

# Annual Report 2017

*Down to Zero Alliance*

*Cover page*

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## **Abbreviations**

CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DtZ	Down to Zero
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCSE	Online Child Sexual Exploitation
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
ToC	Theory of Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation

## 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 Netherlands. The programme aims to end Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in eleven countries, by addressing the following four interrelated actors: children, community, government and the private sector. This report describes our analysis of the results of the DtZ programme in the year 2017.

In Chapter 1 global trends and developments in CSEC in 2017 are discussed. Key trends and developments were the visibility of male and very young victims of CSEC, growth of travel and tourism, proliferation of internet and communication technologies, child trafficking and child marriage. The political climate and changes in government have led to shrinking space for civil society worldwide, especially for human rights organisations. It became more difficult for civil society to express concerns, promote human rights and hold governments accountable. Positive developments for CSEC prevention also occurred in 2017, as new laws, regulations and ordinances have been designed and implemented at national and local level.

Local context and progress for all countries are detailed in Chapter 2. All eleven countries of the DtZ programme are on track. Most countries face a challenging political context whereby DtZ implementing partners are confronted with the political impasse of the government, priorities on other themes, or even denial of CSEC by the national government. Despite the challenging environment, partners searched for other strategies to make progress. The DtZ implementing partners synergised their strengths with each other and other stakeholders by aligning strategies and exchange information. They also focused on local government units as they are less affected by the changes in political and social environment. One of the results is a tripartite collaboration in the Philippines between the local government, CSOs and private sector on efforts against CSEC. Partners also used new entry points in order to make progress, for example teachers, public and state schools and religious community leaders. Regarding working with the private sector, DtZ implementing partners shared knowledge and experience with each other which resulted in successful collaborations.

In 2017 adjustments have been made in the following country ToC's: Latin America, Dominican Republic, India/Bangladesh, Philippines and Thailand. No changes are proposed to the DtZ Annual Plan 2018.

Collaboration, discussed in Chapter 3, is key for the success of the DtZ Alliance, and happens at three key levels; within the alliance, between implementing partners and local organisations, and with MoFA. Collaboration within the Alliance has added value compared to individual approaches, as the Alliance as a whole benefits from each partner's unique focus or strength. Thus, cooperation allows the Alliance to cover a larger area or population, or tackle a problem at multiple fronts, for example both at national and local level. In addition, partners experience increased access to institutions and authorities through the DtZ network. Furthermore, by speaking with a united voice the Alliance has more impact when approaching stakeholders. Lastly, by collaboration, the DtZ Alliance increased opportunities to share contacts, make referrals and exchange services to ensure the beneficiary receives the best and most appropriate care.

DtZ implementing partners cooperate with local organisations in several ways. Partnership with municipal and state schools is a crucial entry point to reach the target population. In addition, tripartite partnerships at local level support combating CSEC in travel and tourism with the private sector, government and DtZ implementing partners.

Partnership with MoFA is open and transparent. Since MoFA representatives visited the DtZ programme the Alliance experienced more understanding on CSEC and related issues. As there was turnover of staff both at MoFA and in the DtZ Desk in the last quarter of 2017, the DtZ Alliance will reinvest in the relationship between the parties to ensure a continued good partnership.

Working with Dutch embassies was also experienced positively. The level of engagement varies between programme components, and often depends on whether embassies have a mandate for development, and on local capacity. At minimum embassies and alliance members keep each other informed, but commonly a supportive relationship exists where contacts are shared, and on occasion activities are supported. Challenges in working with the Dutch embassies arise due to limited capacity to engage in development cooperation, and when embassies focus on other topics, such as trade. In

addition, how much emphasis is placed on CSEC, often depends on the interests of the embassy staff. A final challenge is the turnover of staff within the embassies, which necessitates building new relationships on a regular basis as staff move on every two years.

The role of gender in DtZ is examined in Chapter 4. The DtZ Alliance acknowledges the importance of a gender perspective in the programme as gender is an important driver of CSEC. Gender equality is promoted throughout the programme in all its interventions. In 2017, the DtZ Alliance agreed on a gender framework that recognises a minimum standard, and disaggregated data by gender for all outputs in the pathway children and partly in the communities pathway. Also, the DtZ Alliance decided to address gaps in the understanding of boy victims and the role of gender identities of boys and girls for some programme components, as well as through the research the Child Empowerment Learning group is currently undertaking.

Learning is discussed in Chapter 5, and is an integral part of the DtZ programme. Learning takes place at different levels of intensity: from exchange of information, to adopting each other's best practices, to jointly finding new solutions to recurring or new dilemmas. The Alliance aims to create a facilitating environment for continuous learning, both for implementing partners and Alliance members. In 2017, the Alliance took major steps towards the implementation of the learning agenda, by putting the infrastructure and processes in place that will make learning across the programme possible. Firstly, the Learning Platform became operational. It facilitates exchange of information and learning across the whole programme. Secondly, learning was facilitated during two regional meetings (Latin-America and Asia) in August 2017. Thirdly, the countries developed their country learning plans, specifying their ideas and initiatives during the DtZ programme. Finally, two learning groups were established to give direction to the learning questions on the private sector and child empowerment. Their plans are based on country learning plans, and support the plans and questions, but they also identified some general, overarching research questions.

- The private sector learning group has the following research questions: "How to engage strategically with the private sector to ensure that we realise meaningful private sector engagement?"
- The child empowerment learning group has the following learning questions: "What are effective child empowerment strategies, taking into account age and gender?"

Lastly, challenges and opportunities for 2018 for DtZ are considered in Chapter 6. 2018 is the midway point for the DtZ programme. The midterm review will be conducted, which is an opportunity to reflect on the progress of the programme and make possible adjustments in order to reach the DtZ 2020 outcomes. The country and global learning plans will generate information that will feed the programme going forward, and also create ideas for additional activities that could be turned into new funding proposals. In addition, with the new government in place, 2018 is a key year to influence the agenda of the ministry regarding funding proposals after 2020. One of the key opportunities to showcase DtZ and learn from others is the International Summit to address protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism in Bogotá (Colombia) in June 2018. DtZ programme is currently working on what the Summit aims to promote: multi-sectoral, strategic and synergistic alliances promoting child protection in travel and tourism. The Alliance will host and facilitate a session on collaboration between CSO's and the private sector. In addition, in September 2018 the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child is dedicating its biannual Day of General Discussion on Children as Human Rights Defenders, seeking for input from CSO's and children themselves as well. This could provide an opportunity to raise attention for the empowerment and participation of children and youth at risk or victim of CSEC in the DtZ programme, as peer educators and defenders of their rights within their communities and beyond. The DtZ Alliance will possibly seek for alignment and collaboration on this with the Girls Advocacy Alliance.

The DtZ Alliance also foresees challenges in 2018. Strict child protection policies challenged communication, especially with regards to visibility of the child in images. Creative solutions are being explored, such as training children in photography (and how to make quality pictures without revealing face or identity of the child) and letting them portray their reality and the impact the DtZ programme has on their lives. Another challenge is the learning platform which is not actively used yet. The DtZ Alliance hopes that when DtZ research is published on the platform it will be used more actively. Nevertheless, the DtZ steering committee will discuss whether the platform is the right way to promote learning. Also, one of the challenges is that funds are limited and leave no flexibility to jump at new

and unforeseen opportunities. Moreover, the continuous pressure on human rights defenders and the shrinking space of civil society makes it challenging to implement the DtZ programme. Recently, the island Boracay was closed by the government due to environmental issues due to the amount of plastic on the island. This has effect on the DtZ programmes since Boracay is one of the areas where the DtZ programme is implemented. Lastly, one of the challenges is that the DtZ Alliance realises that the Dutch Government is focussing on the reproductive health rather than on rights of SRHR. Their focus is also geared towards adolescents, rather than children.

## Chapter 1: Global trends and developments regarding CSEC

This chapter describes global trends and developments regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and the political context of the Down to Zero (DtZ) programme in 2017. How these factors influenced the DtZ progress per country is described in Chapter 2.

### 1.1 Global trends and developments regarding CSEC

In 2017 there were several key global trends and developments: increased visibility of male and very young victims of CSEC, growth of travel and tourism, proliferation of internet and communication technologies and child trafficking, and child marriage.

In recent years visibility of male and very young victims of CSEC has increased.<sup>1,2</sup> Partners work with boy victims and have conducted studies to identify their specific needs. Still, more comprehensive information regarding boy victims is urgently needed, as assumptions about their vulnerability and sexuality of both victims and perpetrators, and the stigmatisation of male victims in general, have led to their marginalisation and increased vulnerability.

The growth of travel and tourism, including business travel, has led to new types of offenders and new destinations, often near communities suffering from poverty and social exclusion. These have multiplied the opportunities and venues available to offenders and thus the risk to child victims. Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) involves not only tourists but also business travellers, migrant/transient workers and 'voluntourists' intent on exploiting children, as well as large numbers of domestic travellers.<sup>3</sup> In Southeast Asia, domestic travellers abusing children outnumber international travellers, and most offenses are committed by nationals of Southeast Asian countries or other parts of Asia.<sup>4</sup>

The proliferation of internet and related communication technologies presented several new means of solicitation and exploitation for child sex offenders, allowing anonymity and hidden pathways for direct contact between offenders and victims. Sexual exploitation of children started to move from brothels, streets and public places to hidden locations, such as homes or 'sex dens' where children are made to perform sex acts for online audiences who pay online. The internet has also contributed to the rise in production and circulation of illegal child sexual abuse materials, and has increased the incidence of various forms of exploitation, including grooming for sexual abuse, and live streaming of child sexual abuse.<sup>5,6</sup>

Another emerging problem was the increase in human trafficking for sexual purposes carried out by criminal organisations. Furthermore, child marriage places young women and girls at risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence and increases the chances for CSEC.<sup>7,8</sup>

Global trends and developments regarding CSEC are described in more detail in the DtZ Annual Plan 2018 on page 5.

### 1.2 Global political trends and context of the DtZ programme

The political climate and changes in government have influenced space for civil society worldwide, especially for human rights organisations. This challenging political climate made it more difficult for civil society to express concerns, promote human rights and hold governments accountable. In Nicaragua many civil society organisations (CSO) faced restrictions, while reports of harassment of human rights activist came from Bangladesh. Furthermore, in the Dominican Republic partners working on child protection and CSEC received serious threats, leading to fears for their safety. In the Philippines, a blacklist of terrorists was published which included human rights defenders. As a result, one of the DtZ partners has been excluded from an interagency network. In 2017, 80% of the killings

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<sup>1</sup> Offenders on the move: Global Study on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism 2016, , page 40

<sup>2</sup> Towards a Global Indicator on Unidentified Victims in Child Sexual Exploitation Material, Summary report, page 5.

<sup>3</sup> Executive summary - Offenders on the move 2016, page 3

<sup>4</sup> Regional Overview: Sexual Exploitation of Children in Southeast Asia 2017, page 16

<sup>5</sup> Idem, page 3

<sup>6</sup> Child protection in the digital age National responses to online child sexual abuse and exploitation in ASEAN Member States - Unicef, page 5.

<sup>7</sup> Offenders on the move, page 40

<sup>8</sup> Regional Overview: Combating the sexual exploitation of children in South Asia. Evolving trends, existing responses and future priorities, page 48

of human rights defenders took place in four countries, namely Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and the Philippines. The DtZ programme is implemented in three out of these four countries.<sup>9</sup>

The engagement of the government is challenging in several DtZ countries. The Dominican Republic put pressure on the UNDP/UNICEF to alter data in their report about teenage pregnancies. In Brazil, the exclusion of child victims above the age of 15 from private sector campaigns appeared to confirm the norm that older children are not victims of sexual abuse, but can freely choose to engage in exploitative commercial sexual activities. In Nicaragua the National Plan of Action against CSEC has not been updated yet because it is not a priority in the agenda of the national government. In Brazil engagement with key segments on national and local government was delayed due to restructuring of the Ministry of Human Rights and the absence of a National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents of the Ministry of Human Rights.

DtZ implementing partners also faced unexpected challenging situations that required vigilance and an immediate response outside the planned activities. For example, Colombia and Bangladesh faced an influx of migrants from, respectively, Venezuela and Myanmar, with an increased risk for CSEC, child trafficking, child marriage and child labour.

In 2017 the US Global Gag Rule, also known as the Mexico City Policy, was reinstated. It bans US foreign aid for organisations that provide access to, and information about, safe abortion, even if organisations do this using their own funds. As a response to this regulation, there was a broad support for the SheDecides initiative. This reflected a high level of tension and polarisation in the international community around sexual reproductive health and rights. See DtZ 2018 Annual Plan (page 8) for more information.

Positive developments were new laws and regulations in many countries that will aid the prevention of CSEC and support punishment for CSEC-related crime. In Nicaragua a law was passed for punishing pornography with adolescents. In Peru, the National Plan of Action against human trafficking was published (2017-2021), and the Legislative Decree 1297 Regulation for protection of children without parental care was approved. In Bolivia, the municipality of La Paz designed and promulgated the Municipal Law 243 Against Human Trafficking and Related Crimes, while Sao Paulo, Brazil created Law No. 13,431/17 which institutes specialised service to children and adolescents victims of sexual violence.

Encouraging steps were also taken to implement laws and regulations. In Bolivia the Ministry of Justice launched a national awareness raising campaign against CSEC through advertising spots. In Brazil the "Country Monitoring Report on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents" was launched, and the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents took a formal position on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI), which could help fight conservative attempts to constrain and repress the debate around gender identities. India's Supreme Court closed a legal loophole, removing the clause that allowed sex with underage girls within marriage. Lastly, there were several local ordinances implemented in the Philippines, despite the lack of interest in CSEC of the national government.

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<sup>9</sup> Annual report on Human Rights Defenders at Risk in 2017, page 6.

## Chapter 2: Progress DtZ at outcome level

In this chapter the methodology used to assess progress is described (2.1), followed a report on progress at outcome level and a summary of the contribution through DtZ interventions. For each theory of change (ToC), the most important changes in the context of 2017 are mentioned, followed by the most striking behavioural changes of the four actors addressed in the DtZ programme: children, communities, government and private sector representatives. This chapter ends with a conclusion of the overall progress (2.10.1) and the contribution of the DtZ programme to the sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) results framework of MoFA (2.10.2). The IATI report contain more detailed information about the outputs per actor. The DtZ mother ToC can be found in Annex 1.

### 2.1 Methodology

The methodology used to assess progress is described in brief here. A full description can be found in the planning, monitoring and evaluation manual of DtZ. Data collection was based on the outcome harvesting methodology and output monitoring tools, and reports were based on the IATI standard. The following steps can be distinguished:

- *Collection of signs and validation*  
In the course of 2017 implementing partners collected 'signs of change' per actor. These 'signs' describe relevant behaviour change of target actors. For each actor, signs describe what type of behaviour change was observed, when and where. The top 20% of signs were verified with relevant parties to determine their validity. A complete list of signs per ToC are available from the DtZ desk upon request.
- *Sense making*  
All signs are collected and linked to intermediate outcomes at ToC level. This is done for the first part of the year during a country team meeting in August. The results of this reflection served as input for the Annual Plan 2018. The list of signs was completed with additional signs collected during the remained of the year. The complete list was once more plotted against the intermediate outcomes and validated at the beginning of 2018. In some countries (the Philippines) this process was done through a country meeting but in most cases, the results were collected through an interactive online process. It remains to be seen if this process does justice to the needs of the team and DtZ Steering Committee.
- *Judging progress and effectiveness*  
Once the signs were linked to the outcomes, the team discussed whether the overall progress per intermediate outcomes is regarded as low, medium or high, and provide reasoning. This progress was also related to their outputs to assess the effectiveness of their interventions. This is only one indicator of the effectiveness. Another factor taken into account is the context wherein partners operate.
- *Implementation against plan*  
A complete overview of the implemented outputs per actor were collected in Country Results Frameworks. The implementation of planned activities was assessed by comparing the planned and realised outputs and budgets at partner level. This analysis was used to test the planning. Explanations for significant deviations at output level and deviations of more than 25% on each budget line were provided and can be found in the Country Results Frameworks. The Country Results Frameworks are available from the DtZ Desk upon request.

### 2.2 Latin America (Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru and Bolivia)

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

*Colombia:* The Guajira region of Colombia borders Venezuela and is governed by an interim government. In the region there was a strong influx of Venezuelans due to political unrest in their own country. In this unstable region many Venezuelan girls and adolescents were sexually exploited. To ensure the development of the DtZ program, independent of the political administrative changes, the DtZ partners coordinated action through a signed agreement of understanding. Despite the lobby activities of the DtZ partner and other civil society organisations, the national government did not respond to the increased risk of CSEC, nor did the government address care for victims.

*Nicaragua:* In June the National Assembly of Nicaragua passed several laws that support the fight against CSEC and trafficking. For example, CSEC and pornography with adolescents will be punished

more severely, with prison terms between five and seven years. However, the National Plan of Action against CSEC was not updated. The National Plan was drawn up in 2010 by the National Council for Children and Adolescents' Care, but this entity no longer exists. The Ministry of Family is currently responsible and did not make updating the Plan a priority.

Civil society in Nicaragua faced growing restrictions, as political power has become increasingly concentrated in recent years. Consequently, civil society viewed its space as dangerously and rapidly narrowing. This made social work difficult, and many non-governmental organisations (NGOs) had to cease or limit activities, including those working on rights, violence and sexual exploitation issues. Those that remain active, tirelessly sought to establish a dialogue with government agencies.

DtZ's implementing partner involves local political leaders in DtZ activities to build a relationship and encourage dialogue at local governmental level, in an effort to influence the national level. The participation of local political leaders was used to share DtZ actions at national level.

*Peru:* In June 2017, the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking (2017-2021) was published. It focuses on victims and includes the establishment of a monitoring plan, whereby €2 million is allocated for the first stage of implementation. In addition, the system for the Registration and Monitoring of Human Trafficking Cases was implemented and Legislative Decree 1297 Regulation on the protection of children without parental care was approved. A new minister at the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population was appointed in July 2017. The resulting staff turnover was challenging as it necessitated starting over with several relationships. The DtZ implementing partner continued to work on maintaining relationships with the government.

*Bolivia:* The Bolivian Ministry of Justice launched a national campaign against CSEC through advertising spots in the media. The aim of the campaign was to raise awareness on the risks of CSEC on the internet. At local level, the municipality of La Paz designed and promulgated Municipal Law 243 Against Human Trafficking and Related Crimes. This municipal law regulates actions against CSEC, enacts a school orientation program in educational units of the municipality, and contains labour reintegration policies for Human Trafficking and CSEC victims. The law will be implemented in 2018. The Departmental Councils against Human Trafficking of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Tarjia, Pando, Potosi and Oruro started to implement plans against human trafficking, and implement preventative actions against CSEC through media campaigns and workshops at primary and secondary schools.

### 2.2.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* Changes were observed relating to personal growth and empowerment of CSEC victims in Bolivia and Nicaragua. Bolivia implemented a reintegration process for victims to return to their communities of origin, resulting from work with families, education and creating alternative livelihood opportunities. The latter was done through a small cookie factory that allows girls to work only 4 hours and save enough money to develop their own business. In Bolivia and Nicaragua there has also been a change in the attitudes of children who have been trained as agents of change and developed training actions among their peers. These children were identified as leaders by their teachers and peers, and are a focal point for children who need information about human trafficking and CSEC. In addition, these children are able to identify potential children at risk of CSEC and coordinate with the local DtZ partner or community protection committees, to better understand risks. For example, as of June 2017, 516 boys, girls and adolescents in the municipalities of El Alto, La Paz and Desaguadero in Bolivia were organised into three steering committees. In Colombia, there was a delay in working with schools due to a strike at the national level in the school system that lasted for two months. Working schedules needed to be revised and less children could be trained.

*Communities:* DtZ worked on awareness raising activities and large-scale campaigns, supporting child protection systems and establishing adequate referral, which are necessary to create a protective environment for at-risk children. Due to extra awareness raising activities, 35 cases of CSEC have been reported in Guajira, Colombia to date. In addition, alliance activities aimed at establishing and strengthening child protection systems contributed to the creation of a protective environment for children and adolescents by a community of Wayuu women from the Chentico Ranch in the Colombian Guajira in June of 2017. Also, in Bolivia families were stimulated to approach special services for CSEC victims in the family. At the end of June, 2017, 72 families of CSEC victims in La Paz had made use of the state's legal and psychological counseling services. Furthermore, child

protection committees were supported and referral systems established. An example of this is observed in Nicaragua where as of July 2017, the community protection committee for children of the San Rafael del Sur municipality has designed a referral system for the attention and support of CSEC victims. Finally, in Bolivia, community leaders have begun to perform advocacy actions for the development and implementation of care protocols for CSEC victims by their municipalities (La Paz, El Alto, Desaguadero and Yapacani). This is a result of awareness raising interventions.

*Government:* Government and law enforcement agencies are engaged through continuous lobby and advocacy activities and tailored trainings on CSEC. In Bolivia, DtZ partners worked together with the government on CSEC by providing technical expertise on CSEC in the development of the national campaigns, as well in the design of the municipal law in La Paz. Also, local government and legal authorities, including the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents, were approached to raise awareness on CSEC risk areas in their Departmental Plans. Furthermore, the methodology of working with CSEC victims of the local DtZ partner, resulted in other local authorities requested in transferring the Munasim Foundation's support model for public support structures. Slowly this model was being replicated in shelters in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba for specialised care for victims of human trafficking and CSEC. In Bogotá, Colombia, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Tourism were willing to support awareness raising and prevention actions of DtZ and signed respective agreements. The district of La Candelaria decided to develop CSEC prevention actions as part of the certification process to become a sustainable tourism area. In Nicaragua, despite the national government's negative attitude towards NGOs, there have been advances with state institutions. The Ministry of Health of the municipality of San Rafael del Sur has developed CSEC awareness actions in their communities. Actions are coordinated with the Public Ministry to assist victims, and this formally recognised the community referral system. Another important achievement was the signing of a collaboration agreement with the Supreme Court of Justice to prevent crimes that threaten freedom, dignity and sexual integrity of children, with an emphasis on CSEC. In Peru, capacity building of justice operators, police, prosecutors and public defence lawyers led to dialogue and exchange of experiences in CSEC with peers, and identification of bottlenecks in legal processes. This information was systematically collected and solutions will be sought and shared with governmental and law enforcement stakeholders. Findings will be presented to the Permanent Multisectoral Commission against Human Trafficking in the first half of 2018. In the Loreto region, Provincial Committees of the Region were created to incorporate the Human Trafficking and CSEC issue into their local action plans. These plans will be implemented from 2018 onwards.

*Private sector:* Engagement with private sector by the DtZ partners is in some countries more developed than in others. In Colombia, engagement is quite advanced. Private sector already is organised under the tourist and hotel association Cotelco and sector-wide policies were developed and implemented. For example, the 9 companies in the tourism sector that are members of Cotelco in the city of Bogotá in Colombia that have implemented the criteria required by the corporate responsibility seal "The Code" in CSEC prevention. In Bolivia, engagement with the private sector is still new. Initially, there was resistance from the hotel sector due to fears that their income would be diminished from image problems. It was necessary to coordinate actions with the Departmental Government and Tourism Directorate in order to sensitise and raise awareness on CSEC. In Nicaragua, one of the DtZ partners is starting to work with the private sector. A labour market analysis was conducted to identify opportunities for the reintegration of young people into the labour market. In Peru, 4 unions and 2 private companies in the hotel sector developed action plans to work on CSEC issues among its associates in the years 2017 and 2018. These plans were developed jointly with public sector and civil society actors.

### 2.2.3 Conclusions

Despite the challenging political context in many countries remarkable results were achieved, especially regarding the actors private sector, government and children. The programme is on track due to the right type of interventions chosen, the quality of the work and the agility of the partners adjusting to the political context.

The adjustment to the ToC proposed in August are still valid. No further adjustments are proposed nor in the 2018 Annual Plan. See Annex 2A for the adjusted Latin America ToC.

## 2.3 Brazil

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

The DtZ programme faces challenges in working with the government on all levels due to the political impasse in Brazil. It affected the programme as decisions are often postponed and government institutions lack capacity and budget. In July 2017, with the worsening of the political crisis in Brazil, the National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents of the Ministry of Human Rights resigned, and the position remained vacant until the end of September. During this same period, the Ministry underwent a major organisational restructuring. This had a negative impact on governmental actions to combat sexual exploitation and on dialogues between the Ministry of Human Rights and the DtZ implementing partner. Furthermore, there were fewer meetings and advocacy activities with the government, such as monthly non-compliance meetings of the Inter-Sectoral Committee.

Despite the political impasse, there were also positive developments. There was the launch of the "Country Monitoring Report on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents". The presentation of the report was directed to the Inter-Sectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (CONANDA). At this event one of the DtZ implementing partners was invited by CONANDA to present the report to the general assembly of CONANDA, which is the highest national body for deliberation on public policies related to the rights of children and adolescents in Brazil. The presentation was carried out in December. CONANDA also took an official position in favour of the rights of LGBTQI's for the first time.

### 2.3.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* The Alliance strives to stimulate children and adolescents to play an active and responsible citizenship role as agents of change by advocating, together with other community actors, against CSEC on local or state level. Therefore empowerment strategies have been implemented, such as the training of boys and girls to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC, or training to raise issues of CSEC among their peers. This resulted in 2017 in the establishment of groups of youth mobilisers in 7 public schools in Salvador, Mata de São João, and Camaçari. Subsequently, these Young Mobilisers of Mata de São João created and operated a community radio that reached 18 locations in July 2017, its theme being the guarantee of the Rights of children and adolescents. Later, these Youth Mobilisers of Salvador organised an artistic and cultural festival celebrating the 18th of May; National Day of Action Against Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

*Communities:* The work of DtZ in Brazil at the level of communities include awareness raising on CSEC, and increasing the support of families for children in their social and economic empowerment. Trainings given by the Alliance on online self-protection were replicated by Pedagogical Coordinators, in partnership with SAFERNET. Awareness raising also took place on a large scale, especially effective in the time of carnival where campaigns were linked to festive activities. By using public and state schools as an entry point, the results were at a larger scale since it is an additional network. Furthermore, through more effective referral systems, families were better equipped to access child-friendly protection services related to CSEC for their children. For example, community leaders of 12 places under Neighborhood-City Halls' districts facilitated families' access to the System of Guarantee of Rights, in Salvador in August 2017.

*Government:* Due to the political impasse of the government, CSO's synergised their strengths by aligning strategies and exchanging information. Successful engagement with government was a result of continuous alliance advocacy efforts, such as presenting lobby and advocacy documents to key decision makers and meetings with government officials with a stake in CSEC issues. One of the main result is the partnership with the military police of Bahia. A cooperation agreement was signed with the military police of Salvador to train on data collection, reporting and follow up on cases concerning violations of child rights and gender based violence, including CSEC cases during Carnival in Salvador 2018. As the result of capacity building of the state military police force, human and child rights, gender based violence and CSEC have been included in the official curriculum of the recruits. One of the DtZ partners will provide the training as part of the DtZ programme. The DtZ alliance team also managed to engage directly with the Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, Rogério Schietti, draftsman of the bill to reduce sentences for rape, and in dialogue with him discussed the way forward

on rape sentencing. An important achievement in creating more government commitment and support for victims of CSEC was the creation of Law No. 13,431/2017 that institutes specialised service to children and adolescents victims of sexual violence, sanctioned in São Paulo on April 2017. Another positive development is related to the sexual rights of children and adolescents. The approach of this theme has been challenging in the past, due to the conservative efforts to stop advances in the rights of women and of the LGBT population, and seek to constrain any initiative that addresses issues such as sexual diversity and gender issues. One of the DtZ partners began a process of political advocacy with CONANDA, presenting the problem and demanding the Council to take a position on the issue. Since then, CONANDA has officially issued a note in defense of the rights-based approach to these themes at the national level and in public policies. This represents an important achievement since now there is an official position of the most important national body related to the promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents, a position that could help to confront the conservative attempts to constrain or repress the debate about these themes.

*Private sector:* Continuous sensitisation and trainings of the private sector staff has led to an increased commitment and involvement of private sector in the combat against CSEC. There has been some progress through the work of DtZ implementing partners with the government and tourist companies. Several tourism related companies are in process of signing the Code, and the ACCOR Hotel chain (Ibis, Mercure, Novotel, among others) showed interest in the development of the code of conduct in dialogue with the civil society, in Brasília in May 2017. Also, the private sector was heavily involved in campaigns against CSEC. An example is businessmen from various sectors, including the construction sector, providing resources for the national campaign, "Campanha Liberdade", in Brazil, in February 2017. Another example involves a group of businessmen that held a National Event of Action Against Sexual Violence in May 2017. Finally, the tourism sector was involved in campaigning against CSEC. For example, the ACCOR Hotel chain ran a national campaign to confront sexual abuse and sexual exploitation against children and adolescents in Brazil. Despite growing commitment of the private sector in Brazil in combating CSEC, the private sector might play a negative role in combating stigmatisation child victims, especially children above 15.

### 2.3.3 Conclusions

Despite the challenging political context, the DtZ programme in Brazil is on track. This was achieved through some adjustments in the approach of the DtZ partners. Confronted with the political impasse of the government, CSO's aligned their strategies and exchanged information. Successful engagement with government was a result of continuous advocacy efforts, such as presenting lobby and advocacy documents to key decision makers and meetings with government officials with a stake in CSEC issues. By using public and state schools as an entry point, the results are at a larger scale than planned since it is an additional network.

No changes are proposed in the ToC of 2016, nor in the 2018 Annual Plan.

## 2.4 Dominican Republic

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

Working with the government was challenging at all levels. The level of child protection in the Dominican Republic was often portrayed as more positive than it was in reality, and specialised services for victims of CSEC were very limited. Regarding to CSEC in relation to travel and tourism, the Ministry of Tourism tends to not acknowledge the problem of CSEC, since they don't want tourism to be linked to CSEC. Moreover, the Ministry refused to be involved in any talks about the subject. They feared that working on this theme would mean going against the interest of the private sector.

### 2.4.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* Although examples of children reporting cases of CSEC were limited, there was evidence for empowerment of children in general. Several kind of trainings with children were conducted, such as training on how to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC, training on how to raise issues of CSEC among their peers, and training on CSEC and how to report cases. Examples of children advocating for the right to protection of CSEC have been recorded by peer educators from Pedernales, who decided created a community network to protect and prevent children against CSEC

and child abuse. Other children also expressed their interest to be part of the peer educators group after participation in awareness activities in Barahona and Pedernales communities. Coordinating efforts with institutions of the child protection system, also known as CONANI, facilitated improved interventions and a much higher reach than planned.

*Communities:* Stakeholders who worked on child protection and CSEC issues, experienced a challenging environment due to cultural gender relations, especially when reporting cases. Furthermore, they received serious threats and their safety was at risk. As the DtZ Alliance feels responsible for protecting members and volunteers there have been numerous discussions surrounding safety. Identifying CSEC cases is further challenged by community norms; few community members are willing to denounce known perpetrators for fear of reprisals. With increased awareness of CSEC in communities, the Alliance expects more communities to report cases of CSEC to authorities. Also, through increased effectiveness of existing community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC, cases will be acknowledged and followed-up with adequate care and assistance. As a result of DtZ interventions at this level, the need for support from the communities in handling cases and providing assistance is revealed. As an illustration, the Directors of Pedro Antonio Batista school in Boca Chica and San José de Ulloa in Quisqueya, requested support to intervene in CSEC cases at community level. In addition, during 2017, representatives of the local press in Barahona requested different tools to communicate about issues related to CSEC and child protection in the media. Community leaders from Arrollo, Ojeda and Juancho requested Plan Barahona support for building their community protection network in January 2017.

*Government:* In order to identify coordination mechanisms to prevent CSEC, meetings have taken place on national and regional level. Government officials of the National Child Protection System on CSEC were trained by DtZ implementing partners. At the local district level, good progress was made. For example, after participating in a DtZ training, the Boca Chica Council designed a project proposal on child protection, including CSEC, which was submitted to the National Government in February 2017. Due to the good relations of all partners with local authorities in their respective localities a more of the target group participated in the project than expected. At national level change was observed but the significance is disputed. It relates to the community child protection network and the governmental protection system having designed a common Action Plan in February 2017. As a result of this plan CSEC cases have been followed up with the protection system, and protection network staff have been sensitised on CSEC and how to recognise this type of abuse. The reason behind the dispute is that, while the protection system recognises the DtZ programme and cooperates on awareness-raising activities at community level, they do not emphasise CSEC prevention as part of their child protection strategy. Also, at regional level in Puerto Plata, the in April 2017 installed Public Prosecutor of the Children's Court proved to be an important ally. He is very active in prosecuting cases as well as preventatively reaching out to the communities about the problems of CSEC, together with one of the DtZ implementing partners. In addition, the DtZ implementing partner has been requested to train the court on CSEC.

*Private sector:* Progress was seen by more companies signing the Code and resorts who subsequently sought collaboration from the Alliance. Three other hotels proactively requested information from DtZ on the Code, with the intention to join, following their participation in a training organised by the Alliance. Due to more companies being trained and signing the Code, and the collaboration of resorts with a high number of staff, the number of trained staff was higher than anticipated. In addition, many companies have been supported in developing ethical policies. There is a huge demand for this kind of support in the Dominican Republic. One of the DtZ implementing partners managed to engage and commit the Regional Associations for Tourism. These associations have lobbied successfully amongst member hotels. Also, more companies are showing interest after hearing that partners and competitors are receiving training.

### 2.4.3 Conclusions

Despite the challenging environment for DtZ partners and the denial of CSEC by government, the DtZ programme in Dominican Republic is on track. Coordinating efforts with child protection actors, facilitated improved interventions and a much higher impact than planned.

Mid 2017, the following adjustments to the original ToC were proposed and agreed - see Annex 2B:

1. Regarding empowerment of children and adolescents: The number of intervention communities was changed from 14 to 17 communities. This change was made to take advantage of the potential of the work done in previous interventions.
2. The interim outcome "Congress adopts a national protocol and budget to fight CSEC", is difficult to achieve this as an interim result of the project. It would be more realistic to understand it as an impact to achieve by the year 2020 as political changes and budgetary reorganisation can paralyse the results of the political advocacy activities.

No additional changes to the ToC are needed and no adjustments are proposed to the 2018 Annual Plan.

## 2.5 India & Bangladesh

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

In Bangladesh space for civil society has been shrinking since the new Bangladeshi government was installed in 2014. Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) have become very powerful in the country. In the past years human rights activists have been harassed by LEAs, including staff of one of the DtZ's partner. In order to continue their work, the partner actively engaged the LEAs in their programme by including them in activities, such as events and trainings. Although NGOs in Bangladesh faced restrictions in their "room to move" and working with the NGO Affairs Bureau was challenging, Rights Jessore managed to secure DtZ funding as continuance of 2016-2017, hence there was no delay in receiving funds and the programme could proceed smoothly.

To fight human trafficking concerted efforts between the government and NGOs have been made. The Government finalised and adopted the implementing rules for the 2012 Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act in January 2017. The Act prohibits and punishes all forms of human trafficking, with prescribed penalties for sex trafficking offenses ranging from five years imprisonment to the death sentence. It also covers victim protection measures for judicial proceedings, including police security and the ability to testify via video<sup>10</sup>. The proposed National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking 2018-2022, drafted by NGOs including DtZ partner, is under process. Despite the achievements of having the law and National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking (2015-2017) in place, effective implementation is still challenging. Nevertheless, having these documents passed will greatly facilitate the advocacy work of NGOs in the field of Human Trafficking.

Since August 2017, Bangladesh faced a huge influx of Rohingya people who have fled violence, brutality and human rights violations in Rakhine state, Myanmar. People are in need of humanitarian assistance and face serious threats to their safety, development and physical and mental well-being. The DtZ partner is working on these issues, but not as part of the DtZ programme.

The Indian Supreme Court made an unfavourable ruling related to early marriage 2017. This ruling provides states that "marital rape cannot be considered a criminal act", giving legal protection to any man who has sexual intercourse with his wife older than 15 years of age. However, in the last quarter of 2017, the Supreme court has closed the legal loophole and decided that a man in fact can be prosecuted if his underaged wife registers a complaint within a year of offence.<sup>11</sup> This judgement could prevent thousands of girls being trafficked and sold on the pretext of marriage.<sup>12</sup>

Over the past two years the DtZ partner has actively been involved in forming the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill 2018 whereby several consultations took place on national and state level. The main purposes are to unify existing anti-trafficking laws, increase punishment up to 14 years for traffickers, to treat survivors of trafficking as victims and include measures to rehabilitate victims. In 2017 the final bill was handed over to Parliament, and was on the 28th of February 2018 approved for introduction in the parliament.<sup>13</sup> This law will positively affect the

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271142.htm>

<sup>11</sup> <https://asiafoundation.org/2017/11/01/indias-supreme-court-ruling-takes-major-step-protecting-child-brides/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-trafficking-childmarriage/landmark-indian-child-bride-verdict-may-curb-traffickers-experts-idUSKBN1CH29C>

<sup>13</sup> Moushumi Das Gupta, The Hindustan Times, December 2017; press release Government of India <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176878>

partner's work as there will be increased attention and government support for the rehabilitation of human trafficking survivors and their needs. For example, setting up designated courts in every district for quick, time-bound trials as well as for protecting those rescued from traffickers, and establishment of a national anti-trafficking relief and rehabilitation committee.<sup>14</sup>

In addition, as a result of the collaboration on the Bill, the relationship with the government has been strengthened. This has helped in creating room to move for DtZ partners along with other NGOs working on trafficking at large and CSEC in particular. Although the DtZ partners can continue their work, the civic space for NGOs is increasingly constrained by government restrictions.

### 2.5.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* More children become aware of CSEC and started speaking out. For example, 35 children from six districts and red light areas in West-Bengal, India, spoke about online sexual abuse during a training session organised by Sanlaap in June 2017. Five reported cases of their own experience with online sexual abuse. In the past year, there were several cases of children speaking out, such as reporting their cases to CBOs and testifying in court. Children also started to discuss CSEC with peers and report CSEC cases as a result of training at school orientations, skill development training, capacity development training, school debate competition and shame and resilience training. In total 8209 children (3648 boys and 4561 girls) have been trained on CSEC and human trafficking issues, and how to report cases. 10 girl children aged 14-16 of Miya Bigha, Bodhgaya in India started having group discussions with their peer groups in schools on SECTT since June 2017 on how to protect themselves. This was their own initiative, and brought their new knowledge to their schools. This demonstrates an increasing level of empowerment. In addition, 53 children were reintegrated.

*Communities:* A total of 7105 community members participated in community meetings, trainings and/or workshops becoming aware of CSEC and protection of children. Also, six community vigilance groups were formed at in Bangladesh. The community vigilance group members worked as frontline workers and watchdog group in the community and organised events and support the reintegration process of survivors of CSEC and human trafficking. Overall, reintegration in source communities improved due to changing attitudes of communities, who welcomed back reintegrated survivors. In India, 8 girls in the south were reintegrated into their source communities. Increased acceptance is visible through these girls having an identity card as an Indian citizen and a bank account. They participated in different activities organised by the community, and acted as spokesperson. However, protective attitudes of communities in destination areas are still lacking. A number of CSEC cases were reported with the local CBOs at the districts and a few cases at the red light areas, but the number are low relative to prevalence. Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems are in place but they need to be strengthened in order to become more effective.

*Government:* Although several trainings and meetings were conducted with the government and LEA, working with them remained challenging in 2017. Still, government is taking more proactive actions towards protecting children at risk of CSEC (see 2.5.1). In Bangladesh, counter trafficking committees in 12 unions have mapped vulnerable women and children in all 12 unions of the DtZ project and one counter trafficking committee member reported a case of CSEC. LEAs have also made some progress, such as the Police academy of West Bengal, which included CSEC and trafficking in their refresher course. However, context is still challenging and lack of infrastructure makes it hard for law enforcement agencies to act according to what they learn in the sensitisation trainings.

*Private sector:* In the private sector, more companies had zero tolerance policies for violence against children in their companies. Companies also included the child protection issues into their Human Resource Policies. In addition, companies become more aware of CSEC and wanted to eliminate these practices within their own working environment. They also started taking responsibility by providing alternative livelihoods to survivors of CSEC. The Ajanta footwear company offered jobs to 6 girls from a Government Shelter Home at their Howrah factory. Furthermore, two successful meetings were held with the Hotel Owners Association, which led to a successful awareness raising campaign using billboards during the Gangasagar Mela Festival, which was attended by thousands of people.

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<sup>14</sup><https://countercurrents.org/2018/03/03/will-modi-governments-trafficking-persons-prevention-protection-rehabilitation-bill-2018-remain-toothless-tiger/>

### 2.5.3 Conclusions

Despite threats faced by the DtZ partner in Bangladesh, the DtZ programme in India and Bangladesh is on track. Due to the unfamiliarity of working with the private sector for some partners, this pathway had a slow start. However, implementing partners shared knowledge and experience which resulted in successful collaboration with the private sector.

The adjustments to the ToC proposed mid 2017 are still valid, see Annex 2C. The Alliance team in India and Bangladesh redefined the intermediate outcome in the children pathway: ‘child victims(re-)integrate successfully’, by putting brackets around “(re)”, to express that not all victims will/want to reintegrate in their ‘home’ community. They might prefer to integrate in a different community.

No further changes are being proposed to the ToC or 2018 Annual Plan.

## 2.6 Indonesia

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

During 2016-2017, the Government of Indonesia made efforts to strengthen children’s protection from violence. Indonesia has become a Pathfinder Country for the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and developed a National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence Against Children (2016–2020). The implementation of the National Plan of Action for Child Protection (2015-2019) is still challenging. Monitoring is partly executed by NGO’s, and there is budget available, mostly under the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. Presidential Decree No. 59 (July, 2017) shows key program priorities in relation to child protection and synchronisation of country strategic development plans with the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, the President has also issued a government regulation concerning the implementation of restitution for children victims of criminal cases.<sup>15</sup> At provincial level, the Governor of Jakarta also issued a regulation<sup>16</sup> aiming to ensure free medical examination services for female and child victims of abuse. Nevertheless, a review commissioned by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and UNICEF Indonesia stated that despite Indonesia’s recent progress in making violence against children a political priority, many children experience unacceptable levels of physical, sexual and emotional violence.<sup>17</sup> Common forms of abuse include child labour, child marriage, and online child sexual exploitation (OCSE)<sup>18</sup>. The prevalence of children experiencing sexual abuse is 13%-37% of all forms of violence. <sup>ibid</sup>

As a result of joint advocacy efforts by the Alliance, the Ministry of Women Empowerment & Child Protection, Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of Social Affairs verbally agreed to have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Alliance, though it is yet to be decided if this will be a joint MoU or one per Ministry. The MoU aims to formalise the collaboration between the ministry(ies) and the DtZ Alliance on prevention, promotion, or services provision activities on CSEC. Also one of the partners has strengthened the cooperation with the Ministry of ICT, in a joint campaign on digital literacy and has convinced the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to collaborate in the Alliance cooperation with Google Indonesia for Trust & Safety in Prevention of OCSE. The Deputy Assistant of Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has also allocated funds in the 2018 budget for CSEC prevention training programmes in the following four tourist locations: Yogyakarta/Central Java, North Sumatera (Toba Samosir), West Java (Garut), and West Sumatera (Padang, Bukit Tinggi)

### 2.6.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* The Alliance has built awareness on child rights and CSEC to children in the project areas in Indonesia. A total of 1,840 children, including victims survivors, were involved in the awareness raising activities and campaign against CSEC in Jakarta, Surabaya, Batam and Lombok. As a result of this,

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<sup>15</sup> The Government Regulation (PP) No. 43/2017 concerning the Implementation of Restitution for Children Victims of Criminal cases

<sup>16</sup> The Governor of Jakarta regulation No. 1564/2017 concerning Medical Examination Services for Women and Children Victims of Abuse

<sup>17</sup> Coram International (2016), *In-depth Study on Violence against Children in Indonesia*

<sup>18</sup> End Violence Against Children – The Global Partnership (July 2016), *Indonesia as a Pathfinder to End Violence against Children*

they were able to approach and encourage new members to join children's groups, thereby reducing the desire to play at internet shops and spend time there. More child victims know where to access and receive health, education, protection and legal services. Peer educators aged 14-17 were able to initiate discussion on child rights, CSEC, SRHR with their peers in schools and within the community, as well as with their parents and adults. In total the project provided shelter, educational and health services for 162 girls and 166 boys survivors and at risk in Jakarta, Surabaya, Lombok and Batam. Trainings were provided to 584 children in order for them to raise issues of CSEC among their peers.

*Communities:* In total 508 women and 397 men participated in the awareness raising activities on CSEC conducted in DtZ project areas. Awareness raising activities included activities facilitated by community leaders, such as traditional activities and mural competitions, including a focus on child protection and CSEC issues. Families and local communities became more aware of children's rights and CSEC, discussed these openly, and started taking up their role in the protection of children and the reporting of CSEC cases. Religious leaders, community and youth leaders have started to introduce CSEC, SRHR and gender inequality to villagers through religious activities and community gatherings in Lombok and Batam. These two platforms were strategically chosen and it is now part of a regular community activity. A total of 30 referral system and 28 community based child protection management (CBCPM) groups consisting of parents, teachers, village leaders, as well as a coalition of local CSOs have been established and some of them have started to actively monitor and report CSEC cases. The parents of 4 CSEC victims and 2 children at risk of CSE in Jakarta supported their children by taking time to discuss and listen to their experiences and paid for daily transportation costs required to access vocational training.

*Government:* During 2017, 175 government staff at various levels and belonging to mainly the social, women empowerment and child protection local government agencies were trained on CSEC. This was done using the products of various media companies. In addition, 97 LEA officials in the DtZ project areas were trained on CSEC and the use of child friendly protocol. Despite the improved level of awareness of CSEC of the government officials and LEAs, and their contribution to the application of child friendly protocols during prosecution, more effort is needed for facilitating coordination between ministries and continue supporting the LEAs in prosecuting perpetrators. However, some progress is observed, including the acceptance of best practices on CSEC prevention through collaboration efforts between local community and government by the Jakarta provincial government, which will be adopted to other child friendly spaces in Jakarta. The local government in Surabaya, Jakarta, and Lombok have also started to integrate CSEC issue in their services and socialisation agenda.

*Private sector:* Collaboration has started with companies in travel, tourism, hospitality and media by involving them in discussions and awareness raising training on CSEC. For example, Novotel Hotel in Tangerang, and Ibis Hotel in Surabaya and Batam have allocated budget for training, and involved DtZ partners in providing training on SECTT prevention for their staff. As a result of the awareness raising activities media companies, including KompasTV and KBR in Jakarta, SBO TV and RRI radio in Surabaya, asked one of the DtZ partners to be the resource person on CSEC issues. Cooperation with the private sector was also established through ECPAT and an agreement with Google Indonesia and MoWECP to conduct Trust & Safety in Prevention of OCSE training, for CSOs and Community Groups in 22 Provinces in Indonesia including DtZ working areas. Nevertheless, more efforts is needed in linking the private sectors to empower the children and their family for better economic condition, while continue pursuing the companies in adopting zero tolerance against CSEC.

### 2.6.3 Conclusions

The DtZ programme in Indonesia is on track. More efforts in facilitating coordination between ministries and continued support of LEAs in prosecute perpetrators is needed. To reduce vulnerability to CSEC, economic empowerment is important. Therefore additional effort is needed to ensure participation of vulnerable young women, men and families in job-oriented vocational training and ensure that they access jobs which will economically empower them. The encouragement of companies to apply zero tolerance policies against CSEC will continue.

Although no change is proposed to the ToC, further clarifications are deemed necessary. These are :

1. Regarding the pathway government outcome 3a.3 and 3a.2, the policy that will be used as the main source of reference, is the UNCRC report, including the alternative document to the

country report. In addition to that the Presidential Decree No.59/2017, NPA on the elimination of CSEC<sup>19</sup> and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children<sup>20</sup> can be used as additional references for specific measurements. At the cities and district level, the child friendly city indicators will be used as much as possible as reference (*Kota Layak Anak*<sup>21</sup>). The sustainable development goals are automatically one of the references, as they have been accommodated in the above documents.

2. Regarding the pathway 'Children', OCSE and SECTT should be added as two important forms of CSEC that the programme will focus on from 2018 onwards. Even so, the work on other CSEC cases, such as children working in local pubs, karaoke, cafe, and spa/massage parlours, will continue since the amount of such cases remains high.

No further changes are being proposed to the ToC or 2018 Annual Plan.

## 2.7 Philippines

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

Since the present administration in the Philippines launched its 'War on Drugs' the central administration prioritised this above all other issues, including children's rights. The Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development did not recognise the efforts of the previous government in relation to Ending Violence Against Children, and the status of the Philippines as one of the Pathfinder Countries for the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. Furthermore, political leaders are already preparing and campaigning for the 2019 midterm national elections, leaving less time for responding to community issues. However, the elections were also an opportunity for civil society to advocate for anti-CSEC. Since the national government did not focus on developing or improving policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC, NGOs focused on local government units as they are less affected by the changes in the political and social environment. Due to the decentralised structure of the Philippine government local government units can respond independently through their local chief executive. As a result, there was strong tripartite cooperation on efforts against CSEC in Bohol and Boracay. This resulted in the enactment of child protection ordinance in travel and tourism which denies guests check-in if they are accompanied by minor under the suspicion of CSEC.

### 2.7.2 Progress per actor

*Children:* Activities have been conducted and implemented to stimulate child empowerment and to take adequate care of victims of CSEC. These included the provision of specialised care for victims, training and awareness raising on how to report cases of CSEC, training on how to raise CSEC issue among peers and incentives for children to advocate for child rights and protection against CSEC. 20 youth and children advocates of one of the DtZ implementing partners initiated and conducted, on different occasions, various types of awareness raising campaigns and advocacy activities on child protection and child sexual tourism and other topics relating to CSEC.

*Communities:* The community pathway envisions families and communities taking a role in the protection of their children by providing, amongst others, strong child protection structures. Therefore the DtZ Alliance conducted awareness raising activities and large-scale campaigns, supporting child protection systems and establishing adequate referral. In 2017, members and leaders of communities were organised and formed their own watchgroup for reporting incidents of CSEC in their area to the CSO and LEAs, which led to successful rescue and interventions. An example includes a parent from Tubigon Bohol reported a case of CSEC (trafficking of 2 minor girls), and the rescue of the children in Manila in October 2017. Parents of survivors of CSEC made conscious efforts to monitor activities of their children to protect them, and they volunteered to supervise children's activities. For example, community watch groups in two Barangays in the city of Naga conducted surveillance on a suspect of

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<sup>19</sup> Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional and Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (2015), Rencana Aksi Nasional: Perlindungan Anak 2015-2019

<sup>20</sup> Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (2015), Strategi Nasional: Penghapusan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak 2016-2020

<sup>21</sup> Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Anak and Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak (2011), 'Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 Tentang Indikator Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak,' available at [http://bp3akb.jatengprov.go.id/assets/upload/files/permen\\_pppa\\_no.12\\_thn\\_2011\\_-\\_indikator\\_kla.pdf](http://bp3akb.jatengprov.go.id/assets/upload/files/permen_pppa_no.12_thn_2011_-_indikator_kla.pdf)

CSEC and reported the information to the Women and Children's Protection Desk, leading to the rescue of two children last June 2017.

*Government:* DtZ Alliance partners lobbied on government level by organising regular meetings and participating in meetings, such as the Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking meetings and the Provincial Council for the Welfare of Children meeting. Child rights were high on the local government agenda, while the commitment at national level remained challenging. In Mandaue City, an ordinance was enacted, named the "Ordinance Enhancing Measures against Human Trafficking, Online Sexual Exploitation of Persons and Cyberpornography in Business Engaged in Money Transfer or Money Remittance Services". A follow-up ordinance was also created, namely the "Ordinance on Establishing Protocol Governing the Conduct of Law Enforcement Agencies and Money Remittance Centers in the Investigation of Online Sexual Exploitation of Persons and Cyber-Pornography Cases". One city and two municipalities of Cebu allocated budget to combat CSEC. In Bohol and Boracay, the tripartite collaboration between and among government, CSOs and private sector resulted in the enactment of child protection ordinance in travel and tourism which denies guests for check-in if they are accompanied by minor under the suspicion of CSEC.

*Private sector:* In 2017, DtZ implementing partners conducted trainings at private sector staff regarding sensitisation of CSEC, how to follow reporting procedures and their roles in preventing and detecting CSEC. Also, companies were supported in compliance for the implementation of the Anti-Child Sex Tourism Ordinance. Finally, companies were supported in developing ethical company policies addressing CSEC, or assisted in safeguarding the protection on CSEC in their value chain. Several actors showed support in CSEC prevention by rejecting guests accompanied by minors. Hotel personnel reported and cooperated with the police investigation. The understanding of their role improved, demonstrated by them approaching the implementing partners on how they can secure more information that can be used by authorities in their investigation. An example includes staff members from the travel and tourism industry proactively reporting incidences of sexual harassment, child sexual exploitation and CSEC in January in Hoboc River, Bohol, in March, and in Tagbilaran, Bohol in November 2017.

### 2.7.3 Conclusions

The implementation of the planned outputs shows an overachievement on many fronts and the progress of the DtZ programme in the Philippines is remarkable. Despite the challenging political environment, due to the war on drugs and upcoming elections, a tripartite collaboration between government, CSOs and private sector on efforts against CSEC has been established. The reporting of incidents by trained children and communities have led to successful rescue operations. Also, hotel personnel have been reporting cases and cooperated with the police investigation. Although the amount of reports remain low, it is considered as progress.

The adjustments made to the ToC mid 2017 are still valid , see Annex 2C. They are:

1. "Judges' were removed from the pathway government because partners do not work directly with the judges and instead work with the LEA and the government in general.
2. "Money remittance companies' were added to the pathway 'private sector, since partners confirmed that they it would be very appropriate to work with money remittance companies, but these companies had not been identified as actors during the inception period.

In addition to the above, the country team sees benefit in being more specific about the actors they want to address at each stage. They have identified the following:

- Different levels where children could participate to in decision making regarding their rights: family, community and regional, provincial, city, municipal and Barangay level government bodies
- Different actors at community level: parents, faith-based organisations and community based organisations,
- Actors in the government pathway: Barangay Council Child Protection, social workers, and Law Enforcement Authorities, including the Philippine National Police and National Bureau of Investigation Agents.

- Important bodies identified were the Development Council , Local Council on the Protection of Children, Local Council Against Trafficking - Violence Against Women and Children for the action plan to address CSEC.
- Other important actors were: Travel and Tourism (hotel, resort, transport, travel agencies, tour operators) establishments; Internet Service Providers; internet cafe, telecommunication companies, remittance/money transfer) and media or broadcasting companies.

No further changes are being proposed to the ToC or 2018 Annual Plan.

## **2.8 Thailand**

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

Developments such as the adoption of a five-year child online protection strategy (2017-2020), indicates that the Royal Thai Government recognises the importance and need to develop and implement adequate measures and mechanisms to effectively address online child sexual exploitation. One of the measures is the establishment of a Child Online Protection Action Thailand center, which is a coordinating body under the Department of Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The DtZ implementing partners monitor the development of policies and their implementation, which may result in the change of assumptions and the intermediate outcomes in future.

Following a Royal Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers' Employment, to address illegal labor migration and curb human trafficking, it is expected that migration will reduce considerably. In addition, recruitment and meeting with girls and women in prostitution has taken a new form and is mostly done through online systems. As a response, for 2018 one of the DtZ implementing partners will reduce its presence at borders and at the immigration detention centers and increase actions on victims detection and victims protection.

### *2.8.2 Progress per actor*

*Children:* In 2017 the main focus was on empowerment of children and building resilience. In total 1252 Children were trained in CSEC related knowledge and skills to recognise “red flags” and report abusive situations. DtZ implementing partners collaborated with schools, CSOs and communities regarding Peer Supporters (ToT) to conduct peer education to other children. 619 children were trained to raise issues on CSEC among their peers and approximately 100 children conducted their own awareness raising activities with other children in their schools. Following the training sessions children contacted the police and/or DtZ implementing partners to report cases of sexual abuse and online sexual exploitation, including grooming and sextortion. The DtZ partner also supported several beneficiaries when testifying in court, which is an important step towards fighting impunity. Although the numbers of children reporting cases is relatively low, the trend is encouraging.

*Communities:* A total of 1,377 community members from 17 communities participated in awareness raising activities related to CSEC. Awareness raising was conducted as part of a larger event, such as the Akha Swing Community Festival. Despite the awareness raising activities the number of reported CSEC cases to authorities by community members remained low. Community members were reluctant to report and file complaints and preferred to settle cases without the involvement of law enforcement. Corruption among government officials is one of the factors which contributes to the lack of trust among community members and local government officials. Schools requested support from the DtZ implementing partners to set up standards and procedures on handling and responding appropriately to reported CSEC cases. Interest and commitment is shown by trained community members, particularly teachers, to take an active role in preventing and combating CSEC within their communities. Reducing social tolerance towards CSEC within communities is a long term process and achievements were limited in 2017. The project helped organising a protest in Mae Hong Son following a case of exploitation of children for prostitution involving law enforcement officials. The objective was to raise awareness about CSEC and reduce social acceptance towards CSEC in the Mae Hong Son region and beyond. However, media coverage was low.

*Government:* Government awareness and interest in the fight against CSEC increased, however the partners concluded that there is no active involvement, and the capacity and resources allocated to

the LEAs is insufficient. The DtZ implementing partners supported the Department of Special Investigation and Thailand Institution of Justice by organising trainings for LEAs and government officers to work on CSEC cases. A positive development was perceived in the Ministry of Justice, where the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) established a special task force, Counter Crime Against Children on 31 January, 2017. Department of Special Investigation also continued to develop a database of CSEC suspects with technical support from DtZ implementing partners to further investigate CSEC cases and prosecute offenders. Following lobbying activities facilitated by project partners, the Court of Justice held a judiciary seminar on "The Role of the Court Of Justice in solving Problems on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism" in Bangkok on 12th July 2017. During the seminar, the President of the Court Of Justice requested judges from the 9 judicial regions to ensure that child abuse and child sexual exploitation cases, including online sexual exploitation cases, are handled appropriately. Following the seminar, an annual General Meeting hosted by the Udon Thani Province Judiciary and chaired by the special advisor to HM Queen Silvia of Sweden, reiterated the need to prioritise actions against CSEC, especially online child sexual exploitation. In 2017, new policies and government works groups were set up. To advocate for the implementation of these policies and strengthen the functioning of these working groups, more effort is needed from CSOs in lobby activities.

*Private sector:* Several members of the tourism industry were willing to join the Code as a result of SECTT related training activities conducted by DtZ implementing partners. There was an increase in awareness of tourist guide associations, and the private sector in tourism in relation to the development of ethical company policies addressing CSEC. Meetings were conducted with Google Thailand in order to lobby them to work with the project on OSEC in Thailand. Google was sensitised on OSEC and trained forty-five LEA on the use of Google for OSEC investigation purpose. However, the number of industry members willing to sign and implement the Code remains limited at this time.

### 2.8.3 Conclusions

The DtZ programme in Thailand is on track. Particularly teachers take an active role in preventing and combating CSEC within their communities. The progress on actual cases reported by the community remains low. Although the progress on the private sector is steady, the number of members willing to sign to Code remains limited.

To implement the interventions with private sector actors more effectively, adjustments are proposed to the intermediate outcomes. The team will specify the intermediate outcomes by indicating specific sub-actors under the private sector, including the tourism industry, internet service providers, particularly international internet content providers. See Annex 2D.

No further changes are being proposed to the ToC or 2018 Annual Plan.

## 2.9 ECPAT International

In 2017, the DtZ Steering Committee decided that ECPAT international, due to its work at global level, would be a self-standing programme in DtZ and not only contributing towards the programme in Thailand. ECPAT International provides linkages between global and national levels - feeding national and grass roots knowledge into global advocacy efforts and providing information about the changes at global level to national CSOs on CSEC.

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

The Global Study on the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, published in 2016, provided evidence and recommendations to guide policies in the 2017. To follow up, in June 2017 a Transition meeting was organised in Madrid with several global leaders on fighting SECTT. The Transition Meeting generated a collective commitment towards implementation of the recommendations in a synergistic manner. One of the outcomes of the Transition Meeting on the Global Study was the establishment of High Level Global Taskforce for Action that would focus on the implementation of the recommendations of the Global Study.

On 15 September 2017, the General Assembly of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) approved the transformation of the Code of Ethics for Tourism into an international convention, known as the UNWTO Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics. ECPAT was invited to

present the recommendations of The Global Study at the UNWTO General Assembly which convened more than 1300 participants from Member States and Affiliate Members of UNWTO representing over 130 countries. Due to persistent efforts and advocacy on the part of UNWTO (a global study partner), the issue of child protection was included as one of the focus areas in the discourse and outcomes of the processes and various events that were organised to mark the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 2017. This legacy of 2017 will certainly help in contributing towards and promoting child safe tourism in the UNWTO countries.

In October 2017, the Government of Colombia agreed to organise an International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism in 2018. The World Tourism and Travel Council, member of the Global Study High Level Task Force, extended its commitment by agreeing to become co-organiser of the International Summit.

### *2.9.2 Progress per actor*

Main achievements of lobby efforts of ECPAT international are the inclusion of “child protection” in the preamble of the final declaration of Montego Bay on partnerships for Sustainable Tourism, and the recognition of child protection and the need to undertake measures against SECTT in the UNWTO report “Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals - Journey to 2030”. The acknowledgment of recognition of child protection and the need to undertake measures against SECTT is of crucial importance for the future engagement of ECPAT international with the private sector companies, since it will inspire tourism stakeholders to take necessary action to accelerate the shifts towards a more sustainable tourism sector by aligning policies, business operations and investments with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Code welcomed 45 new companies as members in 2017, the majority in Dominican Republic (11) and Colombia (10), in EU countries (9), the US (4) and Mauritius (4). All new members pledging commitment to implementing child protection mechanisms, including reporting of possible CSEC cases. Other members of the Code, as Hilton, AccorHotels, Carlson and TUI, continued trainings for their employees on child protection. Discussions with the non-traditional companies as Uber and hospitality schools have been initiated and will be continued in 2018.

In the second half of 2017 ECPAT International joined the DtZ Private Sector working group. The initial idea of developing standard awareness raising materials/modules on SECTT for stakeholders evolved into an idea of developing a module/guidance document on effective cooperation with the private sector.

### *2.9.3 Conclusions*

The political changes and commitments are a testament to the growing interest and commitment towards child protection within the sustainable tourism agenda and further links to the work on responsible business practices. These have opened further avenues for CSO-led lobbying and advocacy to strengthen protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism in 2018.

In 2018, ECPAT International wants to focus on not only directly engaging private sector actors, but also support CSO's in the DtZ countries in engaging private sector actors. ECPAT International supports CSO's with training and advice and in the onboarding process of becoming part of the Code.

## **2.10 Overall progress of 2017 and contribution to MoFA's SRHR results framework.**

An analysis of the overall progress at the 'mother ToC' level and the DtZ contribution to the SRHR results framework of MoFA is described below.

### *2.10.1 Conclusions overall results for ToC and Annual Plan 2018*

All eleven countries of the DtZ programme are on track. Most countries face a challenging political context whereby DtZ implementing partners are confronted with the political impasse of the government, priorities on other themes, and even denial of CSEC by the national government. In this challenging environment partners searched for other strategies to make progress. The DtZ implementing partners synergised their strengths with each other and other stakeholders by aligning strategies and exchanging information. They also focused on local government units as they are less

affected by the changes in political and social environment. One of the results is a tripartite collaboration in the Philippines between the local government, CSOs and private sector on efforts against CSEC. Furthermore, partners used new entry points in order to make progress, for example teachers, public and state schools and religious community leaders. Regarding working with the private sector, DtZ implementing partners shared knowledge and experience with each other which resulted in successful collaborations.

In 2017 adjustments have been made in the following country ToC's: Latin America, Dominican Republic, India/Bangladesh, Philippines and Thailand. No changes are proposed to the DtZ Annual Plan 2018.

### 2.10.2 Contribution to SRHR results framework of MoFA

DtZ contributed to both results 1 and 4 in the SRHR Results framework of MoFA. Below the link between the frameworks of DtZ and MoFA is described, as well as the extent to which DtZ contributed to MoFA's results framework in 2017. The outcomes in bold are those that DtZ made progress on in 2017, and is followed by the actors and a reference to the country sections where this was described in more detail. Below the table, is a list of interventions that contributed to these results.

Result 1 : Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people (10-24 year) about their sexuality				
	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
A	<b>Promote active and meaningful involvement of young people in policy- and decision-making</b>	<b>Children participate as agents of change in decision-making within the family, community and (local) government regarding their rights, in particular their right to protection against CSEC.</b>	Children	Brasil, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Bolivia, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia
C	<b>Boost access to and use of youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services</b>	<b>Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.</b>	Children	Brasil, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Philippines, Nicaragua, Indonesia, India, Thailand
D	<b>Prevent and halt all forms of harmful practices against children and adolescents, including child marriage and FGM/C</b>	<b>All DtZ outcomes contribute to this objective, because this objective is in line with DtZ final outcome (halt all forms of CSEC).</b>	Children Communities Government Private Sector	Brasil, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, Bangladesh, India, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia

In 2017, DtZ contributed to all the objectives under result 1 of MoFA: "better information and greater freedom of choice for young people (10-24 year) about their sexuality."

DtZ trained children to advocate against child rights and protect against CSEC. In total, 6983 boys were trained and 6668 girls were trained. Furthermore, in most countries access to specialised services by children was enhanced. In total, 2113 victims received specialised services by DtZ partners, including shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid, and 938 families of child victims received support services, including counselling and legal aid. The DtZ programme includes sexual education for young people in and outside of schools. In 2017, 19137 children were trained on CSEC and how to report cases.

Result 4: More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights				
	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
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.	Government	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Peru,

				Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Brasil
B	Improve the enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health rights for all	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.	Government	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brasil
		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.	Private Sector	Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.	Community	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Brasil
C	Strengthen accountability mechanisms vis-a-vis governments, service providers and other actors	Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.	Government	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brasil
		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.	Government	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brasil
		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.	Private Sector	Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic
		Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC (and initiated discussions (=other outcome)).	Community	Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic

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	Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective	Community	Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Brasil
*Note: The SRHR results framework of MoFA does not provide a definition on 'key populations'. The DtZ Alliance considers CSEC victims and vulnerable children to CSEC also as key populations, so that is how the Alliance contribute to objective 4E.				

In 2017, DtZ contributed to all objectives under Result 4: “more respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights”.

Lobby, training and awareness raising targeting government staff and institutions resulted in enhanced human rights frameworks and implementation thereof. In general, enabling environment to combat CSEC was improved. Concrete results include 52 media campaigns conducted, 2408 government officials trained and 113 lobby and advocacy documents presented to government. Strengthening the role of the private sector in enhancing and implementing human rights frameworks was achieved through training and sensitisation of companies and private sector staff. 7447 private sector staff were trained in CSEC. Strengthening communities to promote SRHR and combat CSEC was achieved by awareness raising and setting up community child protection and referral systems. In tota, 268 child protection committees were supported and 60 effective referral systems were established.

## Chapter 3: Partnership

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

### 3.1 Role of DtZ's implementing partners and their relationship with other relevant stakeholders

All DtZ implementing partners are part and parcel of the social fabric of their countries. Their work under the DtZ programme complements the work and supports the roles of the private and public institutions in their countries. The partners recognise the responsibilities of their governments to protect and promote the rights of children. Through advocacy, they hold government and private sector actors accountable. In some cases, they deliver services that should ideally be provided by the private and public actors, such as temporary shelters for victims, legal counselling and promotion of alternative forms of income. They do this recognising that the ultimate responsibility for these services lies with government and that the only way to provide these services sustainably is to hand these over to communities or local authorities, as soon as possible.

Often, implementing partners work in partnership with local organisations. In Brazil, partnerships were established with municipal and state schools as a fundamental entry point to reach the target population. Through the schools a wider network of local NGOs is reached such as ADESC, Associação de Açu da Torre, CEAP, Colégio Salesiano, whom now contribute to the work.

At times, DtZ's role is to forge tripartite agreements, such as in the Philippines, to establish roles and responsibilities of the private sector, government and NGOs in combating CSEC in Travel & Tourism.

In many cases, the role of DtZ's implementing partners, is to develop innovative approaches and best practices that can be replicated by government and communities. A good example is the fact that in some communities, CBCPM established by DtZ implementing partners, have come under the responsibility of local governments and that in some other communities a community fund was established to sustain the CBCPM.

At the same time, the Alliance acknowledges that it takes a while until private sector actors see it as their own responsibility to know about CSEC, how it might manifest itself in their supply chain, and what they should do to mitigate the risk of condoning rather than preventing CSEC. An example is the work with the Code: informing and involving companies in Travel & Tourism, in CSEC. While some companies that were informed about CSEC, took this at heart by informing and training their staff members and a number signed 'the Code' (thus taking full responsibility for eradicating it from their business), none went as far as paying for the services provided to them by DtZ's implementing partners (e.g. training, advice) and very few took successful steps towards addressing some of the wider societal problems in their communities, such as lack of economic opportunities for vulnerable families.

Another example is the relationship of DtZ with Google. Google in Thailand and Indonesia is actively trying to avoid that their services are being used for OCSE and they are promoting some of their existing tools to trace perpetrators.

It is still early days, but given the repressive political environment in some countries, changes in government in others and the constantly changing nature of CSEC, it is foreseen that DtZ's implementing partners will continue to play an important role, even beyond the reach of this programme.

### 3.2 Cooperation between DtZ Alliance members at the implementing level and overall Alliance

The main premise for collaboration between Alliance and implementing partners at the national level was their complementary approach. For example, ECPAT in Indonesia often focuses more on high level advocacy around legalisation issues and work with the private sector, Plan's main contribution is on prevention and promotion of good parenting practices, peer to peer support and report by CBCPMs, while TdH strengthens the collective response through its provision of services and approach to prosecution. Sometimes, the added value derives from a geographic spread and the linkages between the local to the national. In almost all instances, local partners value each other's contributions, experience how they strengthen their joined response and are eager to strengthen their own work and that of the collective, through sharing best practices.

The DtZ Alliance has made leaps in facilitating and stimulating knowledge and experience sharing, through the DtZ learning agenda (see chapter 5), outcome harvesting meetings on national level,

regional meetings and DtZ (digital) learning platform. The aim is to stimulate collaboration and improve the individual and joint response. This was the focus of two regional meetings that took place mid 2017. As a result of these meetings country teams defined more specific learning plans, which covered exchanges within and between countries. They started implementing these learning plans during the second half of the year. This has led to increased knowledge, better responses and collaboration.

Secondly, partners experience the added value of working in the Alliance through their increased access to institutions and authorities. Through the DtZ network, it is easier to approach certain actors, and it has more impact to approach actors as an Alliance with a united voice. The Alliance acknowledges that there is still room for an even higher impact if joint advocacy is strengthened.

A third aspect of the added value of working in an Alliance, is to make effective referrals. The implementing partners refer children to other partners if they move to other places or if they need services that the partner cannot provide. This could also be increasingly done, for example, with respect to the repatriation of CSEC victims between India, Bangladesh, and/or Thailand. The DtZ Alliance increases opportunities to share contacts, make referrals and exchange services to ensure the beneficiary receives the best and most appropriate care.

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Collaboration has also been an important point of attention for the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee distinguishes 3 levels of collaboration:

1. Complementarity of approaches
2. Development of shared best practices
3. Development of new approaches

The first type of collaboration was promoted by sharing information through the learning platform. The second type was facilitated by making it the main focus of the regional meetings. By regularly putting collaboration on the agenda of the Steering Committee and the Board of Directors, they decided to challenge themselves to take the collaboration to the third level. It was agreed to push the boundaries of the DtZ programme conceptually by looking into new challenges arising from the context. The vehicle for this is DtZ's learning agenda. Within the realm of the two broad learning questions (on private sector and empowerment of children), more specific ideas were developed by two learning groups. These are being pursued at present.

### **3.3 Partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

In 2017 the DtZ Alliance experienced an open and transparent relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) in the Hague. MoFA has joined several DtZ Steering Committee meetings and has been engaged in the development and implementation of the programme. Members of the Alliance joined the Ministry on two occasions for learning and exchange with members of the ministry and other alliances falling under the SRHR grant. Such exchanges are greatly valued, since they improve mutual understanding and cooperation at various levels.

Two representatives of MoFA, Lambert Grijns (Dutch HIV/AIDS - SRHR Ambassador) and Maartje van der Meulen (Policy Officer and DtZ contact person) visited two DtZ programmes in 2017; Nicaragua and Thailand, respectively. Both reflected that they were impressed by the work and the high level of expertise of the implementing partners in the DtZ programme. Since then, the DtZ Alliance experienced more understanding on CSEC and related issues from MoFA. The Alliance is looking forward to broaden and deepen this understanding and support on CSEC within MoFA's departments, since it experiences throughout the implementation of the programme that CSEC is not a priority issue within the SRHR policy of the Dutch Government. The Alliance believes that this would be of mutual benefit to all parties.

In the last quarter of 2017, there was a turn-over in positions at MoFA and the DtZ Desk. Therefore the DtZ Alliance will invest in re-establishing the good relationship between the parties in 2018.

The DtZ Alliance is positive regarding the partnerships with the Dutch embassies. The level of engagement depends on the role of Embassies and the local capacity. At minimum, they keep each other informed, but often they assist each other with contacts and in some countries embassies supported aspects of our activities. For example, in Indonesia the Dutch Embassy organised Strategic Partnership coordination meetings regularly. For the DtZ Alliance this was an opportunity to get to know the work of another SRHR alliance and discuss possible collaboration with them. This already resulted in first steps being taken towards collaboration with CARE around reintegration of child victims in 2017. The DtZ Alliance and CARE have started discussions about cooperation on the allocation of reintegration budget for child victims from East Nusa Tenggara.

The Dutch consul was also involved in a Gala Dinner with the private sector, conducted by the DtZ Alliance in Surabaya. Regular and effective communication with the Royal Dutch Embassy in Jakarta (through Ms. Sarah Spronk) is maintained. Ms. Spronk was involved in Jakarta activities on two occasions, to observe the interventions of the DtZ project related to empowering children (victims and those at risk) as well parents. She appeared to be impressed with the DtZ project interventions and sharing from children how their lives have improved. A second example is from India. Despite the limited capacity to engage in development cooperation, the Dutch Embassy decided to fund activities for youth empowerment in the Red Light Areas that were previously part of the DtZ programme. The third example is from Colombia, where ICCO and Renacer held meetings with the Netherlands Embassy to identify joint strategies to prevent CSEC. At a joint meeting, they presented a document showing the increase of Dutch travellers to the country, specifically to the city of Cartagena, through the recent start of operations of the KLM airline. The embassy took advantage of this presentation to warn relevant stakeholders that this might increase the risk of CSEC. The fourth example concerns Thailand, where DtZ's local partners, arranged for the Dutch Police Liaison Officer to assist with providing training and capacity building for selected Law Enforcement officers. related to online Child Sexual Abuse and related issues.

The DtZ Alliance also experiences challenges in working with the embassies. One of the challenges is their limited capacity to engage in development cooperation and their focus on trade. In addition, how much emphasis is placed on CSEC depends on the interests of the embassy staff. Nevertheless, the DtZ Alliance will continue building the relationship and involve embassies where possible and relevant. Another challenge is the turnover of staff within the embassies. Dutch diplomats switch from embassies every two years. Therefore the DtZ Alliance and implementing partners need to build new relationships regularly.

## Chapter 4: Gender and inclusiveness

The DtZ Alliance acknowledges the importance of a gender perspective in the DtZ programme; gender inequality is an important driver of CSEC. While gender has always been an integral part of the DtZ programme, two aspects received more attention during 2017:

- Agreement about a common standard for the whole Alliance, and
- More attention for specific groups of children.

Below more details about how the programmes is presently integrating gender throughout its activities, the proposed standard and focus on 'forgotten' groups of children.

### 4.1 Gender and inclusiveness in activities

The DtZ programme promotes gender equality through all its interventions. Gender is an integral part of the awareness raising curriculum activities for children, youth and communities. For example, in Lombok DtZ partners made religious leaders aware of the fact that gender-inequality and the role of parents in child protection, are a important contributing factors to CSEC. Consequently, religious leaders were involved in creating gender awareness in their communities by addressing these in their Friday speeches and other community and religious gatherings. Many more examples can be found in the country reports.

### 4.2 Gender framework

The standard agreed with the DtZ Alliance for the programme is based on the gender-mainstreaming tool of Plan International<sup>22</sup> and the minimum standards on gender as described in the cross-cutting issues paper of Terre des Hommes<sup>23</sup>. The gender framework, see Annex 3, recognises a minimum standard and an aspirational standard. It was agreed that all organisation should work towards compliance with the minimum standards immediately. Therefore, disaggregated data were collected on all outputs concerning the pathway 'children' and one output in the pathway communities. A roadmap towards the aspired standard is part of the DtZ Annual Plan 2018 plan page 15.

### 4.3 Boys and LGBTQI's

In the past years there is an increased visibility of boy victims of CSEC. The same can be said about LGBTQI's. Data from Asia have shown not only that the amount of boy victims is much larger than expected, but that in some areas boys are the majority. In Latin-America, the prevalence of male victims is largely unknown. Although studies have been conducted in the last years, the understanding of boy victims and the role of gender identities of boys and girls, is still limited. Consequently, it cannot be certain that DtZ's services and interventions address their specific vulnerabilities. In 2017 the DtZ Alliance decided to address these gaps both at the activity level in some countries (e.g. the Philippines) as well as through the research the Child Empowerment Learning group is currently undertaking.

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<sup>22</sup> Plan Netherlands, Gender equality programma criteria

<sup>23</sup> TdH cross-cutting issues guidelines, september 2017

## Chapter 5: Learning

This chapter elaborates on how learning is integrated and facilitated in the DtZ programme. Also the lessons learned and best practices regarding empowerment and private sector are described.

### 5.1 The facilitation of learning in the DtZ programme

Learning takes place at different levels of intensity: from exchange of information, to adopting each other's best practices, to jointly finding new solutions to recurring or new dilemmas. The DtZ Alliance aims to create a facilitating environment for continuous learning, both for implementing partners and Alliance members. Therefore the DtZ Alliance has made learning an integral part of the programme.

In 2017, the Alliance took major steps towards the implementation of the learning agenda, by putting the infrastructure and processes in place that will make learning across the programme possible. Firstly, the Learning Platform became operational. It facilitates exchange of information and learning across the whole programme. The facilitation of digital learning, through the sharing of resources and forum discussions via the platform will be continued until the end of the programme. Secondly, learning was facilitated during two regional meetings (Latin-America and Asia) in August 2017. The regional meetings focussed entirely on lessons learned, best practices, new developments, and the opportunities for learning within the learning agenda. Thirdly, the countries developed their country learning plans, specifying their ideas and initiatives during the DtZ programme. Finally, two learning groups were established to give direction to the learning questions on the private sector and child empowerment. Their plans are based on, and support the country learning plans and questions, but they also identified some general, overarching research questions.

- The private sector learning group has the following research questions: “How to engage strategically with the private sector to ensure that we realise meaningful private sector engagement?” In 2018, efforts will be focused on sharing the best practices identified in 2017, such as working together with the ICT sector in Thailand, creating job opportunities for victims, and using cross-sector partnerships (including with the government) in order to engage with the private sector. Furthermore, the country level learning of the private sector learning group will focus on questions such as: How to contact the private sector? What language should be used? How to ensure commitment from the private sector to fight CSEC? How to ensure sustainability in the relationship? The learning group will stimulate active participation on the Learning Platform, and will ensure learning materials are available and accessible for all partners.
- The child empowerment learning group has the following learning question: “what are effective child empowerment strategies, taking into account age and gender?” The Alliance identified the need for a more thorough overview of academic research, and to cluster the literature into three main categories; the empowerment of victims of CSEC, how to measure child empowerment, and the empowerment of boys that are or have been victims of CSEC. Questions from the countries tend to be rather theoretical, and the challenge is how to relate them to their own practices. Therefore, the first step is to identify the relevant literature and make it accessible to all partners. The literature review will also identify gaps in current research, and so guide towards relevant research topics. In December an intern was hired to conduct the literature review. The research is planned to be finalised may 2018. based on the results of this research the next steps will be planned.

From 2018 onwards the learning agenda will become a core element of the programme. A detailed planning for 2018 can be found in the DtZ 2018 Annual Plan.

### 5.2 Lessons learned and best practices

During the regional meetings August 2017, the DtZ implementing partners shared the lessons learned and best practices which can be divided into the two working groups: empowerment and private sector. Although many lessons learned and best practices are shared, the DtZ implementing partners also identified needs and gaps on the two themes. The needs and gaps will be addressed in the DtZ working groups 2018.

#### 5.2.1 Empowerment

Three clusters of best practices and lessons learned were identified regarding empowerment of children. Firstly, empowerment was determined at conceptual level, to clarify the nature of empowerment, and at analytical level, to determine how to identify, measure and assess

empowerment. Secondly, gender was explored in the context of empowerment (see 4.2 child empowerment working group). Thirdly, best practices were identified regarding community-based protection mechanisms as vehicles for child empowerment.

One of the best practices identified by multiple DtZ implementing partners, is empowering child victims to become 'agents of change' in their communities. Children and community leaders lobby at community and local government level for better protection and safer environment, by addressing diverse needs. For example, in India during an awareness raising training on CSEC and trafficking in a shelter, 15 children identified social vulnerabilities such as unrealistic ambitions, false romance and the notion of "the grass is greener on the other side". In addition, they mapped vulnerable surroundings and needs for better protection. By presenting and discussing their findings to the local government, they became agents of change. As a result, the local administration and DtZ implementing partners will initiate sensitisation workshops with adolescents in formal schools and take action to make the community safer for children as add street lights and more surveillance. In Latin America, adolescent leaders of the Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescent acted as agents of change in lobby activities towards the local government. In meetings with the Municipal Council and Municipal Executive they expressed their points of view about different threatening situations related to CSEC. In addition, they demanded the readjustment of existing regulations regarding the operation of brothels, discotheques, motels and bars.

Another best practice in this area is the CBCPM in Indonesia, whereby a group of people collaborate in order to protect children from any form of violence on community level. Through the active involvement and empowerment of actors at community level, and links to the referral system and service providers, a sustainable CBCPM can be formed. Since Indonesia consists of various cultures spreaded over more than 17,000 islands, customary laws and local wisdom became important elements to be considered in CBCPM establishment and implementation. Steps how to form a sustainable CBCPM has been shared and elaborated during the regional meeting.

### *5.2.2 Private sector*

During the regional meeting best practices and lessons learned were identified on tripartite engagement, economic empowerment and job placement and ICT involvement. However, the level of experience of working with the private sector varies per DtZ implementing partner. Many partners had not worked with the private sector before and experienced difficulties in identifying possible partnerships, approaching companies and convincing them to work in a partnership on child protection. In order to guide the DtZ implementing partners, the above difficulties will be resumed by the private sector working group on country level in 2018.

In the Philippines a tripartite collaboration between the private sector (tourism industry), government and DtZ implementing partners has been established. It resulted to the enactment of a child protection ordinance in travel and tourism that denies guests check-in if they are accompanied by minors suspected of being victims of CSEC. Given that more cases were reported to authorities, this collaboration has proven to be a binding and effective approach to protect children against SECTT at the community level. Also it enables the local government to proactively enact policies, despite the absence of a national policy on the protecting children against SECTT.

Another best practice with the private sector addresses the need for economic empowerment and job placement of CSEC victims as a contributing factor of their successful reintegration in their families and community. At the same time, school reinsertion and psychological and social support with families should continue. In Bolivia, a collaboration started with a food factory where cookies are made by adolescents and sold to the state for a social programme. The adolescents received training in baking and cooking, and received psychological, social and legal support during their participation in the project. The profit of each adolescents is saved in a bank account and handed to them when they leave the programme. By that time they know how to handle their personal expenses, because they would were trained in personal administration and accounting.

In Thailand the country alliance team approached Google Thailand to interest them in the OCSE project. Google was sensitised on OCSE and, in coordination with the alliance team, they trained forty-five LEAs on the use of Google for Online CSEC investigation purposes. They also developed an online programme to teach children, parents and teachers how to use the internet in a safe manner. DtZ believes that this collaboration will contribute to the effective prevention of and response to OCSE.

## **Chapter 6: Challenges and opportunities for 2018**

This chapter elaborates on challenges and opportunities for 2018 in the DtZ programme.

### **6.1 Opportunities**

2018 is the midway point for the DtZ programme. By conducting a midterm review (MTR) the DtZ Steering Committee has the opportunity to reflect on the progress of the programme and make possible adjustments to reach the DtZ outcomes in 2020. Moreover, this is an opportunity to share thoughts and ideas how to continue with the programme after 2020.

The learning plans in country and at the global level will generate information that will not only feed the programme going forward, but create ideas for additional activities that could be turned into new funding proposals.

One of the opportunities for 2018 is the International Summit to address the protection of children from SECTT in Bogotá, Colombia. The Summit will be organised by the Colombian Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, in cooperation with the Tourism Authority of the Capital District of Bogota, the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Colombian Child Protection Authority and ECPAT Colombia – Fundación Renacer. Co-organisers are the High-Level Task Force on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism, ECPAT international and the World Travel and Tourism Council. The DtZ programme is currently bringing about what the Summit aims to promote: multi-sectoral, strategic and synergistic alliances promoting child protection in travel and tourism. The Summit is therefore a great opportunity for the Alliance to both showcase and learn. A considerable number of implementing partners in the DtZ programme are already ECPAT-affiliates and therefore invited. The Alliance will host and facilitate a session on collaboration between CSO's and the private sector.

With a new government in place, 2018 is a key year to influence the agenda of the ministry. In 2018 there will also be several opportunities to start discussions about funding opportunities beyond 2020.

In September 2018, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child is dedicating its biannual Day of General Discussion on Children as Human Rights Defenders, seeking input from CSO's and children. This could provide for an opportunity to raise attention for the empowerment and participation of children and youth at risk or victim of CSEC in the DtZ programme, as peer educators and defenders of their rights within their communities and beyond. The DtZ Alliance will possibly seek for alignment and collaboration on this with the Girls Advocacy Alliance.

### **6.2 Challenges**

The learning platform is not used very actively yet. When DtZ research is published on the platform, it may be used more actively. Nevertheless, the SC will discuss whether the platform is the right way to promote learning.

2018 will be a very busy year. The MTR will take place, learning groups will kick-off, learning plans in countries will be implemented, and external stakeholders will request inputs. Yet, the funds are limited and leave no flexibility to jump at new opportunities. The SC will have to make tough decisions about priorities.

The DtZ Alliance realises that the Dutch Government is focussing on the reproductive health rather than on rights in SRHR. Their focus is also more geared towards adolescents, rather than children.

Strict child protection policies challenged communication, especially with regards to visibility of the child in images. Creative solutions are being explored, such as training children in photography (and how to make quality pictures without revealing face or identity of the child) and letting them portray their reality and the impact the DtZ programme has on their lives.

The continuous pressure on human rights defenders and the shrinking space of civil society makes it challenging to implement the DtZ programme. Recently the island Boracay is closed by the government due to environmental issues due to the amount of plastic on the island. This has an effect on the DtZ programmes since Boracay is one of the areas where the DtZ programme is implemented.