

Annual Report 2019

DOWN TO ZERO ALLIANCE

terre des hommes 
stops child exploitation



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

Table of Content

Abbreviations and acronyms	3
Summary	5
Chapter 1: Global trends and context	7
Chapter 2: Progress and geographical focus of the DtZ programme	9
2.1 Output level progress to date	9
2.2 Latin America (Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru and Bolivia)	9
2.3 Brazil	13
2.4 Dominican Republic	16
2.5 India	18
2.6 Indonesia	20
2.7 Philippines	23
2.8 Thailand	24
2.9 International programme	27
Chapter 3: Partnership	29
3.1 Role of DtZ's implementing partners and their relationship with other relevant stakeholders	29
3.2 Cooperation between DtZ alliance members at the implementing level and overall alliance	29
3.3 Partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	29
3.4 Contribution to SRHR results framework of MoFA	30
3.5 Follow up of the Mid-term Review	33
Chapter 4: Communication	34
Chapter 5: Learning Agenda and Gender mainstreaming	35
5.1 Lessons learned and best practices	35
5.2 Gender mainstreaming	36
Chapter 6: Capacity development of partners	37
6.1 General conclusions	37
Chapter 7: Challenges and opportunities for 2020	38
7.1 Opportunities	38
7.2 Challenges	38
Chapter 8: Analysis of Financial report	39
8.1 Country budgets	39
8.2 Centrally held budgets for the Desk, Learning, PME and Communication	40

Annexes

1. Results Framework	41
2. Examples from the field	44
2a. Nicaragua	44
2b. Thailand	45
2c. Dominican Republic	46

Abbreviations and acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AGM	Annual General Meeting
BSF	Border Security Force
CAA	Citizenship Amendment Act
CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CIVICUS	Global alliance of civil society organizations
CLOPS	Social Policy Local Council
CONANDA	National Council on Children and Youth Rights (Brazil)
CONANI	National Council on Children and Youth Rights (Dominican Republic)
COOPASMA	Cooperative and the Mariano López Cooperative
COPAT	National plan for online child protection, Thailand
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTIP	Counter Trafficking in Person
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DCY	Department of Children and Youth
DLSA	District Level Services Authority
DTAC	Mobile phone company, Thailand
DtZ	Down to Zero
ECA	Child and Youth Statute
GARA	Regional action group of Latin America
GSTC	Global Sustainable Tourism Council
IACAT	Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDCOP	Indonesia Child Online Protection
IEG	Independent Expert Group on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism
INTI	Pharmaceutical company, Bolivia
ISP	Internet Service provider
ITB	International Tourism Economy Berlin
LCR	Local Code Representatives
LDC	Local District Council
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
LGU	Local Government Unit
LINE	Mobile phone network, Indonesia
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
MTR	Mid-term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCSE	Online Child Sexual Exploitation
OD	Organizational Development
OSEC	Online Sexual Exploitation of Children
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
PRODECO	Mining company, Colombia
RUU-PKS	Anti-Sexual Violence Bill
SAIEVAC	South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
SHP	Society Hotels Peru
SITA-KUONI	Indian travel companies
SKAL-network	International network in the travel and tourism industry
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SSB	Sashastra Seema Bal
ToC	Theory of Change
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the rights of the child
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
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 10 countries, by addressing the following four interrelated actors: children, communities, government and the private sector. This report describes the results of the DtZ programme in the year 2019.

In **Chapter 1**, global trends and developments in CSEC in 2019 are discussed. The key trends and developments in 2019 were migration, SRHR under pressure, and shrinking civil space. Migration was linked with complex risk factors, such as conflict, abuse, displacement, armed groups, natural disasters, living in child care institutions, orphanages or on the streets. These factors increased the risks for children of being sexually exploited. The fact that SRHR is more and more under pressure increased the risk of sexual exploitation of children and young people. The space for civil society has further decreased in many countries, jeopardizing the ability of civil society organizations to promote SRHR.

Local context and progress for all ten countries are detailed in **Chapter 2**. Projects of the DtZ programme are on track in all these countries. In some of the countries, DtZ implementing partners face a challenging political context where they are confronted with political impasse, conflicting governmental priorities, or even denial of CSEC by governments. Despite the challenging environment, partners explored alternative strategies and established new partnerships to ensure progress. In several countries, the DtZ implementing partners focused more on local government units instead of national government to avoid political constraints.

The most progress was achieved in the Children and Community pathways. Children are now more empowered to advocate against CSEC and mobilize their peers against it. Children more often 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 are well equipped to protect their children from risks. Working with law enforcement agencies and the private sector, and establishing behavioural change in these actors has advanced considerably, thanks, among other things, to the support of ECPAT International to DtZ country teams in this area.

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 organizations, and with MoFA. The DtZ programme is based on influencing key stakeholders that work on SRHR issues, such as relevant government agencies, community and private sector organizations. This influence also results in collaboration between these key stakeholders, because achieving wellbeing for children at risk or victims of CSEC necessitates a combined effort. Examples are visible in several countries. Furthermore, the DtZ programme continues to be implemented through collaboration between local partners that work on SRHR and children's rights. Numerous examples show that these implementing organizations combine their knowledge and networks to enhance the results of the DtZ programme. Regarding the partnership between the DtZ Alliance, the MoFA in the Netherlands and the Embassies, in terms of strategic collaboration, all parties continue to appreciate the amount of regular information exchanged.

Progress on the implementation of the DtZ communication strategy advanced considerably in 2019. An important goal for this year was to bring to the attention of the Dutch public the necessity and success of the Down to Zero Alliance. The DtZ Alliance and the programme have been strongly profiled through various channels. Details can be found in **Chapter 4**.

Learning and Gender mainstreaming are discussed in **Chapter 5**. The Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance has made learning a key and integral part of its programme. This learning agenda sets out the objectives of learning in the DtZ programme (what do we want to achieve with it), the focus of learning (what we want to learn about), how this will be organized, and the budget set aside for the components. The implementation of the private sector guidelines were further rolled out in 2019. Efforts were also made to identify effective child empowerment strategies.

Next to the focus on learning, the DtZ Alliance acknowledges the importance of a gender perspective in the DtZ programme; gender inequality is an important driver of CSEC. Although the implementation of the gender framework in 2019 faced some challenges, efforts were clearly being made in country programmes to mainstream gender into all programme aspects.

Chapter 6 describes the capacity development efforts undertaken in 2019. Results of these efforts will be assessed in 2020 using the DtZ capacity assessment tool.

Opportunities and challenges resulting from the work in 2019 for DtZ are considered in **Chapter 7**. Challenges identified during the MTR in 2018 were addressed and turned into opportunities in 2019. An example was the engagement with the private sector, which received a strong boost through the involvement of International expertise of DtZ in this regard.

In the last chapter, **Chapter 8**, on finance, the actual expenditures versus the 2019 budget, are explained. Overall, the DtZ programme is operating within budget, with only minor under- or over- expenditure in specific countries and areas.



Chapter 1: Global trends and context

This chapter introduces the annual report for 2019 by describing global trends and developments regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in ten countries.

There were several key global trends and developments in 2019: migration affecting the vulnerability of children and young people, growing conservatism, and shrinking civil space. These global developments are risks for the programme and are mitigated through the programme implementation approach. A positive trend has been that private sector stakeholders increasingly recognize their responsibility to address CSEC, which is also taken into account in DtZ programming.

Migration

Migration is increasing worldwide¹, both internally, where people migrate from the countryside to the cities, as well as internationally where they seek safety or new opportunities for education or work. This affects children in different ways. Children may be left behind, migrate with their family or relatives, or they might travel alone, voluntarily or forced by adults. In any case, these migration situations increase the vulnerability of children and deprive them of a protective environment. This, linked with complex risk factors, such as conflict, abuse, displacement, armed groups, natural disasters, living in child care institutions, orphanages or on the streets, increase the risks for children of being sexually exploited.² Supporting this, migrant children are now specifically mentioned as being particularly vulnerable to CSEC in the newly launched Guidelines on the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.³

SRHR under pressure

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) are increasingly under pressure worldwide. In many countries, these rights were not realized in the past and became even more difficult in 2019. Growing conservatism, which comes both from states that reduce the space of civil society organizations, as well as from conservative and anti-rights social factions, contributes to the “stagnation” of SRHR. The right to self-determination is under pressure; in many countries people are not allowed to decide themselves about their body and sexuality. Religious conservatism increases the vulnerability of children and women to gender based violence and makes it even harder for children, young people, communities, LGBTQI and others to speak about CSEC openly or to report cases. Sex education, the ability for youngsters to explore their sexuality and have sex outside of wedlock, abortion, and divorce, all become more restricted and this increases the risk of sexual exploitation.⁴

Shrinking civil space

The space for civil society has further decreased in many countries, e.g. restricting freedom of the press, restricting the right to demonstration, and thwarting social organizations through legislation. A strong civil society is crucial for society to function effectively and for the promotion of SRHR. Civil society is particularly important in giving a voice to people who would otherwise not be heard, and in holding governments accountable.

Serious concerns prevail in Brazil and Nicaragua due to intensified political crises and polarisation. There is a major deterioration of space for social and political participation in these countries that hinders dialogue with national and federal government. Civic space is continuously shrinking, so that there is little or no remaining platform for civil society organizations to discuss human rights related issues or to hold the government accountable for their actions. According to CIVICUS Monitor data from 2019, all DtZ countries except the Dominican Republic, have a civic space rating of ‘obstructed’ or ‘repressed’.⁵

¹ <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp> & <https://www.iom.int/global-migration-trends>

² From: Annual Plan DtZ 2020

³ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/CRC.C.156_OPSC%20Guidelines.pdf

⁴ From: Annual Plan DtZ 2020

⁵ <https://monitor.civicus.org/>

Role of private sector

A positive trend in the countries where we work, is that more companies recognize and understand their role in child protection. Fewer companies see child protection as a threat to their competitive position or to their branding, and more companies have become champions of child protection in their sector or region. Nevertheless there is still a lot more to be done. Companies may not be aware of the role that they can play in ending CSEC, and there is often a lack of expertise or confidence to implement solid policies to tackle CSEC. It is crucial to continue this dialogue and rethink the strategies relevant in the local context. The informal private sector with small or one-man businesses is often still an unidentified component of the private sector, which combines aspects of our community and private sector approaches. The experiences and analyses bring new opportunities when drawing conclusions for our work on how to link the informal sector to the establishment of protective environments within the communities, taking into account the local context.⁶



Chapter 2: Progress and geographical focus of the DtZ programme

This chapter describes the progress at outcome level, and provides a summary of the contribution of DtZ interventions. For each Country and International Theory of Change (ToC) pathway, the most important changes in the context of 2019 are mentioned, followed by the most striking behavioural changes shown by the four actors addressed in the DtZ programme: children, communities, government and private sector representatives. Each geographical section ends with a conclusion regarding the overall progress of the country programme. The IATI report contains more detailed information about the outputs per actor.

2.1 OUTPUT LEVEL PROGRESS TO DATE

Since the inception of the programme in 2016, about 30,553 boys and girls have been trained to be advocates for child rights and child protection, advocating against CSEC. About 7,000 CSEC victims received specialized services from DtZ partners (e.g. shelter, health and educational services and legal aid). A total of 43,273 children have been trained in CSEC and how to report cases of CSEC. The programme continued engaging with government, LEA's, private sector and communities in reducing CSEC (please see page 30, table 'Contribution to SRHR results framework of MoFA'), for outputs of the programme for the period 2016 - 2019.

In 2019 most of the set output targets were surpassed suggesting greater reach and acceptability of the programme (please see page 41 Annex 1, DtZ Results Framework). In 2019 the programme strengthened its lobby and advocacy through media campaigns, presenting relevant information to LEA's and government, sensitizing the private sector on CSEC and assisting companies to develop policies to prevent and protect against SCEC.

Below the changes in the context and the progress per actor are described.

2.2 LATIN AMERICA (COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, PERU AND BOLIVIA)

2.2.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

Colombia: At the end of 2019 there were massive protests, and among the issues raised were: breach of the peace agreement, inequality, economic slowdown and the need for labour reforms. According to Colombia Migration, as of October 2019 the official number of Venezuelan migrants was 1,630,603. These data do not take into account the irregular migration that especially affects women and children, who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation by organized criminal gangs and armed groups that operate at the borders. Due to the irregular characteristic of this process, there is no social protection for these categories of the population. Similarly, the indigenous and socially at-risk populations are very vulnerable. There were also local elections, resulting in several personnel changes that affected the programme implementation.

Nicaragua: As of December 2019, and after the crisis of 2018, the political, social and economic environment continued to be uncertain. The government and opposition had yet to reach a peace agreement. As a result, UNHCR reported that over 62,000 Nicaraguan refugees fled the country, over 55,000 of whom moved to Costa Rica. This resulted in the closure of small and medium businesses and a loss of over 157,000 jobs, creating vulnerabilities especially among children and young people. The procedural changes to CSEC reporting implemented by the Ministry of Family, whereby reporting can only be done by a family reference, made it very difficult to address CSEC cases, especially where the family was complicit.

Peru: In 2019, the promulgation of Law No. 30963 occurred. This modified the Criminal Code to protect specifically girls, boys, young people and women from the crime of sexual exploitation and related crimes. Operation “Mercurio 2019” was also implemented, empowering the police, military and prosecutors, under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, to eradicate illegal mining and related crimes. There was a continuing flow of immigrants from Venezuela. The largest population of these refugees ended up on the streets of Lima, where they were exposed to many risks, specifically rooted in xenophobia. In October 2019, the growing tension between Congress and the Central Government resulted in the dissolution of Parliament until the January 2020 elections. Likewise, the fight against corruption persisted through the investigation of various cases of national high-ranking state leaders, former presidents, ex-politicians and current magistrates.

Bolivia: In November 2019, Bolivia suffered a political crisis that resulted in the resignation of the president and the establishment of a transitional government that will govern until May 2020, which mainly consists of members from the previous opposition parties. The current government has religious influence and has the support of the Armed Forces, being sectors with great relevance in political decision making. The DtZ programme was affected by the changes in the government due to changes of office holders in critical offices, as new officials usually have different priorities. An example of this was the suspension of support for the economic reintegration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Despite the economic and social improvements registered in the last decade, there are still large inequalities and much work remains to be done in order to dismantle the patriarchal conceptions that objectify women / girls / boys / young people and regard them as having no rights. Clear consequences are the feminization of poverty, inequalities between men and women in terms of access to education, job opportunities and justice, as well as the increase in registered femicides (117) and infanticides (69) in 2019.

2.2.2 Progress per actor



Children

Bolivia: 71 CSEC victims from different regions of the country, including Venezuelans and Ecuadorians, received support services including medical treatment, psychosocial support, social reintegration support and legal aid. 100% of these victims were reintegrated with their families.

2,000 children (827 boys and 1,173 girls) received training on how to defend their rights and report cases of violation. The children were trained on how to become peer-to-peer trainers.

Three Municipal Committees for Children in Desaguadero (bordering Peru), Cochabamba and La Paz were formed. These committees improved the coordination between the Municipal Councils, the Ombudsman for Children and the local governments. This greatly strengthened the participation of 80 leaders, who had already delivered Prevention plans for schools to the local authorities.

Peru: The Ministry of Education issued new regulations requiring all school principals to mandatorily report CSEC cases. In line with this, awareness raising training was provided for 530 children (202 female and 328 male) and school teachers from three regions.

The skills of 397 school leaders in the three regions were strengthened. They worked on their leadership, creative communication and planning skills. As a result of this strengthening, advocacy actions were carried out within educational institutions.

Colombia: 1,865 young people (863 boys and 1,002 girls) were sensitized on CSEC issues, especially pornography. Some of these joined the youth leaders’ network. These young people were at the forefront of promoting digital prevention strategies, specifically in identifying cases of pornography networks that operate in schools. The network has 231 leaders, and is recognized by the local and district authorities. They were able to participate in various discussion forums and submitted a policy proposal for children, for example, the Social Policy Local council (CLOPS) in La Candelaria, where the young people participated in the drafting of the proposals for the establishment of public policy on childhood and adolescence, and other local events.

Nicaragua: 61 CSEC victims (11 boys and 50 girls) received support services including sexual and reproductive health services, psycho-social support and legal assistance. They were also re-integrated back into the school system.

The network of children and young people, which has 200 members in the five communities, carried out various awareness-raising activities on the prevention of CSEC within their families, their communities, among their peers and with the private sector. They reached 852 children (489 girls and 363 boys). They were also active members of the community protection committee.



Communities

Bolivia: A Local Community Council was established in La Paz, which included men and women members, particularly indigenous women. This was great progress, as before, women were entirely excluded from such platforms. The Local Community Council held meetings with municipal authorities with the aim of establishing a programme that promotes safe and sexual trade free zones. They also developed a referral instrument for CSEC cases. Within this process, 912 people from various municipalities were sensitized, 60% women and 40% men.

Peru: 1,803 community members participated in awareness raising activities among community leaders, teachers and community service personnel. The community ombudsman was also trained on CSEC issues and the process of reporting. Capacity building was also carried out for 397 school principals, and school protection committees were formed. These were able to identify and address various protection issues in the schools and in the community.

The women defenders (a women's network which is part of the community ombudsmen of the Municipality of Lima) presented their public policy proposals to the Municipality through an alliance with the watchmen and municipal supervisors' sectors.

Operational plans were also developed for the six protection committees that coordinate actions with the public sector, the police and the prosecution.

Colombia: Capacity building was provided in Bogotá to a network of women producers and the heads of families, who were able to engage their communities, the government and the private sector.

The Wayuu indigenous community in La Guajira, was supported to design plans and strategies for prevention of CSEC within the communities surrounding its territory.

Sensitization on CSEC issues and human trafficking was carried out targeting members of the Venezuelan migrant population (203 women and 78 men).

Attention was also given to communities surrounding the PRODECO mining company. Community leaders were sensitized on how to manage CSEC issues in the area.

Nicaragua: The protection committee was made up of community leaders, both men and women, from 5 communities (San Pablo, El Salto, Masachapa, Madroñal and Pilas Septicas). This committee is a reference for the communities and some of its members were recognized by the State as "judicial facilitators".

Capacity building was provided to a total of 535 community leaders (178 men and 357 women). As a result, they were able to play their role in follow-up on prevention efforts, as well as following up on reported CSEC cases by providing support to the families and victims.



Government

Bolivia: 739 judicial officers and 182 civil servants, including municipal guards, children’s ombudsmen, police officers, and local government officials in various municipalities, were trained in management of CSEC cases. One of the results of this training was the joint activity undertaken with the Police to develop guidelines for the investigation of CSEC cases and the development of an Investigations Manual that will be shared and implemented at national level in 2020.

Work on the draft anti-trafficking Bill with the Ministry of Justice is still ongoing.

Peru: Cross-border agreements, to develop police operations on the Amazon border and to find joint strategies to stop the migrant trafficking in border areas have been strengthened on the borders between Peru and Bolivia, and between Peru, Colombia and Brazil, through a meeting of the local Working Group on the triple border, and through the “Peru-Bolivia Binational Seminar on Specialized Investigation Techniques of Crimes of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrants Trafficking.”

At district, regional and national levels, municipalities, education directorates, judicial offices of macro regions and specialized prosecutors of human trafficking were engaged, and the latter were presented with guidelines to facilitate non-victimizing care, and access to justice for victims.

Colombia: Technical support was provided in the certification process of La Candelaria as a “Sustainable Tourism Destination”, including the prevention of CSEC as a condition for obtaining certification. This was a joint effort between the government, the community and the private sector.

Work was undertaken with the education and protection sectors, at the district and national levels, in developing social policies and inter-institutional coordination.

A response and coordination mechanism was developed for the identification of cases of human trafficking at airports. At the same time, a follow-up to the #EsoEsCuento (It is a Scam) campaign was implemented. This was conducted in collaboration with the Attorney General’s Office.

Nicaragua: Despite a lack of openness by the State in engaging with NGOs, significant progress was made with local institutions, including the Public Ministry that advises the community protection committee in monitoring CSEC and sexual abuse cases. Relations also improved with the Ministry of Education, through support with school re-integration of child victims at risk of CSEC, and with the Court of Justice, through the programme with judicial facilitators who now recognize the protection committee. A total of 71 public servants and judicial officers were reached.



Private sector

Bolivia: 307 people including the associations of tourist guides, tourist operating agencies, transport companies, hotel and restaurant staff, and tourism directorates were trained in CSEC identification and prevention. Also, 12 companies were sensitized on CSEC issues. Two agreements were signed for training staff on CSEC issues, one with the National Association of Tourist Guides of Bolivia and another with the INTI Company, which is in the health and pharmaceutical sector.

Peru: 30 companies in the tourism sector were sensitized, and 241 people were reached. The Regional Tourism Directorates played a critical role in coordinating engagement with these companies.

The Guild Society Hotels Peru (SHP), which associates with one of the largest hotel chains, requested technical assistance to comply with the National Code of Conduct and with The Code.

The #JuegaPorLaVida (Games for Life) campaign against CSEC was carried out within the framework of the Pan-American Games and the Pre-Pan-American Games held in 2019. This was a very effective strategy for involving athletes in the campaign.

Colombia: The Grupo PRODECO mining company was sensitized, and signed an agreement to carry out its own investigations in the three municipalities where it has operations. The sensitization also extended to 10 of PRODECO's contractor companies that provide security, maintenance, distribution of equipment and transport services, as well as local authorities, social leaders and young people from the three municipalities. 30 tourism establishments and 10 hotels of the BH HOTELES chain were also sensitized and more than 50% signed onto The Code. A total of 374 people were trained in CSEC issues through these efforts.

Nicaragua: Sensitization activities were carried out for members of the "2 de Septiembre" Fishermen's Cooperative and the Mariano López Cooperative of, R.L. – COOPASMA. As a result, the community protection committee was able to identify risk factors and help promote safer communities free of CSEC. They also developed a code of conduct on how to treat children and young people. The Montelimar Mill Company was sensitized by the network of children.

2.2.3 Conclusions

The pathways with the greatest impact were those related to children and young people, since youth networks and organizations have been strengthened in the four countries. Likewise, the private sector was a high impact sector, since there have been requests to provide technical assistance, and the sector is open to coordination and partnership with other sectors as well as acting as a peer multiplier. With respect to the community and government pathway, there were mixed results, depending on the context. In countries such as Colombia, Bolivia and Peru there was excellent progress in the involvement of the State in carrying out actions at national level and at bi or tri-national levels. In Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru, the community sector is becoming better organized and better able to engage with the State.

2.3 BRAZIL

2.3.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society

Brazil is currently facing a deepening political crisis. In light of the growing polarization and radicalization, under the current right wing and conservative Bolsonaro government, political activity for CSOs and human rights defenders is severely restricted. The language used by both the president and the ministries legitimize violence against women, the LGBTQI community and minorities.

This 'anti-social and anti-human rights agenda' translates in practice into national budget cuts directly affecting mechanisms and instruments related to children and young people, especially in health, education and protection. The DtZ Alliance continues to be challenged in lobbying and advocacy efforts at all levels of government, given that one of the main areas of activity for national advocacy is the National Council for Children and Youth (CONANDA). This is the most important policy space at national level to promote, protect and defend children's and young people's rights.

The Inter-institutional Commission, which was the forum for monitoring the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Young People, has been dissolved. With this, an important advocacy space for CSOs to monitor the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence was removed.

With the change in government, the national discourse is opposing any human rights approach. Several manifestations by both the President and the Minister of Human Rights violate international agreements on these matters, especially those related to sexual and reproductive rights, diversity, race and gender.

2.3.2 Progress per actor



Children

In 2019, the Down to Zero Program supported twelve groups of mobilizing young people in Bahia, Brazil. 2,667 young people participated in the training cycle this year and performed as peer educators in their communities. In 2019, DtZ introduced new strategies with the aim of strengthening the sustainability of these groups, where the monitoring process was carried out by the young people themselves.

Through this process, the young people were able to develop several awareness and mobilization actions in their communities. Four plays, a flash mob action, the launch of a Youtube channel and three dance groups were planned and organized by the young people. Through the Peer Education Methodology, young people were mobilized and able to better articulate their knowledge and thoughts and took an active role in their communities to raise the issue of CSEC. They are now more prepared to report cases of sexual violence and other rights violations affecting their peers.

July 13th was the Anniversary of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), in partnership with the Tutelary Council of Salvador. Once again, the ECA walk was carried out as well as discussion circles and sensitization actions in institutions and school units with the participation of the mobilizing young people.



Communities

In 2019, DtZ reached 24,992 families, guardians and caregivers, ensuring that safe and protective spaces could be strengthened and developed in the communities.

In addition, psychosocial and legal support services for children and young people were offered to 52 families, with the inauguration of another Psychosocial Therapeutic Reception Space. These so-called 'School Clinics' linked interns from Psychology and Pedagogy courses to young people and 362 young victims of violence. In this very same space, 39 caregivers were welcomed, who also took part in therapeutic workshops developed in the spaces. This way, not only did children have access to services, but families also received care. Next to providing services to vulnerable children, victims, and their families, the programme has strengthened the capacity of different actors working in the child protection system to improve referral systems and the prevention of re-victimizing of children and young victims. Effective implementation of the "Law on Specialised Listening and the Protected Testimony of Children and Youth victims or witnesses of violence" is crucial in this matter. This law aims to have an integrated victim approach to prevent re-victimization of children. Technical support has been provided to professionals on how to receive and refer cases in accordance with the Law, guaranteeing that children and young people who pass through the services have their rights guaranteed and will not be re-victimized. Now, the city of Camaçari is currently recognized as a reference in the implementation of this Law in the state of Bahia. In general, there is increased capacity and awareness with different actors in the protection network to promote safer spaces for children and young people.



Government

At national, state and municipal level, the DtZ programme intensified and expanded the advocacy actions and training of 1,354 professionals from the Protection Network in 2019,. At national level, many challenges exist around working with the national government, due to its hostile attitudes to human rights and civil society. Although CONANDA is being dismantled, the Alliance was able to take part in a number of national

meetings of CONANDA throughout the year, as well as in negotiations about the continuation of this Council and civil society participation. The Alliance also strengthened its networks with other civil society actors and its relationships with state actors aiming at maintaining civic space, e.g. the General Attorney of the Republic for Citizen's Rights, Ms. Debora Duprat. With her, the Alliance discussed legal measures to be taken against the government's attacks on CONANDA.

One of the DtZ partners applied and was elected to have a seat on the State Human Rights Council in Bahia. They were elected and took office in December 2019. This created new possibilities to directly engage with the government and defend human rights at state level.

At municipal level, the Alliance engaged with a range of authorities of the child protection system to promote and actively contribute to the development of a range of plans and policies with regard to children's rights, with a special focus on girls. There was high commitment by the local rights guarantee system to address sexual violence, for example the development of the Public Policy Committee for girls in the city of Salvador, which prepared the Public Policy Plan for girls and monitored its applicability. The Children and Adolescents Protection Network of Camaçari has also been mobilizing itself for the development and monitoring of public policies aimed at children and adolescents, such as the elaboration of the 10-year Plan, where a budget is also earmarked for implementation. The next step is for the Alliance to monitor proper implementation, ensuring that the policies on paper gain traction for children in reality.



Private sector

The engagement with the private sector in Brazil was undertaken in several sectors in 2019. For example, through the development of a mixed training course on Human Rights, Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in partnership with the ride sharing service Uber. This training focused on Uber's partner drivers, so that they can understand the importance of the theme, its seriousness, and the manner of reporting violations and referrals for cases and events. It is worth noting that prior to the launch of the training, an awareness raising action was held and attended by 300 Uber partner drivers, so that they could have prior knowledge about the themes and about the training proposal and its benefits.

211 Professionals in the broader tourism sector were trained in the State of Bahia throughout the year. These training courses focused on signalling various forms of rights violations of children and young people in their professional activities. Among the companies were the branch association GROU Turismo, Bahia Norte and Turisforte Concessionaires. All of these, in addition to training with their teams, provided us with support in the distribution of information materials, and developed sensitization actions with their respective audiences. In 2019, new partnerships were also established, such as with CCR Metrô (a subway system), which made it possible to plot one of the subway trains, in addition to allowing the development of a dialogue session with their professionals on actions to confront the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young People.

The Alliance made less progress than planned on the implementation of the National Code of Conduct with the Ministry of Tourism, due to the difficult political circumstances.

2.3.3 Conclusions

Despite the challenging political context in Brazil, the DtZ Program achieved considerable progress in the involvement of local government, civil society, families, communities and the tourist sector and persuaded these actors to carry out actions to combat violence against children and young people. We see that in 2019, children and young people were empowered to advocate against CSEC and to support their peers. Communities are now well equipped to protect their children. Regardless of political contextual challenges the DtZ Alliance in Brazil managed to engage with local government stakeholders and create more civic space for the issue of CSEC. Private sector responsibilities in combating and preventing CSEC were also increasingly acknowledged.

2.4 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2.4.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

2019 was a pre-election year, as such in the last months the community leadership and government officials were very preoccupied with the political agenda.

In May 2019, the Ministry of Education issued departmental order 33-2019, establishing the implementation of the gender policy in the education system. This was not well received by conservative groups, including Christian churches and some of the opposition parties which organized demonstrations dubbed “#conmishijosnotemetas” (Do not meddle with my children).

CSO’s continued to advocate for the review of the Civil Code to remove the exceptions to marry before the age of 18 for both sexes. They also held a strike dubbed “#ParoPorLasNiñas” (Stop for Girls), to raise awareness.

The online violence technical roundtable was constituted in 2019, and developed the protocol for investigating cases of online CSEC and the Protocol for the protection of children victims of online CSEC. The government is finalizing the Protocols of the Local Child Protection Boards that will define their roles in reporting and following up on child protection cases.

2.4.2 *Progress per actor*



Children

8,464 children and young people (3,987 boys and 4,477 girls) were reached as direct beneficiaries through the different interventions of this pathway. They were trained to advocate for child rights, specifically protection against CSEC, reporting of CSEC cases and creating awareness on issues of CSEC among their peers as peer educators. Peer educators were trained in CSEC prevention through arts, sports, cultural activities, and information and evidence management. As a result, the young people took the initiative to form youth community networks to work on issues that affected them, for example education, equality, sustainable development, and climate action. They also continued creating awareness in their communities and as school peer educators.

144 children (77 girls, 67 boys) who were CSEC victims or at risk, received specialized services. Specifically, psycho-social services were provided to victims and their families. 86 families of child victims across the implementation areas received support services.

Young people were trained in participation and advocacy with local authorities. To this end they were linked to the communities’ structures, thus promoting CSEC prevention, participation by young people in their families and communities, and the emergence of youth leadership. It was witnessed that due to this intervention, they were enabled to engage with authorities, for example by writing letters to explain the situation of violation of children’s rights in their communities and demanding action on this.



Communities

In total 2,500 community members (903 male and 1,597 female) participated in awareness raising activities. The community leaders were asked to replicate the information provided on CSEC prevention, to their communities. Religious leaders particularly played a very important role in this. Journalists and communication professionals sought more information and tools, and offered media space for dissemination of the information towards protection of children in Barahona province.

The informal sector was also involved in the community campaigns to raise awareness for prevention of CSEC. These involved reflective dialogues with vendors on the beach, motorcycle taxis riders and taxi drivers. They made a commitment to use the material that they received to give visibility to the fact that they too were joining the fight against CSEC.

Parents were also sensitized on violent parenting patterns, and as a result they became willing to implement new ways of communicating with their children to avoid the risk of CSEC and other abuses.



Government

625 government officials and 161 LEA officials were trained, mainly in the protection system legal framework and CSEC prevention and their role in the same. This included the Code for the System for the Protection and Fundamental Rights of Children and Youth (Law 136-03). Teachers and psychologists were also specifically trained in how to identify and refer CSEC cases. High turnover for these officers at the local level continued to be a challenge. These initiatives contributed to the strengthening of relations with some institutions of the Local Protection System, especially with the LEAs.

Work with the main institution responsible for the National Protection System (CONANI, National Council for Children and Youth) at central level contributed to better coordination of actions with Local Protection Systems, therefore achieving greater impact and results at local level. Working with the Municipal Directorates responsible for child protection systems was also instrumental in improving inter-institutional coordination and management of cases reported.



Private sector

39 private sector actors in the travel and tourism industry were sensitized on CSEC prevention. Most of these were from the informal sector surrounding tourist areas, including vendors from the mini-markets and food stands. As a result, there was an increase in complaints directed to the tourist police, who maintained a greater presence around the beaches with suspected CSEC cases.

5,427 staff from private sector companies were trained in CSEC prevention and in taking action in their surroundings and creating awareness in their areas of work. This also included training on adherence to The Code. Most of these professionals worked in large hotels.

30 members of the Tourist and Productive Cluster of Barahona province, adhered to The Code as part of the tourism development initiative of Enriquillo region in the south-west of the country.

Two universities in Barahona (private and public) also joined efforts to promote child protection and CSEC prevention awareness to alumni and faculty of tourism programmes. As a result, there was collaboration in the following ways:

1. DtZ staff participated as facilitators for child protection issues, especially CSEC prevention, in the Diploma in Tourism Management programme.
2. Participation in a science fair, where investigations, studies and papers linked to child forced marriage, youth pregnancy and child protection were disseminated.
3. The Universities allowed their campuses to be used for tourism fairs open to the general public in which initiatives, products and talks related to sustainable tourism were presented.

2.4.3 Conclusions

Progress was especially advanced In 2019 in the area of child empowerment and engagement with the private sector, in order for the private sector to take responsibility in addressing CSEC. The community pathway progress is on track but progress in the government pathway is less than expected. This relates to capacity challenges in government offices.

2.5 INDIA

2.5.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

2019 was a year in which India had its major focus on Lok Sabha (General Assembly) Elections. This caused instability in the country, especially in West Bengal, where there were riots and political unrest due to the contested elections. There was also unrest especially amongst the Muslim minorities, following the passing of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), which gave citizenship to religious minorities from neighbouring countries except for Muslims.

The conflict between India and Pakistan, following the terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir in February 2019 was another politically destabilizing factor. During the political unrest, the Home Ministry announced a red alert in the country which affected the functioning of administrations, especially Border Security Forces (BSF) and the police force Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), patrolling the Indian borders with Bangladesh and Nepal. As a result, BSF and SSB officials, as well as Government officials in the borders, stopped working for some time with Non-Government Organizations.

In 2019 the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was amended to include the death penalty for all sexual offences which had caused the death of the child.

2.5.2 *Progress per actor*



Children

In West Bengal, Khajuraho and Bodh Gaya 4,644 children (2,139 boys and 2,505 girls) were trained in total. 1,251 children (586 boys and 665 girls) were trained as peer educators and agents of change, and mobilized others in addressing CSEC. Another 337 children (160 boys and 177 girls) were trained as advocates for children's rights and against CSEC. As a result, children themselves started reporting cases of violations happening in their communities and children became proactive in running campaigns, duplicating DtZ activities in their communities and undertaking peer education. For example, children and young people from red light areas in Calcutta, West Bengal, reported cases of sexual harassment to the local council and police station.

In West-Bengal, four survivor groups were formed under DtZ, each consisting of 15-18 girl survivors of CSEC. Five members of the survivor groups participated in a national Survivor Forum in Delhi, where they demanded a child- and victim-friendly approach by police and service providers in the areas of rescue, aftercare, prosecution and healthcare. Furthermore, a reporting mechanism was developed for the SNEHA shelter home and three government shelter homes. Some of the former residents of the shelter homes, 12 girls who were survivors of CSEC themselves, formed the Child Protection Committee within the shelter homes. At the same time, other youth groups worked as protectors in their districts to stop eve-teasing and harassment of women. For example, youth leaders in different youth groups formed anti eve-teasing groups which helped to reduce eve-teasing in different districts. At the same time, on request of the children's group of old Khajuraho, the Government (State Department of Education) placed counsellors in schools in order to address child protection issues (drug and alcohol abuse and sexual exploitation issues).

In 2019, various services (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid) were provided to 490 children (109 boys and 381 girls) who were victims and at-risk of CSEC and trafficking.



Communities

Awareness-raising activities were conducted that reached 2,247 community members (1,024 males and 1,223 females). These focused on the consequences of sexual exploitation of children, and in tourism destinations, also on its link to the travel and tourism industry. As the community became more aware of child sexual abuse and exploitation, they sought help to address cases of CSEC and referrals went up. 186 Child Protection Committees and 25 referral systems were established and supported. The creation of child protection centres and child hubs in the communities enabled continuous interaction, leading to community members being able to address the issue of CSEC in real time. Communities started identifying and reporting CSEC cases with the aim of preventing trafficking through the Village Level Child Protection Committees (VLCPC) and District Child Protection Units (DCPUs).

A network of CBOs in West Bengal named “Sanjukti” was established to better coordinate the addressing of CSEC issues in the districts. Their staff were trained in CSEC and how to address the issues, and they undertook a five-day awareness raising rally along the Indo-Bangladesh border at six important border points (Hakimpur, Karimpur, Kaharpara, Lalgola, Mehmudipur and Ghojadanga/Bhomra Border) where over 2,000 people were reached. A situation analysis was also undertaken to understand the situation of trafficking and the vulnerability of children along the Indo-Nepal border.



Government

513 government staff were trained and sensitized in 2019. This was partly due to the unexpected request of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights to train its members from all the 29 states of India. As a result, some Local Governments (Panchayat) undertook proactive actions. For example, the Sub Divisional magistrate (SDM) of Chattarpur District in Khajuraho set up a Child Advisory Group with a membership of children, tourism service providers, the DtZ CSO partner, and community representatives, to address child protection issues. The same SDM issued an order to all hotels to publish information on laws relating to child sexual exploitation in strategically visible places, and also ordered the Railway department and Airport authority along with the MP Tourism in Khajuraho to visibly display Child protection related messages and related laws. Training was also provided to the District Level Services Authority (DLSA). As a result, DLSA officials and Para Legal Volunteers were better able to support victims of CSEC, by informing them of the legal steps to take, and making them aware of the roles of the Public Prosecutors.

Law enforcement agencies were sensitized and trained. As a result, they intensified raids and rescues, and actively participated in awareness raising rallies. They were also active during the big Durga Puja Festival to identify possible trafficking cases. In the South 24 Parganas district, the Baruipur Police, along with DtZ staff, raided and rescued 6 girls who were being sexually exploited in a hotel, and the Crime Investigation Department (CID) successfully rescued a trafficked girl from a brothel in Delhi and arrested six suspects. The LEAs also started adopting more child-friendly justice practices for example, Murshidabad Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and Baruipur Police station requested the DtZ partner to establish two child-friendly corners in Murshidabad police station and in Baruipur Police Station. These became operational in August 2019. Moreover, the police academy of West Bengal has integrated the `journey of victim to survivor` from a psycho-social perspective, and the role that the police should have in this journey (how they can help the survivors) in their curriculum, and asked the DtZ partner to provide the course. Subsequently it was decided that one of the members of the survivor group would be the facilitator for the course.



Private sector

In 2019, a training course was held for 250 Indian professionals from the international SKAL-network. 25 companies asked for follow-up training. They included tour operators, travel agencies and some hotels. Furthermore SITA-KUONI India adopted The Code and has initiated training of staff members on child protection in travel and tourism.

A multi-stakeholder committee was established, led by the Dharohar Guide Association, which took the lead in running a campaign on child protection among tourists as part of their tourist briefing sessions. The District administration institutionalised this multi-stakeholder committee as part of their tourism decision-making process in Khajuraho.

In West Bengal, focus was in Medinipur (Digha and Purba) and Murshidabad (Lalbagh) which are popular tourist destinations. The Hotel Owners Association of about 20 hotels and Toto drivers were sensitized. As a result, they are now handing out leaflets on child protection and CSEC to visitors along with the welcome kit. In addition, 190 staff from different companies were sensitized on CSEC issues and how to contribute to the economic empowerment of survivors.

A market study was conducted to identify what young people can do to sustain themselves. 50 vulnerable girls were trained in entrepreneurship and skills such as mobile phone repairing and driving. Of these, 20 girls are now driving three wheeled taxis, and 10 are working in mobile phone repair shops.

2.5.3 Conclusions

Overall progress in all four pathways is on track, and it is evident that the expected outcomes will be achieved. In some instances, the results are beyond expectations, while in other areas, sustained change continues to be a challenge. At the level of children and young people, communities and the private sector, major attitude shifts have been achieved.

2.6 INDONESIA

2.6.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society

During an international conference in Stockholm in February 2019, the Indonesian government renewed its commitment to continue to halt all forms of violence against children. To further demonstrate his commitment, in January 2020, the President of Indonesia instructed relevant ministries and institutions to carry out massive reforms in the system that deals with cases of violence against children. These mainly include improvements in prevention measures, service provision, and case prosecution. To further support this, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a decree obliging the government at provincial and district levels to increase the allocation of budget towards the issue of violence against children. Notwithstanding this positive development, legislation and policy in Indonesia are still lagging behind. For example, existing policy tends to discriminate against boys, especially on CSEC issues. The state-owned service providers emphasize girls and women as victims of sexual abuse. It is hoped that the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill (RUU-PKS) which has still not been passed by Parliament will help address this challenge, as it has a very elaborate description of sexual violence.

Despite the recent termination of cooperation with one big NGO by the government, which could be interpreted as an expression of shrinking civil space in Indonesia, there is no indication that this would happen for CSOs working on child rights issues. Cooperation has continued unhindered. The only challenge has been with institutional staff turnover, for example in the Criminal Investigation Agency Unit, where the head was changed. This caused the cancellation of the training in integrated capacity development for police, prosecutors and judges.

During the 30th UNCRC anniversary, the Indonesian Human Rights Commission included Child Rights in the annual National Human Rights Festival for the first time, providing space for approximately 500 local child participants, and strengthening the link of child rights as human rights. There was also progress in the way child protection was reported in the media. In February 2019, together with the Press Council, the MoWECP established, published and disseminated the media news guideline on child protection.

2.6.2 Progress per actor



Children

The overall number of child victims of CSEC marginally decreased from 128 in 2018 to 123 in 2019. However it is noteworthy that the number of boys in these cases more than doubled, from 22 in 2018 to 47. 1,892 children (845 boys and 1,047 girls) were provided with information on children's rights, CSEC, SRHR and life skills. Some 841 children (307 boys and 534 girls) also received advocacy training.

An indication of children becoming change agents to combat CSEC can be found in the fact that the children's group in Batam increased in number in 2019 by 40 children. They continued to undertake awareness-raising activities on CSEC through schools outreach and peer discussions. Children represented their peers in the national dialogue with the government on child online protection issues and at the Asian Children's Summit in Bangkok. Boys were also becoming active, and three boys were selected by their peers to participate in the UNCRC anniversary national workshop in Jakarta.

Child victims of sexual exploitation and those at risk also received appropriate services. Emergency cases were referred to the local service providers including the government health clinics, while those requiring legal services were referred to the relevant NGOs. The number of children receiving services increased to 94 (53 girls and 41 boys).



Communities

In 2019, 1,460 community members (912 women and 548 men) were sensitized on CSEC, SRHR, children's rights and child participation, and there were 102 fully functional CBCPMs.

Communities became increasingly active in the protection of children against CSEC. Through lobbying and advocacy, and participating in village government meetings, one CBCPM in Batam was able to access 30% of the Village General Fund Allocation (amounting to 5,500 euro) to support their activities in a child protection campaign in their community. This encouraged more CBCPMs to become engaged in their village planning processes.

In West Lombok and Central Lombok, 103 cases of child sexual exploitation were reported to these CBCPMs. 13 CSEC child victims were successfully reached and received health, counselling and legal services. 30 community members were recorded as having reported cases and 68 were involved in the rescue efforts and social integration exercises. To improve successful reintegration, parents of victims were asked to join the CBCPMs to improve their understanding of CSEC issues and help their children in the recovery process.



Government

In 2019, support was provided by the DtZ Alliance to MoWECP in developing a terminology guideline on CSEC in Bahasa, in line with the Luxembourg Terminology Guidelines, and including the local context. In Lombok, 281 government staff were trained to improve their understanding of CSEC, including acknowledgement of boys as potential victims and the gender dimension of CSEC. MoWECP maintained a programme to support villages in being free from child pornography and becoming child-friendly tourist villages. Useful data was collected on CSEC at tourism destinations, including in Lombok and Batam. In Batam, the local tourism agency proposed to design a policy to give rewards for travel and tourism companies who run programmes for CSEC prevention. The Ministry also supported a dialogue (GIPI talk) between the private sector and CSOs on ways of getting involved in addressing CSEC.

The Child Friendly City indicators were also reviewed, and the action plan for the intermediate level of CRC discussed. Further, the Governor's regulations on integrated service mechanisms for women and child victims of violence were enacted. In Rembitan village, the government trained youth groups on economic empowerment to reduce their vulnerability to CSEC, and in Kuta village, the government allocated 2,300 euro to the CBCPs. The District government improved coordination between health centres, CBCPMs and government social workers, thus improving case management.

To address CSEC through financial transactions, an initial relationship was established by the DtZ country team with the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (INTRAC). INTRAC joined an international exchange programme on CSEC.

A training manual was developed by DtZ in partnership with Indonesia Judicial Research Society, for capacity building of law enforcement agencies (police, prosecutors and judges) in 2019. The module was reviewed by the Attorney General Education and Training Centre, but the training itself could not take place in 2019 due to delays on the side of the government. Since the MoU with the police of East Java Province was signed in 2019 with DtZ implementing partners, 33 cases (50% of CSEC) were handled altogether. In Batam, prosecutors used a more sensitive and child-friendly protocol during the case-handling process as a result of training provided by the DtZ Alliance.



Private sector

In 2019, the Indonesian Tourism Board and DtZ signed an MoU to do the following:

1. Conduct a joint programme on SECTT prevention, i.e. capacity development, raising awareness at tourist destinations, particularly for GIPI members (35 members from travel and tourism businesses across Indonesia),
2. Conduct a programme on SECTT prevention in DtZ project areas, and
3. Develop or revise regulations concerning SECTT.

With support from the Ministry of Tourism, the Alliance conducted capacity building of communities on engagement of the private sector, using a tool adopted from the DtZ Guideline on Effective Ways to Engage the Private Sector containing comprehensive information on child rights, CSEC, high risk locations, modus, and how companies can prevent CSEC.

The country team Indonesia was also involved in several Facebook events, including one on Facebook Global Safety in New York. It also collaborated with LINE on issues of child pornography. The DtZ Alliance developed an infographic with the media on Dos and Don'ts of writing news on CSEC issues. A DtZ partner also worked with the media in Surabaya and involved them in training paralegals on writing child friendly press releases.

The Alliance members carried out awareness-raising on CSEC issues with 52 employees of hotels and homestays from 32 companies in East Jakarta, North Jakarta, Central Lombok and West Lombok. As a result, hotels committed to displaying information related to CSEC and inducting all new employees, and also committed not to employ children. The Alliance also partnered with a private university in Surabaya and developed an internship programme for legal aid provision to child victims.

2.6.3 Conclusions

Current progress shows the expected changes in the actors' behaviour, including being aware and informed, having capacities developed, being empowered, and taking action to prevent CSEC and provide effective case management. In 2019, the Alliance aimed to achieve the two highest outcomes in the ToC, and focused on building the capacity of all stakeholders, creating cross linkages between actors for effective improvement of referral systems. Children, youth and community groups were meaningfully involved in lobbying and advocacy activities to demand that the government improves the child protection system.

2.7 PHILIPPINES

2.7.1 *Political context and enabling environment for civil society*

Midterm elections were held in 2019, which saw various changes in office holders. This affected the priorities of the government, and for example, there was closure of centres for women and children. The elections also affected ongoing lobbying efforts for the reactivation of the Local Council against Trafficking and other engagements, as new relationships needed to be developed with the new office holders.

Anti-CSEC/OSEC efforts slowed down because of delay in establishing the national hotline, and the data privacy law making it more difficult to detect offenders.

An influx of Chinese nationals was considered a security issue as there was an increase in trafficking cases involving them. The enforcement agencies, however, denied these claims. There were other cases of collaboration by government officials, and where immunity persisted, for example in Bohol Province, where officials continue to support a Catholic priest who is accused of abusing an estimated 50-100 girls.

The government enforced stricter requirements on CSOs in 2019, thus limiting civic space. This especially affected the mandatory disclosure of sources, the amount, and application of funds, planned, ongoing, and accomplished programmes and activities, beneficiaries, and locations of operations and other documentary requirements.

2.7.2 *Progress per actor*



Children

The participation of children in decision making was a significant perceived change at the highest level of the children's pathway in 2019. Support was given to 12 CSEC/OSEC victims (six boys and six girls), who were inspired to go back to school through support to their families and positive influence from their peers. The peer support groups were also strengthened through improvement of knowledge and skills in addressing CSEC/OSEC issues and engagement with the government. Reporting of CSEC/OSEC by children improved due to the training of 839 children on how to report cases of CSEC, and 11 children reported CSEC/OSEC cases to the authorities or to people they knew would help.



Communities

Families and community leaders were more proactive in responding to the needs of child victims and children at risk through installation of security software (K9) to detect access to pornographic sites on three pisonet computer units in Mandaue City. The community also participated in awareness raising activities (2,423 members) and became active in reporting cases of CSEC to the law enforcement agencies.

The parents of survivors of CSEC were given skills and employment opportunities to enable them to sustain and provide for the family's financial needs.



Government

Law enforcement officers improved in case management. In 2019, 176 Law enforcement officers were trained, and as a result, LGUs rescued a total of 6 children from possible CSEC cases (two boys and four girls) and three reports of alleged CSEC cases were acted upon and investigated by Cebu Province between March and November 2019. Care was taken to protect the privacy of the children in all these investigations.

Barangays (administrative districts) in Mandaue City have a new requirement for internet cafe operators, to be oriented towards child protection and online safety before they can obtain approval of their barangay certification, which is a requirement for their annual business renewal.

Approval of the Strengthening Local Systems and Partnerships for more effective and sustainable Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project with the APPROACH Consortium paved the way for the expansion of services to address OSEC, and trafficking cases in other parts of the Visaya Islands. A new initiative on foster care for teenage CSEC victims-survivors was also initiated by the consortium.



Private sector

A total of 32 travel and tourism companies in Bohol and Cebu Cities adopted child protection policies in 2019, and two of these also signed The Code. In total, 118 companies were sensitized on the causes and consequences of CSEC, and 29 companies provided employment opportunities for CSEC survivors and their families. Private sector actors also reported cases of sexual exploitation within their jurisdictions, and cooperated with police investigations.

During the World Day Against Trafficking Summit, 16 private companies i.e. tourism establishments, IT companies, shipping companies and transport groups, were given recognition awards by the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) for their active efforts in supporting the anti-trafficking through reporting cases and by instituting child protection policies and mechanisms.

2.7.3 Conclusions

Across all four pathways and actors, capacity-building, service provision, awareness raising, lobbying and advocacy, and networking were the most effective strategies that resulted in the achievement of the higher intermediate outcomes. Increased child empowerment was witnessed, and community members were more proactive in protecting their children against CSEC. Government behavioural change was especially seen in improvements in case management by law enforcement agents. In the Philippines, private sector engagement in the battle against CSEC was especially effective.

2.8 THAILAND

2.8.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society

The first General elections since the coup in 2014 took place in March 2019. The Former Prime Minister Prayut Chan o Cha, who had led the coup, participated in these elections. His political party (Phalang Pracharat Party) formed alliances with other political parties to win. Despite the results being disputed, and the Election commission facing a lot of criticism, Parliament elected Prayut Chan o Cha as the new Prime Minister in June, and he formed a cabinet in July, 2019.

The new Minister of Social Development and Human Security and new Director General of the Department of Children and Youth (DCY) both showed great commitment towards increasing government's efforts aimed at addressing issues related to child abuse and exploitation. The collaboration between the DtZ project with the Department of Special Investigation (under the Ministry of Justice) and the Royal Thai Police anti Human Trafficking Division has remained strong. Both government agencies conducted investigations into gangs forcing children into sexual exploitation in Bangkok, and conducted successful crackdown operations which led to the arrest and prosecution of offenders.

2.8.2 Progress per actor



Children

In 2019, 1549 children (769 boys and 780 girls) were trained in how to report CSEC cases through DtZ project interventions. Following the training sessions, 28 children contacted one or more of the DtZ Alliance members to report CSEC cases, both online and offline. It was observed that the number of children reporting cases was decreasing, probably because the children were not comfortable with some of the police officers due to bad experiences in the past. This was particularly the case with transgender children.

With regard to service provision for victims, child victims were provided with legal assistance, among other things, and several cases led to the conviction of offenders and compensation for child victims. In addition, rehabilitation and reintegration support services were provided to victims in several government shelters. As a result, for example, one survivor began participating in vocational training to become a nurse assistant. Her example is motivating for other girls in the government shelter homes.

The DtZ Alliance in Thailand successfully empowered and developed the capacity of 32 core child leaders (five boys and 27 girls). Following the training, the core leaders conducted peer-to-peer education and awareness raising events within schools, shelter homes and in their communities. Three children (two boys and one girl) representative of the ethnic minority group of Chiang Rai were supported to attend the National Child Rights event; "CRC@30 and BEYOND" They had a chance to learn about advocacy, and share with policy makers the situations they face with regard to CSEC, as well as their ideas on how to better protect children. There were also two girl delegates from North Thailand who were supported to participate in the 2019 Asia Children's Summit "Upholding Justice for Children and Leaving No Child Behind" in Bangkok. This was a unique opportunity for the children to learn from, and collaborate with other children from different countries and cultures. It was also an opportunity for them to speak to the country's leaders and ASEAN representatives about the problems that are affecting children in their respective countries, and possible solutions to these issues.



Communities

DtZ Alliance members continued their efforts to raise awareness, train members of targeted communities, and develop adequate community-based mechanisms to ensure that CSEC cases are reported in a timely and effective manner. A DtZ partner organization finished setting up their watchdogs with community volunteers in the deep South of Thailand. These volunteers committed to continue watching their communities even without support from the project. DtZ has also reached out to a school where they rescued 6 victims of CSEC, and sensitized the teacher and director to avoid stigmatizing the victims, and help them to stay in school as well as reporting cases. Training has also been provided to 17 teachers in Mae Wang District of Chiang Mai Province, 73 staff of child care centres and 29 Sunday school teachers. They learnt the guidelines that will help them identify OCSE and also how to protect the children.

At the same time, the establishment of the Chiang Ai NGO Coordination Committee for the protection of children and women, which comprises 13 NGOs, was supported. This will encourage coordination and collaboration. In addition, 501 community members were supported through awareness activities by the Shelter in Pattaya. However, due to a lack of trust in law enforcement agencies by community members, there is still low reporting of CSEC cases by community members.



Government

In 2019, DtZ Alliance members continued to work very closely with law enforcement agencies on specific CSEC cases, and worked at developing the capacities of law enforcement officials on CSEC cases. For example, 105 law enforcement officials (including 22 police officers) were trained, and some of the trained officers were involved in the arrest and prosecution of CSEC offenders.

Several child victims were rescued by the Department of Special Investigation (under the Ministry of Justice) and other law enforcement officers, including the Anti-Human Trafficking Division of the Royal Thai Police in collaboration with DtZ Alliance members, particularly in Bangkok and Mae Hong Son. For example, a hotel in Bangkok was raided where 14 children and young people (12 young males and two young females) aged 10 to 16 were rescued, and seven people were arrested and prosecuted. DtZ interventions, particularly legal aid to victims of human trafficking, contributed to the arrest and prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of three offenders who were charged for eight, 15 and 17 years in prison respectively. Six Thai boys who were victims of these offenders were awarded 26,000 euro in compensation and two girls were awarded 16,000 euro and 1,500 euro respectively.

DtZ Alliance members conducted a series of advocacy meetings with the Department of Children and Youth, which led to the development of a National Strategic Plan to handle online child protection (COPAT), to better monitor and address online child abuse and exploitation. Efforts are still underway towards the finalization of a Child Online Protection Act.

A DtZ partner in Bangkok realized that police officers were being insensitive to child victims and thus affecting reporting of cases. They therefore filed a formal complaint against the concerned police officers, and this action led to positive changes in their behaviour.



Private sector

A DtZ partner developed three guidelines to support companies, particularly ICT, companies to develop and implement standards aimed at ensuring safety and protection of children online. In 2019, these were adopted by the Thailand Webmaster Association and DTAC one of the major ISPs in Thailand. These guidelines include:

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

In addition, one of the DtZ partners has been working with Facebook and other web hosting companies to bring down all CSEC reported content.

Furthermore, support was provided to 14 hotels to develop and adopt a Child Protection Policy to eradicate child trafficking and SECTT. They developed their own Child Protection Policies and also trained a total of 800 staff.

2.8.3 Conclusions

In 2019, almost all targets were achieved and a majority were surpassed. The only area where fewer than expected targets were met was in the engagement with the private sector. For example, 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 were engaged in this process. This was 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 INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

2.9.1 Political context and enabling environment for civil society

The private sector's commitment to child protection increased significantly in 2019. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTTC), that represents the travel and tourism private sector globally with over 170 CEOs of leading travel and tourism companies, established a taskforce to help the industry prevent and combat human trafficking, including of children for sexual purposes. The WTTTC taskforce was created in 2019 as part of the commitments made at the International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism in Bogota in June 2018, to protect children and end the impunity of offenders.

Membership of The Code has increased, reaching 372 companies dedicated to ending sexual exploitation of children. Guidance to support CSOs was developed, and these organizations became the Local Code Representatives (LCR) in their respective countries. These LCRs provided support by giving training and guidance to The Code member companies. Overall, 90% of the Code member companies are based in countries where LCRs are present, which demonstrates the key role of the CSOs in engaging the private sector.

The UN recognized in 2019 that the Global Study on sexual exploitation of children was a catalyst for action, including the process of transforming the UNWTO voluntary code on this issue into an international convention on tourism ethics. This also included promoting socially responsible and sustainable tourism and the harmonizing of legal frameworks, as well as taking concrete actions to end the sexual exploitation of children.

2.9.2 Progress per actor



Private sector

Private sector engagement has significantly increased. 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. A total of 49 new companies became members of The Code in 2019, committing to take all six practical steps to protect children. With regards to The Code, important measures were taken by addressing fundamental issues, such as governance, ownership, financial sustainability and the relationship between the DtZ Alliance and the private sector. A comprehensive review was carried out by The Code Secretariat and the recommendations were approved during The Code AGM. Major efforts were undertaken to sensitize companies on CSEC issues at major international tourism fairs and strategic events including the GSTC conference, ITB Berlin, ITB Asia in Singapore, and the World Travel Market (WTM).

As a follow up to the commitments from the International Summit on the Protection of Children in Travel and Tourism, the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTTC) formally established a Taskforce on Human Trafficking composed of 18 leading travel and tourism companies. The WTTTC Taskforce based its priorities on four pillars (prevention, protection, action and support) inspired by the Call for Action from the Summit. The DtZ Alliance provided technical assistance to this Task Force through the Independent Expert Group on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism (IEG).



Government

In Latin America and Southeast Asia, progress was made towards improving laws and policies relating to sexual exploitation of children through cooperation with intergovernmental bodies at international and regional level. These were geared towards ensuring that there was long-term engagement of the private sector and governments at national level with these improvements. A DtZ Alliance member advocated with the UN, supported the Regional Action Group of the Americas (GARA), ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) in Southeast Asia, and the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) in developing action plans and resolutions on preventing and responding to CSEC. As a result of these cooperative initiatives:

- In September 2019, the UNWTO adopted the International Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics, which was hailed by experts as an important step in combating the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, and in promoting children’s rights. DtZ continues to support CSOs in advocating with their national governments to sign and ratify the UNWTO Convention.
- During the 10th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Caucus meeting in June 2019, Parliamentarians from ASEAN countries unanimously adopted the SECTT legal checklist, a tool designed to guide national legislation to further protect children from exploitation. This 24-point checklist will help harmonize country-level laws proposing concrete measures towards ending the sexual exploitation of children.
- The Regional Action Group of the Americas for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (GARA) which gathers the Ministries of Tourism from the region, took the decision to include in its Plan of Action a commitment to incorporate national reporting mechanisms into a global reporting platform, and contribute to research on child protection codes of conduct in the region.
- South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), with DtZ support, developed and approved the Regional Strategy to End the Sexual Exploitation of Children. The strategy will be presented for official adoption in 2020.

2.9.3 Conclusions

DtZ provided support to CSOs in the Down to Zero programme by building their capacity to sensitize companies and assist them in developing ethical policies related to ending sexual exploitation of children. The Down to Zero Alliance guidelines and a video on successful engagement with the private sector on child protection was used. Four new civil society organizations (in the Philippines, Indonesia, Bolivia and Brazil) officially became Local Code Representatives (LCRs), with capacity to support companies in the process of implementing the six criteria of The Code at national level.

Overall progress in the International Programme and the pathway are on track or beyond expectations.

Chapter 3: Partnership

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

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

The DtZ programme is based on influencing key stakeholders that work on SRHR issues, such as relevant government agencies, community and private sector organizations. This influence also results in collaboration between these key stakeholders, because achieving well-being for children at risk or victims of CSEC necessitates a combined effort. Examples of collaboration between DtZ members or partners and key stakeholders in SRHR issues are numerous. One case illustrates the linkages between DtZ and local governments in the Philippines. The three members of the Cebu Consortium strengthened their linkages with the different Local Development Councils (LDCs) in major cities such as Cebu City, Mandaue City and Lapu-Lapu City, as well as the Cebu Province. The Cebu Consortium also accessed resources from other agencies to develop its capacity as a consortium. In Thailand, relationships were also initiated and sustained between the DtZ Alliance and the Department of Special Investigation under the Ministry of Justice. Together, they developed joint strategies towards increasing their impact on the management of specific CSEC/OCSE related cases by Thai law enforcement agencies. They provided joint inputs on the development of a draft Law on Child Online Protection, which is expected to criminalize offences such as live streaming of CSAM, grooming and sextortion.

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

The DtZ programme is implemented through collaboration between local partners that work on SRHR and children's rights. These implementing organizations combine multiple projects funded by various donors, as well as their networks, to enhance the results of the DtZ programme. For example in Indonesia, this cooperation is demonstrated through the fact that Terre des Hommes (TdH) became a member of the Indonesia Child Online Protection (IDCOP) where ECPAT Indonesia is the current national coordinator. DtZ Alliance members were involved in the child consultation on COP, also part of the COP Road Map development team, appointed by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP). At the commemoration of the 30th UNCRC Anniversary, together with the other child-rights-based organizations (the NGO Coalition for Child Right Monitoring, Save the Children, WVI, Childfund), Plan International Indonesia and TdH jointly conducted a child consultation workshop on CRC and brought the results to the Dialogue with MoWECP and the UNCRC Commissioner. In Thailand, the partner organization AAT worked with the DtZ Indian team and the Indonesian team during 2019. AAT had a training session conducted by the Indian team concerning developing watchdogs among the business sector. AAT also had an exchange with the Indonesian team concerning the development of beneficiaries to become agents of change.

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.

At the country level, the level of engagement depends on the role of the 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 the Alliance's activities.

For example, in Indonesia the Alliance brought the importance of child rights into the annual Strategic Partnership Meeting in Sept 2019. The DtZ Alliance in Indonesia highly appreciated being part of the Strategic Partnership meeting and benefited from it, as it brought together many alliances under MoFA support, including the TEMPO Institute, one of the main media companies in Indonesia. A discussion on possibilities for future cooperation has started, and will continue in 2020. In Thailand, the Dutch Regional Police Attaché Southeast Asia (covering Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Singapore, and The Maldives) was invited to the DtZ Regional Learning Meeting (August 2019 in Bangkok) to discuss their role and responsibilities. Potential collaboration on specific CSEC cases was also discussed.

3.4 CONTRIBUTION TO SRHR RESULTS FRAMEWORK OF MOFA

DtZ contributed to both Results areas 1 and 4 in the SRHR Results framework of MoFA. The linkages between the MoFA objectives and the DtZ outcomes are described below. The table also shows, per output the numbers that have been achieved by the programme between 2016 - 2019 and to which result area of the MoFA SRHR Result Framework the output contributed to.

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

	Objectives MoFa	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Outputs
A	Promote active and meaningful involvement of young people in policy- and decision-making	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7,001 CSEC victims receiving specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid) ○ 43,273 children trained on CSEC and how to report cases ○ 27,072 children trained to raise issues of CSEC among their peers ○ 30,533 children trained to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC
C	Boost access to and use of youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services	Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.	
D	Prevent and halt all forms of harmful practices against children and adolescents, including child marriage and FGM/C	All DtZ outcomes contribute to this objective, because this objective is in line with DtZ final outcome (halt all forms of CSEC).	All

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

	Objectives MoFa	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Outputs
A	Strengthen and promote use of global and (inter) national human rights frameworks for SRHR and HIV/ Aids	Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC. Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,321 meetings held with Government officials ○ 1,085 meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC ○ 8,734 government officials trained on CSEC ○ 7,226 LEA officials trained on CSEC ○ 113 media campaigns on CSEC conducted
		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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 236 lobbying and advocacy documents presented to government ○ 57 lobbying and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies
B	Improve the enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health rights for all	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 22,530 private sector staff trained on CSEC ○ 1,870 companies sensitized on CSEC ○ 178 market needs assessment scans in order to look for job placements, completed ○ 443 companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 508 effective referral systems established ○ 2,325 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling) ○ 708 child protection committees supported ○ 244,752 community members (with children at risk of CSEC) participated in awareness raising activities

	Objectives MoFa	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Outputs
C	Strengthen accountability mechanisms vis-a-vis governments, service providers and other actors	Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,321 meetings held with Government officials ○ 1,085 meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC ○ 8,734 government officials trained on CSEC ○ 7,226 LEA officials trained on CSEC ○ 113 media campaigns on CSEC conducted ○ 236 lobby and advocacy documents presented to government ○ 57 lobby and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies
		Governments allocated or increased budget to address CSEC.	
		Government developed Action Plans to address CSEC	
		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.	
D	Help to end violence and discrimination against key populations, women and girls in relation to SRHR	Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 22,530 private sector staff trained on CSEC ○ 1.870 companies sensitized on CSEC ○ 178 market needs assessment scans in order to look for job placements, completed ○ 443 companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC ○ 508 effective referral systems established ○ 2,325 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling) ○ 708 child protection committees supported ○ 244,752 community members (with children at risk of CSEC) participated in awareness raising activities
		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.	
		Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC (and initiated discussions (=other outcome)).	
E	Strengthen communities and advocacy networks to promote SRH rights for key populations*	Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC.	
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective	

*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 contributes to objective 4E.

3.5 FOLLOW UP OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

The Mid-term Review (MTR) conducted in 2018 resulted in a positive assessment of the DtZ programme, and the recommendations were used to further strengthen implementation in 2019. The DtZ mother Theory of Change was adapted on the basis of the recommendations, and the adjustments made have helped to further strengthen and guide our interventions across all pathways in 2019. Recommendations on how to help improve the learning trajectory, outcome harvesting meetings, communication on best practices and results, and on improving our gender focus were also incorporated into the programme. For example, social media outings took place to help visualize and communicate more about our learning, as recommended in the MTR. The photo exhibition was also expanded to other venues to improve visibility (see communications chapter for further details). In 2019, a gender framework was also implemented by the Alliance members and their partners, as advised by the MTR. Gender considerations were included in planning, reporting, monitoring and learning documents and the results were used to discuss best practices, challenges and opportunities (see gender paragraph for further details). Some of the key MTR focus areas will be revisited as part of the End Evaluation in 2020.



Chapter 4: Communication

This chapter describes the communication achievements in 2019 compared with the strategic communication goals as set out in the DtZ communication strategy.

An important goal for 2019 was to bring the necessity for and success of the Down to Zero Alliance to the attention of the Dutch public. To this end, preparatory work was carried out in 2018, which could be built on in 2019. For example, during the year, the travelling photo exhibition “This is Me”, which photographer Marieke van der Velden developed in 2018 in DtZ shelters in Thailand, was presented in a number of venues. In March, the exhibition was shown at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, underlined the necessity and power of a joint effort against sexual exploitation of children via Down to Zero during the opening. Later in the year, the exhibition was presented in two busy locations in the Netherlands’ largest cities: the World Trade Center in Rotterdam (May) and De Hallen in Amsterdam (July). The exhibition was also given a prominent place during the Asia Children’s Summit 2019, which took place in Bangkok (Thailand) in November. The exhibition will travel to more venues in the Netherlands in 2020.

In addition, three press trips were organized in 2019 to countries where Down to Zero is active: Brazil, Colombia and India. During these trips, journalists and photographers attended various activities of partners and visited shelters and schools, among other things. In this way they were able to form a picture of the situation in the country, and the approach and results of Down to Zero. This led to a dozen publications in both national and international media including:

- o Trouw:
<https://www.trouw.nl/nieuws/van-de-crisis-in-venezuela-naar-kinderprostitutie-in-colombia~bae37bdc/>
- o DeTelegraaf/Vrouw:
<https://www.telegraaf.nl/partnercontent/1046732408/kinderen-van-de-rekening>

The stories that were collected during these journeys were also distributed throughout the year via the social media channels of all partners in the Alliance.

Finally, the existing partnership with the Dutch Magazine VROUW was further elaborated in 2019, and this will also lead to some publications about Down to Zero in 2020.



Chapter 5: Learning Agenda and Gender mainstreaming

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

5.1 LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

The Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance has made learning a key and integral part of its programme. This learning agenda sets out the objectives of learning in the DtZ programme (what we want to achieve with it), the focus of learning (what we want to learn about), how this will be organized, and the budget set aside for the components. The Alliance identified two priority topics for collective learning and innovation, to support the achievement of our outcomes:

- *How to engage strategically with the private sector to ensure that we achieve meaningful private sector engagement?*
- *What are effective child empowerment strategies, taking into account age and gender?*

5.1.1 Child Empowerment

In 2019, the working group on Child Empowerment continued to conduct literature reviews and to collect examples of best practice on child empowerment, to answer the learning question on child empowerment strategies. This was overseen at global level and implemented in detail at country level. In India, the DtZ Alliance finalized its study on reintegration of victims of trafficking, which will be published in 2020. For this study, consultations with 60 survivors from across the Districts in West Bengal were conducted, aiming to define indicators for successful reintegration of victims of CSEC. The study investigated the basic needs of a child after returning back to the family and community, and also looked into the process of reintegration. One of the important lessons from this study is the important role of the community for successful reintegration, especially in settings where formal social services are weak. This finding will, among other things, be integrated into the 2020 DtZ program. Research findings were disseminated with district level government officials in West Bengal. In Latin America, activities focused on promoting the participation of children and young people in decision-making spaces. Spaces in which they not only participated but proposed peer-to-peer prevention strategies with a gender approach. The participation of women, girls and young people in child protection committees in patriarchal communities in Bolivia was pursued, and LGBTI groups were involved in the prevention and care network in Colombia. In Peru, training for teachers and other work was carried out in two emblematic schools of women in vulnerable areas, in order to work in depth on issues related to gender-based violence and CSEC.

5.1.2 Private sector

The *Guidelines on Effective ways to engage the private sector for civil society organizations working on child protection*, developed in 2018, were disseminated through various newsletters, the platform, and a webinar, and an accompanying video was produced in 2019 to communicate the key messages in an accessible way. The document supported partners in their private sector strategy and was confirmed to be relevant in working with the informal sector as well. Case studies were collected in both regions to validate the steps and lessons of the guidelines. Countries were encouraged to contextualise the materials, and the Indonesia Country team translated the guidelines into Bahasa Indonesia and developed more materials to work with the private sector. During the regional meetings in Latin America and Asia, learning activities were organized with private sector actors that positively work on child protection. During these activities, partner organizations could gain a deeper understanding of the motives and actions of private sector actors to engage with NGOs, and gain inspiration for activities within their own projects.

Concrete examples include the case of Colombia, where the informal sector established itself as a prevention network and is now beginning to replicate strategies and information to prevent CSEC in their contexts.

Peru strengthened the adoption of the national code against commercial sexual exploitation throughout the informal private sector, to ensure that they know how to implement the code and the consequences if they do not. In the Philippines, the recent research conducted by a consultant highlighted that private companies were able to expand their scope in providing help and training to the communities located near companies. This research was more widely disseminated among private sectors in Cebu and with other NGOs in the Philippines and regionally.⁷ In 2020, the DtZ Alliance in the Philippines plans to monitor the implementation by private companies in terms of compliance to labour laws, and technical assistance in ensuring the adoption and integration of child protection policies in their companies to address CSEC issues.

5.2 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

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 currently integrating gender considerations throughout its activities.

In 2019, a gender framework was implemented by the Alliance members and their partners. Discussions were held on ways to progress towards the aspired standard on gender throughout the DtZ Alliance. While the differences in experience and institutionalization of gender in the different (partner) organizations are evident, we are progressing with the adoption, implementation and monitoring of the gender framework. We integrated gender into all our planning, reporting, monitoring and learning documents in 2018, and used the data that became available in 2019 to discuss best practices, challenges and opportunities. We are closely monitoring advances in gender mainstreaming in the Alliance and programme activities through our PME system. In Indonesia, for example, we observed that after receiving a series of capacity development programmes on gender equality, transformative gender and Gender-Based Violence in 2018-2019, our partners gradually showed improvement in engaging boys and men with the project. In 2019, the number of boy victims receiving services has increased, and the number of boys and men active in the children, youth, and CBCPM groups was enhanced.

Although the implementation of the gender framework in 2019 faced some challenges, efforts were clearly being made in country programmes to mainstream gender into all aspects of the programme. In Thailand for example, a DtZ partner tried to involve men among the community volunteers in the deep South of the country. Although some of them participated, there were only a few. In the Muslim context of the South of Thailand, SRHR and CSEC are considered women's issues and men show little willingness to be involved. In the future, AAT plans to involve boys in CSEC prevention related activities and protection in schools.

⁷ https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VV0_wE5v8RWoPbSKUioddQyL6gyhpgvCt0r6gkt-rls

Chapter 6: Capacity development of partners

The capacity development of implementing partner organizations is a key aspect of the DtZ programme, and is planned and monitored continuously. The main developments in 2019 are described below.

The Down to Zero programme involved 26 partner organizations spread over 10 countries in 2019. Capacity strengthening under the DtZ programme focuses on five Organizational Development (OD) areas including governance, financial management, programme development and monitoring, quality of results and effectiveness, and policy influencing & networking. The progress analysis conducted in early 2019 revealed that the organizational capacity of DtZ partner organizations was generally quite high.

6.1 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Considering that financial management and programme development and monitoring are only slightly less developed than the other three OD areas, these received more focus in 2019. Capacity development plans were developed early in 2019, and capacity building interventions were conducted accordingly in the course of the year. Concrete examples of these interventions include the Dominican Republic, where in 2019 they started bilateral meetings with the country partners in order to give technical support in monitoring the annual action plan. The Alliance team identified certain aspects for improvement related to the elaboration of reports, making use of technology to improve delivery of means of verification. These meetings enabled discussions and sharing of experiences and best practices in terms of administration processes. In Indonesia, partner organizations also received PME training in order to enhance their programme development and monitoring capacity. In addition, in Indonesia, both partners improved their financial management, which had been the weakest part in 2016-2017. With close technical assistance from the DtZ team, the support in financial reporting eventually assisted them in achieving better budget control and monitoring. In Thailand, capacity building sessions regarding accounting and budget management were provided by DtZ Finance and Administration staff to all partner organizations during the monthly meetings with DtZ consortium partners.



Chapter 7: Challenges and opportunities for 2020

This chapter elaborates on challenges and opportunities for 2020 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 the programme implementation in 2019. These are in addition to those already identified in the annual plan of 2020.

7.1 OPPORTUNITIES

In the Mid-term Review report, the enhancement of knowledge sharing and the creation of synergy were identified as major opportunities for the DtZ Alliance. In 2019 it was observed that the permanent exchange and feedback between the DtZ country teams allowed the analysis and readjustment of the interventions. This resulted in enhanced synergy, which would not have been possible if the Alliance had not promoted this space for exchange and complementation of the action plans. Field visits were very effective for the exchange on protection mechanisms for children and young people, including the economic empowerment component. An example of synergy is the fact that one of the DtZ partners from India conducted training of staff members of one of the DtZ partners in Thailand on working with the Tourism Industry, and supported them in developing a strategy to engage with the tourism industry from an accountability perspective and not just as a moral obligation.

One other opportunity for the upcoming period and for the second phase of the DtZ programme beyond 2020, would be to strengthen the inclusion of children's voices in the programme implementation, through lobbying and advocacy efforts.

7.2 CHALLENGES

A challenge identified in 2018 refers to the effective engagement of, and advocacy towards the private sector. This challenge has been incorporated and addressed by the DtZ programme since 2016 through the learning agenda. In addition, ECPAT International has been involved since 2018 in sharing their expertise in working with the private sector with DtZ Alliance members, country teams and local partners. Their main role is strengthening DtZ capacities in working with the private sector.

The earlier identified challenge of effectively engaging with the private sector, has been addressed strongly by the DtZ Alliance. In 2019, a number of learning activities were implemented by ECPAT International in cooperation with its programme partners. These included finalizing and making publically available the Guidance on Key Elements of Successful Partnerships with the Private Sector, and developing a video that accompanies the publication. ECPAT directly engaged partners at country level, through:

- Participation in the ITB in Asia in Singapore, together with the partner from India, to approach private sector companies together.
- Development of a social media campaign on the occasion of World Tourism Day 2019, to raise awareness about SECTT in India, and in other countries, the campaign involved featuring cases of sexual exploitation of children that were prevented in India.
- Participation in conferences and project meetings; these included a conference with the Ministry of Tourism on Ethical Tourism, and a workshop with AIPA parliamentarians that were organized in Thailand; or a conference with the Ministry of Tourism in Nicaragua that resulted in the establishment of close cooperation between CSOs and the government.
- Development of advocacy points for CSOs, to support them in lobbying their national governments to sign and ratify the UNWTO convention on tourism ethics.
- The SECTT website promotes the work of all partners; Communication is also included about the Down to Zero project and the work of the Alliance in ECPAT's quarterly newsletters that reach key stakeholders active in child protection.

Chapter 8: Analysis of Financial report

The total budget for the year 2019 was slightly higher than envisioned in the inception report because balances from previous years were carried over to 2019. As can be seen in the table below, the Alliance had a minimal under-spend in 2019. This was caused by lower expenditure in overall Alliance budget lines such as M&E and Learning. The small balance will be spent in 2020.

Country	Budget 2019 €	Expenses 2019 €	Variation €	Variation %
Bolivia	261,917	267,694	-5,777	102%
Brazil	256,124	219,267	36,857	86%
Colombia	91,400	94,850	-3,450	104%
Dominican republic	296,656	304,520	-7,864	103%
Nicaragua	75,009	74,556	453	99%
Peru	95,577	97,202	-1,625	102%
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0%
India	330,119	325,296	4,823	99%
Indonesia	501,263	498,680	2,583	99%
Philippines	387,134	399,038	-11,904	103%
Thailand ⁸	507,168	529,745	-22,577	104%
Total program budget	2,802,367	2,810,848	-8,481	100%
Alliance Desk	105,642	102,941	2,701	97%
M&E budget central	66,197	26,218	39,979	40%
Learning budget	40,000	26,319	13,681	66%
Communication	28,161	62,636	-34,475	222%
Total alliance budget	240,000	218,114	21,886	91%
Overhead	243,432	232,240	11,192	95%
Grand Total	3,285,799	3,261,202	24,597	99%

8.1 COUNTRY BUDGETS

Brazil: Planned actions, followed by their implementation strategies, mostly corresponded to the budgetary planning. Some underspending by ECPAT was caused by the delay in development of materials for activities related to the private sector pillar. This budget will be spent in the first quarter of 2020.

Colombia: Over-expenditure in Colombia is explained by various factors. Firstly, this was due to the fact that there were balances to be executed from past transactions, as well as surpluses due to exchange rate changes in the 2019. Colombia also did not plan to work on the Communities pathway of the ToC, but given the good results of working with the Wayu indigenous population and the high impact of the Venezuelan migration, it was necessary to designate more budget to interventions related to Communities.

Bangladesh: As the DtZ Alliance phased out of Bangladesh, no budget or expenditures took place for programme activities in Bangladesh.

Thailand: Part of the slight over-expenditure can be explained by DCI ECPAT NL needing more staff time than budgeted, in preparation for the End Term Evaluation of the programme.

⁸ The International programme component of DtZ is financed from the Thailand budget

8.2 CENTRALLY HELD BUDGETS FOR THE DESK, LEARNING, PME AND COMMUNICATION

The centrally held budget includes funds 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.

Because the Mid-term Review was conducted in 2018, and the End Term Evaluation is scheduled and budgeted for 2020, PME spending in 2019 was lower than budgeted for. This was anticipated, and will be balanced by an overspend in 2020.

In 2019, the Alliance used less budget for learning than anticipated. Due to capacity issues, some learning activities such as development of child led indicators for empowerment, and working with boys, were delayed. The development of the toolkit for practitioners working with boys started in November 2019, and will be finalized in 2020, but payment for the consultant who is developing the toolkit was made in early 2020. Nevertheless, many learning initiatives were undertaken, as the lessons learned from the MTR were incorporated into programme interventions, and reflection on those adaptations took place during annual planning and annual reporting events.

The roll out of the communications work plan in 2018 was a bit delayed and thus parts of the communication budget were moved to 2019. In 2019, many communication activities were conducted, resulting in a considerable overspend. The overspending in 2019 was compensated by underspending in 2018. The total budget and expenditures in 2019 were also balanced out by overspending on other budget lines.



Annex 1. Results Framework

Contributes to Result Area 1 and 4 of the SRHR Policy of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Young People and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights				
Impact: End Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in 11 countries by empowering children at risk and victims of CSEC in targeted communities and by ensuring protective environments for these children				
Target Group: Child victims and children at risk of commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC)				
Indicators: e.g. knowledge about child rights, knowledge about reporting systems, children expressing their concerns				
Outcomes by 2020	Intermediate outcomes 2019	Output Indicators	Year 2019	
			Target	Realised
Child victims and children at risk are empowered, act as agents of change and are able to protect themselves from (re)victimisation of CSEC	Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate and reintegrate, and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.	of boy CSEC victims receiving specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid)	547	981
		of girl CSEC victims receiving specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid)	681	1,395
	Children report cases of CSEC of themselves and other children.	of boys trained on CSEC and how to report cases	2,677	6,562
		of girls trained on CSEC and how to report cases	3,757	7,479
	Children engage their peers in becoming advocates and conduct child-led campaigns for child rights and child protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.	of boys trained to raise issues of CSEC among their peers	1,611	3,660
		of girls trained to raise issues of CSEC among their peers	2,187	4,662
	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 from CSEC.	of boys trained to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC	2,826	4,207
		of girls trained to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC	1,776	4,862

Outcomes by 2020	Intermediate outcomes 2019	Output Indicators	Year 2019	
			Target	Realised
Targeted communities are safer, offer better protection to child victims and can prevent children from becoming (re) victimised	Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC.	o of effective referral systems established	90	119
	Communities report cases of CSEC to the relevant authorities.	o of families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling)	521	568
	Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.	o of child protection committees supported	97	300
	Community leaders initiate discussions within their communities on change of values, norms and practices that keep children safe from CSEC.	o of male community members (with children at risk of CSEC) that participated in awareness raising activities	3,808	17,247
		o of female community members (with children at risk of CSEC) that participated in awareness raising activities	4,530	20,897
Government and judiciary system applies policies, plans of actions, budgets and protocols to effectively combat CSEC	Government officials enter into dialogue with CSOs and agents of change about CSEC.	o of meetings held with Government officials	271	364
	Law enforcement agencies apply child-friendly protocols.	o of meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC	323	434
	Governments develop Action Plans to address CSEC.	o of government officials trained on CSEC	1,586	3,623
	Law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of CSEC cases and receive and file reports of CSEC cases.	o of LEA officials trained on CSEC	2,180	2,223
	Governments allocate or increase budget to address CSEC.	o of media campaigns on CSEC conducted	33	40
	Law enforcement agencies actively investigate cases of CSEC.	o of lobby and advocacy documents presented to government	47	59
	Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC. Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC.	o of lobby and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies	34	45

Outcomes by 2020	Intermediate outcomes 2019	Output Indicators	Year 2019	
			Target	Realised
Market leaders or branch associations of private sector industries are actively engaged in the protection of children against CSEC	Targeted industry sectors enter into dialogue with CSOs and the public regarding prevention of and detecting CSEC.	● of private sector staff trained on CSEC	2,893	8,731
	Besides the tourism industry, two other sectors developed a child friendly relevant code of conduct.	● of companies sensitized on CSEC	346	867
	Private sector provides opportunities for education and/or alternative livelihoods to children at risk and/or victims of CSEC.	● of market needs assessment scans in order to look for job placements, completed	115	159
	Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoU's for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.	● of companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC	105	179

Annex 2a

CODES OF CONDUCT DRAWN UP WITH YOUTH LEADERS

Fishermen cooperatives develop their codes of conduct against sexual exploitation of children

Local fishermen play a key role for perpetrators in providing perpetrators with access to youth and children to be sexually exploited. Therefore, fishermen's associations were identified as important allies to be involved in the fight against sexual exploitation in tourist areas of Nicaragua. DtZ sensitized local fishermen on how to become protective agents for children rather than being part of the CSEC dynamics. The added value of this experience is that the cooperative itself develops its code of conduct against CSEC, together with youth leaders from the community.

PROCESS



The DtZ team raised awareness of the fishing cooperative "2 de Septiembre" and its social responsibility towards child protection in their community..

1 COORPORATIVE GOVERNANCE

2 WORKSHOP

The DTZ team developed a training on prevention of violence with an emphasis on CSEC and the national code of conduct, including regulations that the cooperative must apply.



DTZ consolidated a network of Youth Leaders and a Community Protection Committee, who met with the cooperative to provide them with inputs, suggestions and community risk factors that are taken into account in the construction of their ethical code..

3 BUILDING THE ETHIC CODE AGAINST CSEC

4 CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AS A REFERENT AGAINST CSEC

In these meetings, children and adolescents were able to express themselves and share how they experience sexual violence in their communities and how they face it. They become a valuable reference for building codes of ethics.



CONCLUSIONS

The impact of these regulations allows cooperative members to become protectors and guardians in the safety of children. In addition, this method strengthens a network of children and youth with less fear to advocate to their communities in order to eradicate the cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the community.

Annex 2b

CSEC PREVENTION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

DTAC CASE

The DtZ partner ThaiHotline collaborates very closely with Telecommunication companies, by encouraging them to implement a set of 3 policies and guidelines about Child Protection, Anti Cyberbullying and Child Friendly Website. Besides, they provide training to staff members about online risks and safety, how to report illegal content and how to protect children online. DTAC, one of the biggest Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Thailand, is a good example of online protection to sexual exploitation of children.



DTAC CASE

PROCESS

1

MAY

Start working and implementing the **guidelines** with DTAC in coordination with ThaiHotline

2

AGUST

DTAC decided to launch an **Internet Safe Resource Center** for kids and a **Young Safe Internet Leader Camp (YSLC)**

3

OCTOBER

An event was held with the participation of **students and teachers** from secondary schools throughout Thailand

DTAC has invested more than **2 million baths** (50,000 Euros) for both tools - **YSLC and Internet Safe Resource Center for Kids** - with the aim of promoting this website for Thai **students and teachers self-learning**.

This collaboration between a DtZ partner organisation and an ISP company is a good example of effective private sector engagement. Together they have **reached thousands of children and young people to learn more about online risks and dangers, how to stay safe online, how to report to child protection organisations and report when they come across illegal or inappropriate content.**

In this participative process, ThaiHotline was involved in the design of **learning topics** of the YSLC together with DTAC. By using both their networks and knowledge, they were able to reach out to institutions like **Royal Thai Police Thailand Internet Crime Against Children Task** for the event about online risks for children. A great result for further collaboration!

YOUNG SAFE INTERNET LEADER CAMP (YSLC)

Annex 2c

SNOWBALL EFFECT IN THE PREVENTION OF CSEC

In the Dominican Republic, sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a hidden problem at the national level with low official statistics, and a common practice in many families and communities. It is a crime that appears mostly in the tourism sector. Over 6 million tourists arrive each year in tourist areas such as Punta Cana, Boca Chica and Puerto Plata; historically tourist attractions but with a significant level of poverty.

Therefore, DtZ partners Plan International and MAIS - EPCAT perceive the tourism industry as an opportunity to implement effective child protection policies and combat CSEC in travel and tourism.

TOURISM IN BARAHONA

- The Tourism and Production Cluster of Barahona, an entity from the private sector that gathers over 30 members from the touristic areas, promotes competitiveness and sustainability for the development of the province.
- The commitment of the Cluster to work on CSEC prevention, child marriage and teenage pregnancy was sealed by their adherence to The Code in November 2018.
- The development of tourism in Barahona includes a multisector intervention to enhance local capacities for CSEC prevention. It is the first experience in the country to work jointly with NGOs and the private sector for sustainable tourism.



HOTEL CAPACITY



THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM



MAIN PREVENTION ACTION - THE CODE

- The Code is a key element for achieving a joint effort for CSEC prevention with the private sector
- Multi-stakeholder initiative with the objective to provide awareness and tools, and to support the tourism industry in prevention of sexual exploitation of children.
- As a snowball effect, DtZ developed other initiatives with various target groups which are now engaged in CSEC prevention in the province as well.

INTERVENTION RESULTS

TOURISM CLUSTER OF BARAHONA:

- Adheres to The Code since 2018
- Promotes awareness among its members for CSEC prevention and adherence to The Code
- Develops activities for the general public allowing DtZ to sensitize people on CSEC (3500 persons in 2018 and 2019).

“PERLA DEL SUR” HOTEL

- In the process of the adherence to The Code, as a first step the DTZ team trained 362 staff members of the hotel
- 80% of the trained staff lives in the surroundings of the hotel
- Through these workshops approximately 1800 people were reached: in communities and the hotel

SMALL COMPANIES FROM THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

- 35 members of one Transport Association for tourism are trained on CSEC prevention
- 136 members of two moto-taxi associations are sensitized and trained on CSEC prevention in travel and tourism, and how to report cases

UNIVERSITIES IN THE BARAHONA PROVINCE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

- Diplomas on Tourism Business Management include modules on CSEC Prevention in Travel and Tourism, for teachers and students
- Science Fairs were held for awareness on CSEC and dissemination of studies on CSEC with the reach of nearly 2,000 people

The activities developed with diverse actors linked to the tourism sector are aimed at the construction of sustainable tourism in the province with trained professionals, sensitized authorities and protective families. The Code creates an opportunity for the Private Sector of the tourism industry to reaffirm its Corporate Social Responsibility commitment to sustainable, responsible tourism and the protection of children.