducted on the reintegration of victims and their empowerment in the context of the reintegration. This study will be finalized in 2019. Furthermore, a study completed in India on travelling sex offenders showed that it is mostly boys who are the tourist-related victims of CSEC. In the Philippines, a Learning and Training Needs Assessment has taken place, to identify the in-depth learning and support needs for practitioners working with boys affected by sexual exploitation. The assessment identified a number of recommendations for learning, research and resources required to transform understanding of this issue.

### 6.1.2 *Private sector*

For 2018, four specific areas of interest were identified under the broad umbrella of our overall private sector learning question “What are effective strategies for the private sector engagement?”, namely:

1. Effective and sustainable ways to engage the private sector on child protection.  
This included work with The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (The Code);
2. Economic empowerment of child victims and the engagement of private sector actors for job-placements of child victims;
3. Engagement of internet providers on the prevention of online CSEC;
4. Engagement of government institutions to stimulate and/or regulate private sector engagement.



In addition, the working group wanted to learn more about the strategic positioning of its alliance members vis-à-vis different private sector actors, in order to determine commonalities and differences between alliance members, and what this could mean for an overarching, alliance-wide position.

### **Results**

To answer the first question, the Private Sector working group developed a guidance for effective engagement of the private sector in child protection. Partners with experience of working with the private sector were interviewed. Their experiences were gathered and developed into a set of elements that can increase the successful engagement of private sector actors. The elements were illustrated with examples of the alliance's work. This practical tool is meant to share experiences between implementing partners of the alliance and to increase our collective impact. The experiences were also shared at the first International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism in Bogota, where DtZ organised a workshop and disseminated a leaflet. At the Summit and subsequent DtZ Regional Meetings, partners from ICCO and ECPAT also shared insights into their work with the informal sector. This generated a lot of interest amongst other partners to work with the informal sector in the future. In the second half of the year, the Private Sector working group started to compare the private sector policies and strategies of its alliance members. This will result in another document, which is entirely for internal use. The finalisation of this document was postponed to 2019.

Meanwhile, partners across the programme contributed to the learning agenda by drawing lessons from their work. Many partners in both regions (continued) to increase their understanding of the implementation of The Code and applied the new learning. In some countries this meant the incorporation of new hotels into existing and consolidated protection networks, and in other countries it meant the beginning of the acquisition of codes of conduct by some hotels.

Partners in Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic worked effectively on the engagement of the private sector through the economic empowerment (job-placements) of adolescents. Paying special attention to the needs of victims participating in training, internships and job placements is essential. However, the retention of youth in job placements remains a challenge which requires further examination, due to stigma, low wages, and strict procedures in the formal sector.

Partners in the Asian countries tried to engage ICT companies, but they realised that it was hard to sustain the interest of large corporations such as Google. They concluded that they might increase their chances of success by pooling their strengths across countries. In India, Internet Service Providers were identified as potential partners.

Indonesia has started negotiations with its local government based on learning from the Philippines about the successful engagement of the private sector through an ordinance by the local government. The team in Bolivia and Perú approached the private sector, together with public servants from the Regional Directorate of Tourism and the Ministry of Tourism at the local level, to work together on prevention and economic empowerment with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The advocacy work in Perú resulted in a Ministerial Resolution in October 2018, obliging the private sector to acquire protection codes for children and adolescents.

The digital learning platform has not been used by alliance partners and implementing partners as it was hoped at the start of the programme. Instead, Latin American countries experimented with a virtual forum, where partners expressed their opinions and experiences regarding the involvement of the private sector in the fight against CSEC, compiled in a document shared in the knowledge platform. This document has also contributed to the Guidance. The usefulness of the platform has meanwhile been evaluated and a new approach was developed to revive it. This will be implemented at the start of 2019.

# Chapter 7: Capacity development of partners

The capacity development of implementing partner organisations is a key aspect of the DtZ programme, and is planned and monitored continuously. Below the main developments of 2018 are described.

## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

The DtZ programme involved 26 partner organisations in 11 countries in 2018. Of the 26 partners, 23 were assessed on all five Organisational Development (OD) areas and sub-indicators using the DtZ PCAT. All the assessment reports were analysed per OD area and per sub indicator. The comparison between the overall baseline (2016) and the midterm (2018) PCAT scores for each partner organisation assessed is outlined below. The average improvement in capacity scores between the two rounds was 2%.

### Capacity of DTZ partners

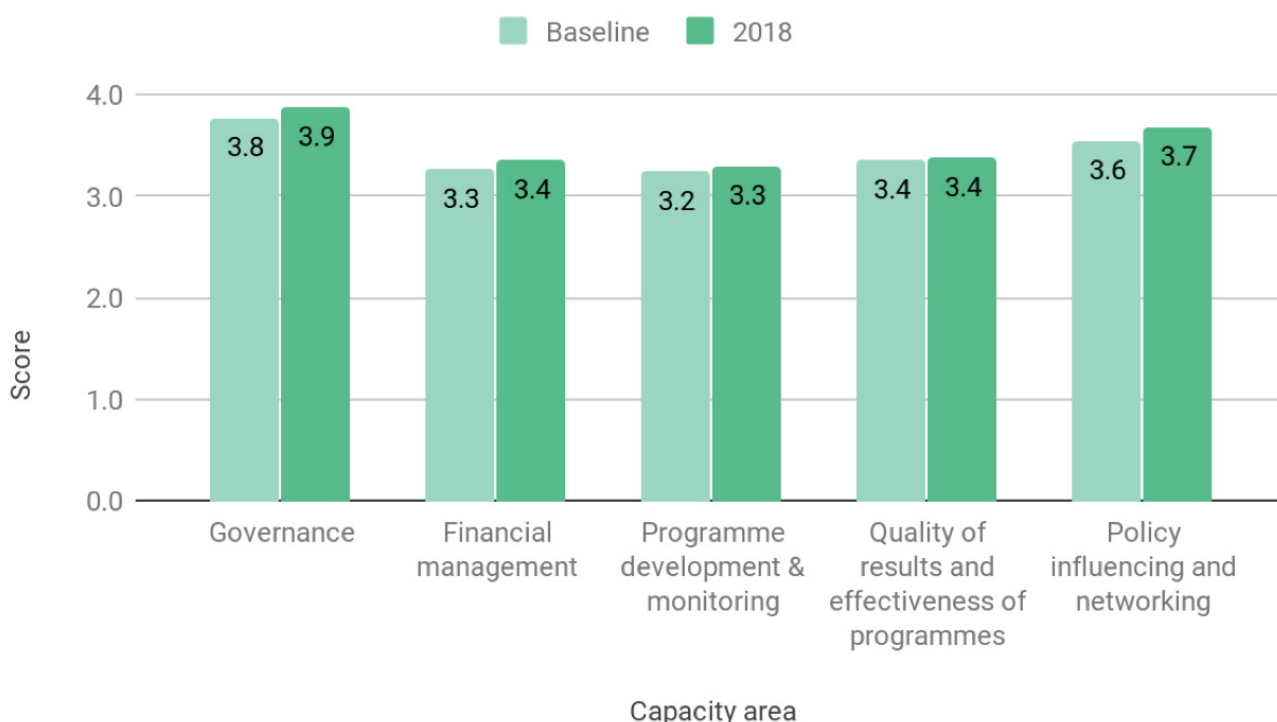


Figure 1: Overall Capacity Scores, Years 1 and 3, per OD areas

## 7.2 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The key findings per organisational development area are summarised as follows:

**Governance:** Governance progressed from 3.8 in 2016 to 3.9 in 2018. It is the OD area with the highest score. There are few points for improvement.

**Financial management:** Financial management progressed from 3.3 in year 1 to 3.4 in year 3. This OD area is still the main focus for some partners in their capacity development plan. Close follow-up of the alliance partners is required.

**Programme development and monitoring:** Programme development is the OD area with the 'lowest' score (although still averaging above 3). It scored 3.3 average both in baseline and in mid term assessment. Again this OD area will remain the focus for some partners in their capacity development plan. Close follow-up by alliance partners is required.

***Quality of results and effectiveness of programmes:*** For this OD, aspect average scores are the same for 2016 and 2018 (3.4 average). The slightly lower score is caused by the fact that some partner organisations don't have formal Child Safeguarding policies in place.

***Policy influencing and networking:*** This OD area scores slightly higher: 3.6 in 2016 and 3.7 in 2018. Apparently the DtZ partners are strong in policy influencing and networking, although service delivery also constitutes an important part of the programme approach.

# Chapter 8: Challenges and opportunities for 2019

This chapter elaborates on challenges and opportunities for 2019 in the DtZ programme. Chapter 1 described the global trends and risks and chapter 2 outlined the contextual changes including potentially negative changes. In this chapter, the focus is on challenges and opportunities arising from our programme implementation in 2018. These are in addition to those already identified in the annual plan of 2019.

## 8.1 OPPORTUNITIES

In 2018 the DtZ alliance conducted a Mid Term Review. This assessment of the effectiveness, relevance and partnership of the DtZ alliance gave insights into the performance of the programme. Several recommendations formulated by the review team are helpful to improve the effectiveness and relevance of the programme. Concrete examples of recommendations that are considered opportunities for DtZ include the suggestion to enhance joint implementation and synergy in countries. At the end of 2018, it became clear that some issues are becoming more and more common to all DtZ alliance partners, particularly OCSE, and will entail increased collaboration and joint interventions among DtZ alliance partners in 2019 and 2020. Another concrete recommendation from the MTR is the suggestion to further explore the use of the learning platform for enhancing expertise and knowledge exchange within the alliance. This has been addressed by the appointment of a DtZ learning coordinator, who will be responsible for the enhancement of cross country and regional learning in the alliance and the improved use of the virtual learning platform. This will hopefully encourage partners to become more active in sharing learnings, and for the programme to learn collectively to increase impact.

Plan International and UNICEF, working with WE PROTECT funding to eradicate Online Child Sexual Abuse, provides an opportunity for the DtZ alliance to identify possibilities for synergy. In Dominican Republic, in partnership with the Attorney General's office, CONANI, the Ministry of Education and the Dominican Institution for Telecommunications, OCSE is prevented and addressed in joint programmes.

In 2018 a gap in knowledge and research on child empowerment was identified during a thorough literature review on the topic, specifically on how to measure child empowerment. The Alliance sees this as an opportunity to jump in and use the remaining time of the programme to generate this knowledge.

## 8.2 CHALLENGES

The DtZ alliance found that engaging with the private sector is time consuming. Many different CSR-related topics are discussed with the private sector but child-related issues are not always and consistently prioritised. Commitment from the private sector comes from high level representatives and it takes time to approach them. Furthermore, local partners experienced challenges in private sector engagement, but gradually learned more from the other alliance members and continued to focus on awareness raising on CSEC prevention and strengthening the child protection policies of the private sector.

Another main challenge faced during the reporting period is the vocational training and career alternatives provided to victims. In cases such as Thailand, the government has been continually postponing the activities. Also, a number of the victims are not interested in vocational training, because they are too young to plan for their future. We need to improve and focus on rehabilitation in order to prepare young girls for relevant activities such as education. The attitude of youth towards formal employment and their unwillingness to pursue jobs were also identified as challenges in the Philippines. Partner organisations in Indonesia also found that an effective model of Youth Economic Empowerment through the role of the private sector is a big challenge. This is because most of the child victims and those at risk of CSEC psychologically are still unstable. They need more time and effort to keep their eagerness and motivation towards reaching their dreams.

Finally, keeping community members motivated to report cases of CSEC is a challenge as community members are intimidated by police personnel and the traffickers who live in these communities. The approach that we



have taken to mitigate this challenge is by empowering the Child Protection Committees with knowledge of legal provisions and reporting mechanisms.

Mainstreaming gender more consistently across the alliance, has proven to be more of a challenge than anticipated. A start was made by integrating a gender-assessment in all of the M&E tools and formats, starting with this Annual Report. It was hoped that this would generate enough information to develop an improvement plan. So far, the mandatory gender analysis in the 2018 Annual Report has generated a lot of useful discussions amongst country teams and the SC members. This in itself is positive, but is not enough to provide a sufficiently solid judgement on the levels of awareness, knowledge and skills amongst teams to develop an improvement plan. Further discussion is planned at the SC level to follow-up on this, and gender will most likely become an important ingredient of the Regional Meetings in 2019.

Programming for boys is challenging because of a lack of research on the needs of boys, and the empowerment of boys remains an unexplored issue. More research will be conducted on this topic, and the findings will be used to adapt DtZ programme interventions to make them more suitable for boys at risk or victims of CSEC.

Maximising the use of the learning platform is a challenge. This is due to lack of capacity, staff turnover and language barriers. As also concluded in the MTR, the learning platform needs extra attention to enable more exchange and learning across the alliance. This has been initiated by the recruitment of a learning platform coordinator, as explained above.

## Chapter 9: Analysis of Financial report

The total budget for the year 2018 was the same as indicated in the inception report. As can be seen in the table below, the alliance has slightly over-spent. Over-expenditure is seen in Bolivia, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. This over-expenditure is funded by balances of 2016 and 2017.

Country	Budget 2018	Expenses 2018	Variation	Variation %
Bolivia	254,835	263,964	-9,129	104%
Brazil	256,002	254,761	1,241	100%
Colombia	88,001	127,108	-39,107	144%
Dominican republic	295,781	289,895	5,886	98%
Nicaragua	76,518	74,736	1,782	98%
Peru	101,519	96,201	5,318	95%
Bangladesh	103,978	55,243	48,735	53%
India	226,209	234,670	-8,461	104%
Indonesia	516,591	548,195	-31,604	106%
Philippines	387,134	436,650	-49,516	113%
Thailand	509,045	594,046	-85,001	117%
<b>Total program budget</b>	<b>2,815,613</b>	<b>2,975,469</b>	<b>-159,856</b>	<b>106%</b>
Overhead	243,432	243,432	0	100%
Alliance management	105,642	111,381	-5,739	105%
DtZ M&E budget centrally	66,197	20,402	45,795	31%
DtZ learning budget	40,000	25,967	14,033	65%
DtZ Communication budget	28,161	19,886	8,275	71%
<b>Total alliance budget</b>	<b>€240,000</b>	<b>€177,636</b>	<b>€62,364</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>€3,299,045</b>	<b>€3,396,537</b>	<b>-€97,492</b>	<b>103%</b>

### 9.1 COUNTRY BUDGETS

**Bolivia:** The expenditure was higher than the approved budget, because remaining balances from the year 2017 were also used for the activities in 2018. This is in line with what was agreed at alliance level. The expenses of the year 2018 is partly compensated by the under-expenditure of 2016 and 2017.

**Colombia:** Over expenditure in Colombia is explained by various factors. Exchange rate gains from 2016 and 2017 were used, balances from 2016 and 2017 were allocated to programme activities in Colombia, and budgets were shifted from other Latin America countries to enable Colombia to invest more in pathway 2 Communities.

**Dominican Republic:** Minor under expenditure is explained by the fact that the lobby towards the Government has taken more time than expected.

**Bangladesh:** Under expenditure in Bangladesh is explained by the phasing out of DtZ in Bangladesh.

**Thailand:** Budget from Free a Girl in Bangladesh was moved to Thailand, and therefore higher expenditures are reported in Thailand.

**Indonesia:** Over expenditure in Indonesia is largely caused by the inclusion of balances from 2017. Activities from 2016 and 2017 were postponed due to elections and took place in 2018.

**Philippines:** In the Philippines over expenditure took place because of balances from 2017 being allocated for activities in 2018. Activities postponed from 2016 and 2017 took place in 2018.

## 9.2 CENTRALLY HELD BUDGETS FOR THE DESK, LEARNING, PME AND COMMUNICATION

The centrally held budget includes budget allocated to joint activities and support functions, such as communication, the evaluation cycle, the Desk and learning activities. This budget is funded through contributions from all alliance partners and managed centrally by TdH.

Alliance management is slightly overspent due to inflation corrections in salaries.

In 2018, the Mid Term Review was conducted. In early 2018, the Ministry issued new requirements for the MTR. To meet these requirements, an additional 22,000 euro was allocated to the MTR. This amount was deducted from the Learning budget in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The total PME & Learning budget 2016-2020 remains unchanged. In 2017, costs were mentioned under PME that belonged to other budget items. This correction results in a lower PME budget spend in 2018 than was actually the case.

The Learning Agenda expenditures are lower than planned. The MTR took a lot of time from country teams and global teams to provide data, support the review team, and reflect on the results. Although the MTR itself was a massive and appreciated learning experience, it left less time for planned learning activities under the Learning Agenda. Nevertheless, many learning initiatives have been undertaken as reported under the Learning Agenda chapter. Efforts to enhance the use of the learning platform have been implemented as of 2019.

Agreeing and starting the implementation of an effective communications work plan took longer than anticipated. This results in an under expenditure that will be balanced out with extra expenditures planned in 2019 and 2020 on Communication. We do not expect any underspending at the end of the programme. The full financial report 2018 is available in **Annex 2**.