

PROJECT CHILDHOOD

PREVENTION PILLAR

Project Design Document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT	4
1.1	BACKGROUND	4
1.2	COUNTRY AND SECTOR ISSUES	5
2.	CONCEPTUAL PLATFORM FOR PROJECT CHILDHOOD	5
2.1	INTRODUCTION	5
2.2	CHILD-SEX TOURISM – A WORKING DEFINITION	7
2.3	CHILD-SEX TOURISM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA	8
2.4	CATEGORIES OF TRAVELLING CHILD-SEX OFFENDERS	9
2.4.1	<i>Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children</i>	<i>10</i>
2.4.2	<i>Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2.4.3	<i>Preferential travelling child-sex offenders.....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.4.4	<i>Situational travelling child-sex offenders.....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.4.5	<i>Child-sex abusers and child prostitution.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.	DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	16
3.1	RATIONALE FOR AUSAID INVOLVEMENT	17
3.2	CURRENT PREVENTION EFFORTS TO COMBAT CST IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA	17
3.3	CHILD-SEX TOURISM LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA	18
4.	OVERVIEW OF THE PREVENTION PILLAR	19
4.1	LESSONS LEARNED.....	19
4.2	CONSISTENCY WITH EXISTING AUSAID AND OTHER DONOR PROGRAMS.....	21
5.	PROJECT CHILDHOOD INCEPTION PHASE.....	22
5.1	DEVELOPING THE CONCEPTUAL PLATFORM.....	22
5.2	ENSURING APPROPRIATE TARGETING	23
6.	DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	24
6.1	GOAL.....	24
6.2	OBJECTIVE	24
6.2.1	<i>Component One.....</i>	<i>24</i>
6.2.2	<i>Component Two</i>	<i>25</i>
6.2.3	<i>Component Three</i>	<i>26</i>
6.2.4	<i>Component Four</i>	<i>27</i>
6.3	FORMS OF AID PROPOSED	27
6.4	ESTIMATE PROGRAM BUDGET AND TIMING	28
7.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	28
7.1	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	28
7.2	HUMAN RESOURCES.....	29
7.3	PROGRAM PARTNERS	29
7.4	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	30
7.5	APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM.....	30
7.6	PROGRAM SUSTAINABILITY	31
7.7	GENDER	33
7.8	CHILD PROTECTION.....	34
7.9	ANTI-CORRUPTION.....	34

7.10	RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	34
ANNEX A:	COUNTRY PROFILES.....	36
ANNEX B:	LOGFRAME.....	45
ANNEX C:	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	51
ANNEX D:	ORGANISATIONAL CHART.....	53
ANNEX E:	INDICATIVE POSITION DESCRIPTIONS	54
ANNEX F:	RISK MATRIX	61
ANNEX G:	MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	666
ANNEX H:	SCHEDULE OF REPORTS.....	68
ANNEX J:	THE STRATEGY PAPER	72
ANNEX: K:	SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ASEAN HOTLINE NUMBERS	124

1. ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

1.1 Background

Since 1999 AusAID has supported programs aimed at preventing child sex tourism (CST) in South-East Asia. These programs have focused largely on raising awareness and providing training for tourism sector workers on how to identify and respond to instances or suspicions of CST. This work has been well received by stakeholders, but its scale to date has been insufficient to curb the prevalence of CST. Perpetrators are continuing to travel to offend in South-East Asia with impunity, and are turning to more sophisticated means of avoiding detection. In recognition of this, in 2007 AusAID contracted the Australian NGO Child Wise to develop a comprehensive response to CST in South-East Asia. The result of this research was the *Strategy Paper for The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations* (Strategy Paper). The Strategy Paper is attached at [Annex J](#).

In early 2009, AusAID supported a series of national roundtables across South-East Asia to seek input into a draft version of the Strategy Paper. Participants at the roundtables included national governments, NGOS, UN agencies, the private sector, donors and foreign policing agencies. Outside the roundtable process AusAID also consulted with:

- the Australian Federal Police High Tech Crime Operations;
- the British Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre;
- Japanese and US Embassy officials in Bangkok;
- the US, Japanese and Swedish Government delegations at the Third World Congress against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Rio in 2008; and,
- representatives of the Foreign and Anti Narcotic Community, a group of foreign police attaches based in Bangkok.

The Strategy Paper reflects inputs received during these consultations. The Strategy Paper was endorsed by ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) in early 2009.

The Strategy Paper identified four areas requiring further work: prevention; protection; recovery and reintegration of victims; and, regional cooperation and coordination

These proposed areas of work align with the Agenda for Action adopted by 122 governments (including Australia) at the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996, and reaffirmed at the 2nd World Congress in Yokohama in 2001 and World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro in 2008. Child participation was also recommended in Stockholm and is intended to be integrated across all areas of work supported by AusAID under this Project Childhood.

Throughout the consultation process donors were quick to acknowledge the deleterious effects of CST. However, due to political and cultural sensitivities most regional donors have so far preferred Australia to take the lead in responding to this human rights abuse. At current resourcing levels, AusAID is able only to undertake a program of work in the first two areas identified in the Strategy Paper: prevention; and, protection. Though implemented as two discrete pillars, these activities will collectively be known as “Project Childhood”.

As the Strategy Paper has broad-based political support and is endorsed by ASEAN Member States it is hoped that other donors may be able to undertake work on recovery and reintegration of victims, and regional cooperation and coordination, particularly if they are encouraged to do so by ASEAN Member States. AusAID will respond opportunistically to these needs consistent with the agreed priorities of partner governments and bilateral development cooperation strategies, and as available funding allows.

This design relates specifically to the **Prevention pillar**.

It was originally envisaged that the Prevention pillar would cover all ASEAN Member Countries. However, to maximise the impact of available funds only Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam are included. These countries were selected for inclusion due to the scale of their CST problem and the fact that these countries share common borders. In addition, CST within Greater Mekong Subregion countries involves a much larger element of trafficking of children across international borders. The geography of Indonesia and the Philippines would make a project of this type ineffective. UNICEF recently commented to AusAID that the scale of CST in the Philippines is much larger than in any of the Mekong countries. Lessons learned from this pillar will be shared with AusAID in Indonesia and the Philippines to assist bilateral programming if these posts decide to pursue that action.

The prevention pillar will also develop links with the ASEAN Regional Taskforce on CST through regular information sharing and involvement or briefing provided at the annual Project Childhood Coordinating Committee (PCCC).

1.2 Country and Sector Issues

A consistent theme drawn from the Strategy Paper is that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is prevalent in all ASEAN Member States. Please refer to [Annex A](#) for individual country analysis.

Due to the differing scale of the CST problem in each country a multi-country rather than regional response to CST has been designed. This will enable a more tailored package of interventions to be implemented depending on individual country needs. The problem of CST in the Mekong is unique in that children are not only potential victims in their country of origin, they are also being trafficked across borders to be victimised. It is important therefore, that this program take a multi-country rather than bilateral approach.

2. CONCEPTUAL PLATFORM FOR PROJECT CHILDHOOD

2.1 Introduction

Since 1999, AusAID has supported programmes addressing the problem of child-sex tourism (CST) in South-East Asia. These have focused largely on raising awareness and providing training for tourism sector workers on how to identify and respond to instances or suspicions of child-sex tourism.

The scale of these interventions, however, has been limited. Moreover, a shift in programming priorities of donors working in the region towards combating human (including child) trafficking in recent years has seen funding for the specific area of CST diminish.

Perpetrators, however, continue to travel and offend in South-East Asia, and are increasingly able to use more sophisticated means of arranging the travel and facilities associated with accessing vulnerable children.

In this regard, it is also important to note that, despite the challenges posed by the global recession and instances of political instability in some ASEAN Member States, in 2008 South-East Asia received a record 58 million international visitor arrivals. Tourism contributed an estimated US\$50.84 billion to regional economies in 2007, a 17 per cent increase over 2006.¹

In 2007, tourists from ASEAN Member States comprised 45 per cent of international visitor arrivals within South-East Asia, while other Asian tourists (South Korea, Japan and China) comprised 17 per cent of the market. The remaining 38 per cent of international visitor arrivals comprised a diverse mix of nationalities, with citizens of the European Union, United States and Australia most prominently represented.²

Beyond recreational tourism, international visitor arrivals to South-East Asia include a growing number of business travellers and short- to long-term expatriates working, living, and in some cases retiring to countries within the region. Additionally, the increasing popularity and affordability of domestic tourism in the countries of South-East Asia means that local child-sex offenders may also travel to take advantage of vulnerable communities, families and children in their own countries and in border areas (for example around the Mekong basin).

Predictions for future tourism growth within the region are positive, and all the countries of South-East Asia recognise the immense benefits of attracting tourist dollars. However, there is mounting pressure on national governments and regional bodies to ensure that tourism growth is both sustainable and socially and developmentally sound.

Efforts to put an end to CST, a crime that has significant physical, psychological and social impacts on children, their families and communities, must therefore, continue. AusAID has committed funding to step up activities targeting CST in two areas: prevention (focusing on children, families and communities); and protection (targeted at perpetrators and the law enforcement sector). AusAID will respond opportunistically, and consistent with partner government and agreed bilateral development cooperation strategy priorities, as resourcing allows to rehabilitation/reintegration (supporting efforts to help children who have survived sexual abuse in order to reduce their vulnerability to further abuse).

¹ ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper, International Visitor Arrivals in ASEAN Member States Since 2007, as of 1 July 2008

² ASEAN Secretariat, Tourist Arrivals in ASEAN by Selected Partner Country/Region, as of 25 February 2008, <http://www.aseansec.org/Stat/Table29.pdf>, 31 July 2008.

2.2 Child-Sex Tourism – A Working Definition

There is no universally accepted definition of CST. Greater understanding of the scope and manifestations of CST has led to evolving definitions.³ ECPAT International offers a useful definition, based on a current understanding of the phenomenon:

*‘Child sex tourism is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourists can be domestic travellers or they can be international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation and other tourism-related services that facilitate contact with children and enable the perpetrator to remain fairly inconspicuous in the surrounding population and environment.’*⁴

Children are defined as anyone under the age of 18.⁵

Importantly, a long-term visitor or a foreign resident (expatriate) who sexually exploits children can also be classified as a child-sex tourist, as the resident’s change in socio-economic, cultural and political environments may reduce the individual’s usual external inhibitors and thereby facilitate the sexual exploitation of children.⁶

In many circumstances, CST may fall within the legal definition of trafficking. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime provides that ‘the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered trafficking of persons’.⁷ There are also links (in terminology and in practice) between CST and child prostitution, child sexual abuse, child pornography and in some cases, child marriage.⁸ Notwithstanding these links, CST requires specific and specialised attention to develop and implement effective prevention, protection and recovery responses.

There are some concerns, both within South East Asia and internationally, about use of the term “child-sex tourism”. Some tourism stakeholders are concerned about the possible undesirable effect of the use of such a term on the tourism industry. Moreover, the term may not accurately describe the phenomenon given that offenders may be short-term travellers, long-term visitors, foreign residents or domestic travellers. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has noted their

³ Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*, January 2005, p 19.

⁴ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 6.

⁵ While the Convention on the Rights of the Child allows for an adjustment to this standard through national legislation, other key international instruments (such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the ILO Convention No 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour) define a child as a person under the age of 18.

⁶ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 17

⁷ Article 3(c)

⁸ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 19; Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*, January 2005, p 19. These links and complexities deserve further attention to enhance responses to CST.

shift to the description “travelling child-sex offenders”, instead of “child-sex tourists”, to more accurately describe offenders and reduce misunderstanding. It is important that any definition of CST or alternative terminology is not limited to tourism organised specifically around the sexual exploitation of children or to persons who travel with the prior intent to commit child-sex offences; it must also cover situational exploiters⁹, as well as the variety of businesses and individuals that facilitate the sexual exploitation of children. Given the current absence of an appropriate alternative, this design will continue to use “child-sex tourism” as a short-hand term to describe the phenomenon.

2.3 Child-Sex Tourism in South East Asia

In spite, or perhaps as a result, of increased attention, the problem of CST remains a significant and growing threat in South East Asia. While local demand for the sex industry contributes to the issue, there is no doubt that global tourism growth has facilitated access to the region by travelling child-sex offenders from around the world. Such offenders are attracted to the region due to the persistently poor socio-economic conditions rendering children vulnerable to unscrupulous facilitators and predatory offenders. The global recession will no doubt increase this vulnerability. Children in communities facing economic hardship and unemployment will be more vulnerable to offenders than ever before. Simultaneously, dramatic technological advances and the pervasiveness of the internet have increased access to children for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

At present, there is a lack of reliable data and information about the prevalence of CST, as well as arrests and convictions of travelling child-sex offenders, in South East Asia.¹⁰ No tool exists to capture this information and there is no central repository of this information for the region. According to information reported by ASEAN Member States, in 2008 a total of 47 individuals were arrested in six South East Asian countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Burma, Philippines and Thailand) for alleged CST offences. This represents a 6% decrease in arrests since 2007. While it is acknowledged that arrests represent a minute proportion of offences, the existence and nature of these cases illustrates a serious and largely invisible problem. Further, with the exception of one case in the Philippines, these arrests do not reflect incidences of domestic CST nor the network of local citizens involved in procurement and trade in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation. ASEAN Member States reported that in 2008, only five individuals were convicted for CST offences in the region – Cambodia (4) and Indonesia (1). This low number represents a 29% fall since 2007. Of the 47 arrests during 2008, all but one of the alleged offenders were male, and the majority (70%) were aged 50 and above. Their citizenship was drawn from across the globe including the United States (5), Europe (8), Asia (5), the United Kingdom (2), and Australia (1). Little information was available regarding

⁹ ECPAT International explains, ‘The situational child sex offender abuses children by way of experimentation or through the anonymity or impunity of being a tourist. He is she does not have an exclusive sexual inclination for children. Often, the situational offender is an indiscriminate sex tourist who is presented with the opportunity to interact sexually with a person under 18 and takes it. The majority of child sex tourists are situational offenders’, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 12.

¹⁰ Of note is the 2007 publication by The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, *International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007. However, that study is limited to Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and is by no means comprehensive. Refer Appendix 2 – Summary of Arrests and Convictions for the period 2005-2006 reported in *International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*.

victims of these offenders however, data suggests that over the 2007-08 period there were similar numbers of male and female victims.

At the 2007 ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting, the AFP observed that child-sex offenders are now more likely to be longer term residents living and working in the region as opposed to short-term tourists. In an increasing number of cases, offenders are infiltrating more isolated communities, renting houses, employing local domestic staff, and building the trust of local community members including vulnerable families and children. In a number of these cases, child-sex offenders gain the consent of parents. The AFP warned of the increasing number of child-sex offenders assuming employment as teachers, tutors and other child-contact occupations which offer almost unrestricted access to children.¹¹ Lax screening and recruitment procedures for such staff serve to perpetuate this situation.¹²

2.4 Categories of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

In recent years, understanding of the nature and *modus operandi* of child-sex abusers, including so-called ‘travelling child-sex offenders’¹³ has grown, and programming to address the sexual abuse and exploitation of children has developed.

Increasingly it has become clear that there is not a single travelling child-sex offender profile, and that the motivations, methods and practices of child-sex offenders differ greatly but fall into a number of increasingly well documented categories. These are illustrated in Table 1 and described in detail below.

An important distinction in child-sex offender profiling is that the *modus operandi* and the characteristics of the type of sex offender who prefers pre-pubescent children are often different to those offenders who prefer post-pubescent children. This is true of child sexual abuse and exploitation in general and child-sex tourism in particular.

¹¹ These observations are echoed in The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, which states that ‘an important trend ... is that child abusers frequently seek employment teaching English in local schools or approach local shelters for street or abused children to make acquaintance with vulnerable children there’ (p 35).

¹² AFP Presentation, 2007 ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting, Hanoi, Vietnam, 1-2 July 2007

¹³ The term ‘travelling child-sex offender’ is used in this design to describe any child-sex offender, of either sex and any sexual preference, age or nationality, who has moved from his/her normal place of residence to offend. This includes those child-sex offenders who relocate short- or long-term to places where they access children for sexual purposes.

Table 1: Simplified categorisation of child-sex offenders illustrating important differences in motivation, *modus operandi* and potential responses

<i>Age of child*</i>	<i>Motivation</i>	<i>Modus operandi</i>	<i>Source of CST information</i>
Pre-puberty (> 12/13)	Clinical profile that focuses on sexual attraction to pre-pubescent children.	Studied behaviours including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grooming • Befriending child/parents/community • Infiltrating child's environment • Use of child pornography for self-gratification and to influence child's behaviour 	Child sex offender networks Like-minded contacts/word of mouth Specialised on-line services Media reports Badly planned awareness campaigns
Post-puberty (12/13 >)	Sexual perversion Lack of moral limits Risk/uncontrolled behaviours 'Don't care' approach to children/sex	Purchase of sexual 'services', often via third party Quasi-adult sexual encounters, e.g. in bars, on beach	Sex-tourism (child or adult) providers Pimps/Brothels Casual encounters

*There is some overlap of offenders with a preference for both groups especially as children near puberty and move into adolescence

2.4.1 Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children

"Paedophile" is a much-misused word. In reality, paedophilia is a sexual perversion that is recognised on the clinical scale and is well described. It comprises a number of stages: paedophiles will fantasise about children before moving to actually approach them. They may then expose themselves to children (the 'flasher' stage). The next stage involves befriending and grooming children and only in the final stage does the paedophile seek to sexually abuse the child. These stages are important to understand because early diagnosis and intervention can

stop the paedophile from progressing on to the next stage.¹⁴ Paedophilia can be treated with a combination of drugs and therapy (often called ‘chemical castration’), but recidivism is high.

Paedophilia is a medical term used to describe a clinical state. As such, this design adopts the law enforcement description of these offenders as “travelling child-sex offenders.” Offenders in this group who have a preference for pre-pubescent children are described as “travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children”. Those offenders in this group who display a preference for post-pubescent children are described as “travelling child sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children”.

Travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children target children who have not yet reached puberty (generally up to 12/13 years of age). They are both male and female, although by far the majority are male. Although common wisdom often focuses on the activities of homosexual offenders, there is of course no direct link between homosexuality and this category of offence, some prefer same-sex victims, some prefer boys, some prefer girls.

Once they are targeting a child, this group of offender may also befriend the child’s family, friends or the whole community in order to have easy access to the child and to build a relationship of trust. This is particularly important in analysis of child-sex tourism, since many of these offenders may make repeat visits to a particular place, infiltrate the community and as a result are able to abuse with impunity. The grooming of the family may include giving gifts or money. If an abuser is apprehended, this grooming often makes securing a prosecution difficult, as the family may look kindly on the perpetrator, may easily be ‘bought off’ and refuse to give evidence, or may influence the child not to testify. It is important that law enforcement and judicial officers understand this and are taught to minimise contact between the arrested perpetrator and the family/community, and provide appropriate support to the family and in particular the child during judicial processes.

These offenders regularly use (and may produce) child pornography as well as non-pornographic images of children. This has several purposes: capturing a child’s image “fixes” the child’s age so that s/he never grows past puberty (at least in the offenders mind). Additionally, they use child pornographic images for personal gratification or to convince a child that sexual activity is ‘normal’ and that other children engage in it. Travelling child-sex offenders with a preference for pre-pubescent children may take photographs of children or may carry photographs with them, in hard copy and digitally. This can provide useful evidence in investigations and prosecutions.

In addition to images of children, these offenders will keep detailed records of the children they abuse (sex, height, age, weight, skin tone, hair colour etc). In the past such detailed records comprised the infamous ‘card indexes’ of the abuser; today they are most frequently stored as electronic databases. Active offenders of this kind may have the details of several hundred children on file and this, too, is of use to investigators and prosecutors.

¹⁴ Some of the most important recent pilot actions have focused on helping young offenders to recognise their condition and to seek therapy before they move to act upon their impulses. The University of Cork CROGA website, for example, uses the abuse of child pornography as a proxy indicator to allow potential paedophiles to self-diagnose and access support.

There are other known characteristics of the travelling child sex offender who prefers pre-pubescent children that may be identified. They may marry but are frequently uncomfortable in the presence of adult women. They are characteristically solitary and diffident. It is for this reason that they exchange pornographic images among themselves, to 'prove' that they belong to the group. These offenders form clubs and networks for mutual support and self-justification. This is important in understanding how some of these offenders organise their travel. There are specific child-sex tourism services catering to this group of offender, often on-line, but also much child-sex tourism information passes by word of mouth.

Travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children consistently self-justify, persuading themselves that their behaviour is 'normal' and that they are simply helping the child to learn about loving relationships. This self-justification behaviour is of vital importance in the design of awareness-raising campaigns and activities, since these offenders are known to quote posters/messages/TV and radio spots they have seen/heard to illustrate how 'widespread and therefore normal' sexual activity with a child is.

Since paedophilia is a clinical state, it can be found in people of all ages. Evidence suggests that the proliferation of on-line child pornography is leading to an increase in final-stage activity in young paedophiles. However, most travelling child-sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children are men over the age of 30 and typically older. These offenders often travel alone or with a like-minded friend. They do not often join tours or parties.

Travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children are often retirees and repeat visitors who find safety in knowing the place they visit and where children are to be found. These offenders will infiltrate places where they know they can access pre-pubescent children from a position of trust and power. They may become priests, teachers, care workers or volunteers in child-centred professions. This is a growing area linked to child-sex tourism, as these offenders relocate to a country they have previously visited to settle, temporarily or long-term, and seek out work or volunteering that brings them into contact with vulnerable children.

The detailed, repetitive and habitual nature of the travelling child sex offender with a preference for pre-pubescent children makes these abusers relatively easier to identify, pursue and bring to justice. For this reason, many more travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children are caught than those who prefer post-pubescent children. The public perception of child sexual abuse and exploitation is therefore fixated on the abuser who prefers younger children. This may put children at risk because many, some believe the majority, of men who sexually abuse people under the age of 18 commit their abuse against children who are post-pubescent.

Children at risk from travelling child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children

This summary of the characteristics of children who are vulnerable to child sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children is not comprehensive. A detailed vulnerability profile will be undertaken during the Inception Phase of the project (see section 5.1), at which time specific attention will be paid to the risk factors that affect girls and boys differently. Typically, these characteristics include:

- Pre-pubescent (> 12/13);
- Either male or female depending on the perpetrator's preference;
- In conditions that make them easy to isolate and groom (e.g. living on the streets, out of school, runaways, engaged in street-based child labour such as begging or hawking);
- In conditions that make them particularly subject to the use of power/persuasion (e.g. in class, in an institution or in a religious group);
- In a family or community situation that may make grooming of the family easier (e.g. poverty, single-parent household, ignorance of threats/risk);
- Easily persuaded by gifts or promises of food, treats or outings (e.g. from a family that does not provide these for whatever reason); and,
- Raised in a family environment that is patriarchal and where following the instructions of the adult male without question is expected.

2.4.2 Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children

Many of the men (and sometimes women)¹⁵ who sexually abuse and exploit post-pubescent children have different characteristics to the offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children. They are 'normal' men who may be married, have children, hold down good jobs, own a car and mortgage and be considered otherwise model citizens.

They are in many ways the 'hidden' abusers, difficult to identify unless caught in the act of committing an offence, and ignored by the media because their victims are generally older children who do not have the media 'draw' of pre-pubescent children.

The travelling child sex offender who prefers post-pubescent children has no clinical impulsion to have sex with children; they do it because they want to or sometimes just because they can.

Children at risk from travelling child sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children

As above, the risk factors outlined are not comprehensive and will be further profiled during the Inception Phase of the project. Typically, the characteristics of children who are vulnerable to travelling child sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children include:

- Post-pubescent (12/13 >), often young adolescents;
- Male or female depending on the perpetrator's preference, with a predominance of girls in formalised prostitution;
- Often unwilling agents in their own exploitation, when they seek out paid employment in high-risk sectors (entertainment, visitor services, beach- or street-based trades);
- Often victims of child labour that progresses to sexual exploitation (or co-exists with sexual exploitation);
- May have been trafficked domestically or cross-border directly into sexual exploitation or into labour first;
- Often from poor communities/families where the motivation to earn money is strong;

¹⁵ Female travelling child-sex offenders are not common in Asia but are active in Central/South America, the Caribbean and parts of Africa.

- May have suffered abuse or violence at home, run away or been ejected from the family home;
- May have older siblings who have already been victims of sexual exploitation, including by travelling child-sex offenders;
- May come from a community with a history of providing children for the sex trade; and,
- Often from communities where the commercial sex sector, even if illegal, is tolerated.

2.4.3 Preferential travelling child-sex offenders

In Asia there is an oft-quoted but rarely adequately documented¹⁶ sub-group of preferential child sex abusers who seek to have sex with children, often even babies, because they believe that this will rejuvenate them, protect them from sickness or even help their businesses to prosper.

Most of the men in this group are Asian but will often travel to other countries, or elsewhere in their own country, in order to engage in child sexual abuse outside their own environment.

In general, this particular manifestation of CST requires an agent who procures a very young child and often disposes of the child after the crime has been committed. The children may have been trafficked, which makes disposing of the child easier.

There has in the past been a reluctance to address this particular form of CST because it is seen as ‘culturally sensitive’.

2.4.4 Situational travelling child-sex offenders

The French have a compound noun that fittingly describes this group of child sex abuser: ‘je m’en foutistes’, literally ‘I don’t give a damns’. These are men, (though rarely women) often young men with satisfactory relationships at home, jobs and all the trappings of ‘the good life’ who travel on holiday, business or study, often in ‘packs’ with other men (and sometimes women) of similar age and background.

Away from their home environment, often in a locale they perceive as exotic and colourful, they engage in excessive behaviours that they would probably not engage in at home. This may include drugs, excessive alcohol, abusive behaviour, as well as having sex with a minor. They may engage in this casual child sexual abuse as a dare, ‘for fun’ or almost ‘accidentally’ because their behaviour is so out of control that they do not even question the age of the person they are exploiting. They may also engage in child sexual abuse knowingly, pushing the boundaries of their behaviour beyond limits that are acceptable.

Although the literature often describes these ‘situational’ travelling child-sex offenders as westerners who travel to exotic locations ‘to party’, situational child-sex tourism also includes abusers who travel within their own country (for example from city to beach resort) or within their region. These groups may also include, for example, members of armed forces on ‘R & R’ (examples of this behaviour have even been reported among UN peacekeeping forces). The common threads are the ‘pack mentality’, the release from everyday behavioural norms and

¹⁶ This group is regularly quoted anecdotally but has not been adequately studied. In contrast, the equivalent group in Africa is well documented, and often linked to muti rituals and myths around HIV/AIDS and the healing power of youth.

standards that tourism/travel are seen to provide, the frequent involvement of alcohol and/or drugs, and a total lack of respect for the integrity of the victims.

Situational travelling child-sex offenders may offend regularly as part of their 'tourism experience' or may offend only once. Some will boast about their behaviour when they return home (a behaviour that may allow for third-party reporting of the offence, underlining the importance of extraterritorial provisions in law). Others will regret their actions and keep them secret. Shame however, does not mitigate the impact on the victim nor the nature of the crime.

It is worth noting that the use of child pornography is not so prevalent among these child sex abusers, although it may be used irregularly 'for fun'. It does not however, have the central place that it has in the lives of sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children.

2.4.5 Child-sex abusers and child prostitution

By far the majority of travelling child-sex offenders seek sexual relations with children because they enjoy it, want/need to prove that they can 'perform', find it easier and preferable to dominate a younger person, think it is a 'normal thing to do in this country', or simply do not care about the age of the person they are exploiting.

These offenders may identify their victims in entertainment venues (clubs, karaoke bars, massage salons), on the street or in malls, or on the beach. They may just 'pick up' a (usually) adolescent girl or boy or may access their victim through a pimp or brothel.

For some abusers, child sexual exploitation is an extension of the adult prostitution market. Brothels, street-based procurers or other intermediaries may offer minors alongside adult sex workers, or may 'specialise' in clandestine child prostitution outlets.

The children trapped in child prostitution generally have to service multiple clients, some of whom may be violent and abusive. The children may or may not receive payment. If they have been trafficked into sexual exploitation (cross-border or domestically), they may be held against their will or in debt bondage. The data suggest that the majority of children victimised in this form of sexual exploitation are girls. However, there is a paucity of data on the sexual exploitation of boys and the exact numbers of girls and boys affected are not known.¹⁷

Child-sex abusers seeking to engage in child exploitation of this kind may travel to other countries or elsewhere within their own countries to do so, making them travelling child-sex offenders. This is because they do not wish to take the risk of behaving in this way in their regular daily life, or because the 'package' includes an exotic holiday and child sexual abuse. Some justify their actions on the basis of what has been called 'otherness'; they convince themselves that the children they are abusing are not human victims but somehow inferior beings who know no better than to engage in sexually reprehensible behaviour. A travelling child-sex offender who travels only within his own country may similarly use this reasoning by purchasing sexual services from a child of a different ethnic origin to himself. Often child trafficking feeds this perverse logic.

¹⁷ Because of the clandestine nature of child sexual exploitation, data are invariably unreliable. Even where some data do exist, they are often not disaggregated and may be tainted by double-counting or flawed collection procedures.

Travelling child-sex offenders in this category may travel alone, with friends or in a group. They may use the services of a regular travel agency and organise their own exploitation once they arrive. Some may use specialised travelling child-sex offender agencies that put together child-sex tour packages, sometimes including accommodation in a compliant hotel or specially customised resort. They may also organise their travel through adult-sex tourism companies (which are often legal in instances where adult prostitution is legal) but seek out minors when they arrive.

3. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Efforts to combat CST are primarily concerned with addressing a key violation of fundamental human rights, and more specifically, children's rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that all children have the right to protection from sexual exploitation.¹⁸ The CRC is strengthened by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which expresses explicit concern about CST.¹⁹

In target countries many programs address children's rights in both general and specific areas, however, very little attention has been directed towards protecting children from travelling child-sex offenders.

As tourism booms across the region, poor families are drawn to locations frequented by both domestic and international tourists with the hope of benefiting from the wealth generated by the presence of such tourists. There is no doubt that tourism can be a positive tool for development if managed properly. Tourism can provide jobs and alternative opportunities. However, often lacking education, vocational skills and secure social networks, a proportion of families and individuals will remain extremely vulnerable to all forms of exploitation due to their financial precariousness. As reported by UNICEF:

*'...much abuse and exploitation of children is linked to widespread and deeply entrenched poverty. It blights their lives with ill health, malnutrition, and impaired physical and mental development. It saps their energy and undermines their confidence in the future.'*²⁰

According to the Asian Development Bank, 40% of the population in South-East Asia live on less than \$2 per day.²¹ Recognising that sexual exploitation can have a devastating impact on all facets of a child's current and future wellbeing (and therefore their ability to participate fully in society and to escape the poverty trap), efforts to counter CST are simultaneously efforts to counter endemic poverty.

¹⁸ Specifically in Articles 34, 35, 36 and 19.

¹⁹ Article 10 commits signatories to 'take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and CST'.

²⁰ UNICEF Website, Poverty Reduction Starts with Children, http://www.unicef.org/why/why_poverty.html, viewed 9 January 2009.

²¹ Asian Development Bank (2008) "The World Bank's New Poverty Data: Implications for the Asian Development Bank", <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Presentations/New-Poverty-Estimates/Poverty-Data-Implications.pdf>, viewed on 5 September 2009

The sexual exploitation of children is a transnational issue that can only be addressed through cooperative efforts across borders involving a range of government and non-government actors. In South-East Asia, the ASEAN Member States are committed to promoting regional cooperation for the purpose of child protection, sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation, tourism development that empowers rather than diminishes local communities, and to the goal of child protection. It is at their request that the Australian Government continues to build upon the solid foundations developed over recent years.

3.1 Rationale for AusAID Involvement

There are compelling grounds for the Australian aid program to support Project Childhood: it aligns with the Australian Government's commitment to defending and promoting human rights; the impact of the global recession is likely to expose vulnerable children to an increased risk of abuse; ASEAN governments have signalled their willingness to take action; Project Childhood complements Australia's agenda to counter transnational crime; AusAID has valuable experience in this field in which other donors have reduced their presence; and ,Australians are among those perpetrating in South-East Asia. Further detail can be found in the AusAID *Strategy Note: Project Childhood*.

3.2 Current Prevention Efforts to Combat CST in South-East Asia

Many international organisations and international and local non-government organisations (NGOs) are engaged in activities to combat child trafficking in South-East Asia. However, the niche area of CST prevention has received insufficient direct attention.

On a regional level, all countries in South-East Asia participate in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to Combat CST, which has been lauded as best practice by the UN World Tourism Organisation and by the US Trafficking in Persons Report (2006).

On a national level, the existence and scope of CST prevention activities differs markedly between countries. Cambodia is a unique example, with a plethora of NGOs involved in education campaigns to combat CST, including World Vision Cambodia, Friends International, AIDéTouS, and ECPAT Cambodia. Several NGOs in Thailand are involved in small-scale anti-CST campaigns. In contrast, in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Singapore and Viet Nam, the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign is currently the only campaign focused on CST prevention.

Training and capacity building on CST prevention also differs in each country. Child Wise has delivered CST prevention training, often in collaboration with local NGO partners, for front-line tourism staff across South-East Asia. In 2008, Child Wise piloted training for tourism managers (in the Philippines), government officials (in Cambodia) and ethnic minorities (in Viet Nam). In Cambodia, Friends International and ECPAT Cambodia provide training to prevent CST. In Thailand, ECPAT International, as well as the ECPAT Foundation and Fight Against Child Exploitation are training a range of audiences in CST prevention. Apart from the training provided by Child Wise, there is no other training focused on CST prevention in Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

3.3 Child-Sex Tourism Legal and Policy Environment in South-East Asia

On an international level, a number of instruments serve to enhance the legal and policy framework in which countries address CST. Though not legally binding, the United Nations World Tourism Organisation's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is a relevant policy instrument to guide sustainable tourism development.²² In 2002, the ASEAN Member States signed the ASEAN Tourism Agreement, which reaffirms their adherence to the Global Code and specifically commits to taking stern measures to prevent tourism-related abuse and exploitation of people, particularly women and children.²³

All South-East Asian nations adopted the Declaration and Agenda for Action at the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996 and reaffirmed their commitment at the 2nd World Congress in Yokohama in 2001.²⁴ Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam have also committed to the East Asia and Pacific Regional Commitment and Action Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children prior to the Second World Congress. Despite this, only Lao PDR has a current National Plan of Action (NPA) specifically focused on eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children (2007-2011).²⁵

AusAID has recently funded a situational analysis of national legal frameworks relating to CST. Relevant legislation in target countries does not expressly mention sex tourism.²⁶ While other countries in South-East Asia do not expressly prohibit CST, a myriad of other laws may be used to prosecute travelling child-sex offenders and those who facilitate CST, including laws relating to prostitution, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, rape, sexual abuse, and exploitative labour. In many cases, these laws contain gaps and inconsistencies. Across most of the region, laws to protect child witnesses and victims of CST before, during and after legal proceedings also require development.

Cambodia's recently enacted trafficking law has provisions that may be used to prosecute travelling child-sex offenders and other participants in CST.²⁷ Almost every other South-East

²² All South-East Asian countries (except Burma and Singapore) are Member States of the UNWTO: <http://www.unwto.org/states/index.php>, viewed 28 October 2008.

²³ Other relevant regional instruments include the ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children 2004, the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters 2004, the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Charter.

²⁴ Singapore did not attend the First or Second World Congress, however, it attended the World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro in November 2008. The Rio de Janeiro Pact involves the adoption of the principles expressed in Stockholm Declaration and Yokohama Global Commitment. Accordingly, through its adoption of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, Singapore is now said to have adopted its predecessors (Correspondence from ECPAT International to Child Wise, 25 February 2009).

²⁵ Indonesia is currently drafting a NPA for the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons and CSEC (2009-2014). Vietnam maintains that its Program on Prevention of, and Solution to, the Situation of Street Children, Sexually Abused Children and Children Subjected to Heavy Labour or Working Under Noxious and Hazardous Conditions (2004-2010) covers the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

²⁶ The Philippines is the only country in the world that expressly includes sex tourism as an act of trafficking in persons: The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 143. Section 10(a) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 defines sex tourism as 'a program organized by travel and tourism-related establishments and individuals which consists of tourism packages or activities, utilizing and offering escort and sexual services as enticement for tourists. This includes sexual services and practices offered during rest and recreation periods for members of the military.

²⁷ Article 3 of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation 2008 provides that offences under the Act have extra-territorial application for Khmer citizens.

Asian country has the ability to prosecute its citizens for a crime committed abroad through extra-territorial legislation or extradition agreements. Notwithstanding, it is generally preferable for an offender to be arrested, tried and sentenced by the country in which the crime is committed.²⁸

Legislation alone is not sufficient to protect children from CST; laws must be enforced. Limited information is available about the implementation of legislation and prosecutions relating to CST. Information weaknesses are compounded by the fact that countries define and understand CST in different ways. A comprehensive analysis of the legal frameworks relating to CST is necessary to understand how the laws interact and are being implemented. Such an analysis may also inform future law reform to strengthen legal frameworks in the region, as well as identify training needs of judges, prosecutors and the legal sector.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE PREVENTION PILLAR

Preventative strategies are a critical element of a holistic approach to child protection. Prevention activities aim to strengthen the protective environment for children through enhanced awareness among children, parents, teachers, the private sector, governments, and the wider community. Prevention strategies are premised on achieving both attitudinal and behavioural change in stakeholders to reduce the vulnerability of children to the threat posed by travelling (both international and national) child-sex offenders.

Historically, efforts to implement effective preventative strategies to address the exploitation perpetrated by travelling child-sex offenders within South-East Asia have been limited in terms of the breadth of audiences targeted, geographic coverage, and financial resources available. Additionally, in the past, programs have been informed largely by anecdotal information gathered via informal mechanisms rather than through focussed research and critical analysis.

The activities outlined aim to contribute to strengthening the commitment, and significantly enhanced the capacities, of key stakeholders, in particular, governments, the private sector and vulnerable communities, to ensure that children in South-East Asia are afforded full and enduring protection from travelling child-sex offenders.

4.1 Lessons Learned

The following lessons have informed the design:

Training

With increasing tourism numbers in South-East Asia and the ongoing incidence of CST, training resources and tools need to be further updated, developed and disseminated on a more frequent basis. The development of a multimedia tool will enable the dissemination of a comprehensive training tool to a broader audience. Previous training delivered has proved labour intensive,

²⁸ As observed by ECPAT International, using domestic legislation (rather than extradition agreements or extra-territorial legislation) can avoid the complications of witnesses (including child victims) and forensic evidence travelling potentially long distances. It can also lessen the bureaucratic steps required and thereby ensure time lapses do not prevent successful prosecutions. Finally, dealing with only one jurisdiction may lessen the complications of communication between the different stakeholders: Combating CST: Questions and Answers, 2008, p 32.

requiring active instruction by a nominated National Tourism Organisation representative, reaching a limited number of training groups each year. The adoption of a train the trainer approach, supported by access to digital training tools, will widen access to education messages. In response to emerging trends (such as the increasing mobility of tourists, the growth of ecotourism and the expansion of tourism to provincial, rural and remote communities), training must be tailored for specific target audiences . In response, training tools will now be adapted to suit the information needs of specific audiences including frontline tourism staff, tourism managers, vulnerable communities and government officials.

Public Education

Despite the willingness of partner governments to disseminate campaign messaging, budgetary constraints have necessitated the production of low-cost campaign tools (primarily stickers and posters). While formal market research highlights the effectiveness of these tools in promoting increased reporting to hotline numbers across ASEAN, campaign reach has been limited as the distribution of such tools requires labour intensive distribution methods for relatively low-impact messaging. High impact and tightly targeted tools are now needed in order to move beyond general awareness raising, which is potentially in some instances counter-intuitive, and focus on campaigns to effect attitudinal and behaviour change. While national tourism organisations are in a position to fund low-impact campaign materials, they need financial assistance to achieve their objective of positioning the campaign message on airport billboards, television advertising, in-flight magazines and outdoor signage in key tourism destinations. To ensure the current momentum is harnessed, funding must be secured to deliver the more expensive, high-impact, targeted campaign tools. Importantly, hotline numbers must also be improved to ensure adequate public access when reporting suspicious behaviour.

Community Education

As governments have strengthened their response to CST in prime tourism destinations, evidence suggests that child-sex offenders are seeking anonymity in provincial, rural and remote communities. Given the changing modus operandi of child sex tourists it is critical that community education reaches audiences in more rural and remote communities. Building on the success of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign in urban centres, ASEAN Member Governments have stated their desire to expand the reach of the child protection message to communities and villages. Lessons from the 2008 Community Education included that: the ‘Protect Our National Treasures’ campaign message is transferable to the community education campaign and that community members will be more likely to use the campaign materials if the campaign tools have relevance to their daily life. Rather than producing bulk quantities of materials for broad distribution in all at-risk locations, communities will be consulted on the most relevant tools for their circumstances, thereby increasing the likelihood of message comprehension and recall. Better informed front-line law enforcement officers, trained through the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) Project and the Protection Pillar of Project Childhood, will also provide a means to engage with local communities on these issues.

Private Sector Engagement

Private sector efforts to address CST in the region have been, at best, piecemeal, and restricted to a few active, high-end tourism businesses. It is evident from past efforts that a specialised approach is required to alleviate the private sector's reluctance to learn about CST; a relationship-building approach must be adopted with the private sector; the private sector requires straightforward data and actionable tools; non-threatening engagement opportunities must be provided for the private sector; credible spokespeople appeal to the private sector; and importantly, there is a need to build the private sector's confidence in existing and future regional achievements.

Hotlines

The existence and effectiveness of ASEAN hotline numbers is critical to the success of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign and ultimately, to the protection of vulnerable children in South-East Asia. Lessons from the 2008 Situational Analysis of ASEAN Hotline Numbers included that: countries should enhance accessibility to hotlines by adopting a national (or regional), toll-free number; Brunei, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam should work towards 24 hour hotline operability as a matter of urgency; cooperation between national agencies must be enhanced to ensure children's best interests are paramount and suspected offenders can be rapidly apprehended; trained and multi-lingual operators should be available at all times to ensure reports are dealt with appropriately; and records and processes for responding to calls must be improved to ensure calls are actioned where appropriate. Poor data management in most ASEAN countries prevents an accurate estimation of the number calls to hotline numbers which are actioned. However, data provided that in Thailand, shows 204 calls to the hotline from July 2005 to December 2008 relating to exploited women and children and 20% of these calls resulted in arrests.

4.2 Consistency with Existing AusAID and Other Donor Programs

As part of the consultations in developing the Strategy Paper an overview of existing programs in the region which deal with CST was undertaken. Detail of these activities which include prevention activities of CST in target countries is attached at [Annex J](#).

There are no multi-country initiatives implemented by AusAID which deal specifically with CST. In Cambodia AusAID supports the Child Protection Program implemented by Save the Children. This program aims to strengthen the Cambodian child protection and child rights advocacy mechanism from community to sub-national levels. It does not specifically cover CST but there is potential for synergies between this work and this initiative.

There are also a number of Programs implemented by AusAID which deal with child trafficking and in this regard may also cover elements of CST relating to the vulnerability profile of the child victims. In the Mekong Delta AusAID funds the "World Vision Mekong Delta Regional Trafficking Strategy 2". This focuses on child trafficking and is due to end in 2011. Further, AusAID supports the "Assistance, Support and Protection for Migrant and Trafficked Women and Children" Program which focuses on the Thai-Burma area and is due to end in 2011. The

lessons learnt from these Programs will be shared with and considered in the implementation of the Prevention Pillar.

5. PROJECT CHILDHOOD INCEPTION PHASE

A key outcome of the AusAID Appraisal Peer Review of Project Childhood was that the Project should proceed to implementation commencing with a 6 month Inception Phase. During the Inception Phase, the Implementing Partner for each pillar, in coordination with and supervision of AusAID Bangkok, will develop a Project Implementation Design Document (PIDD). The PIDDs will articulate how activities are to be operationalised. There will be a stop/go review point at the completion of the Inception Phase for both pillars.

During the Inception Phase the following will be undertaken and reflected in the PIDDs:

- A Baseline Study (see further detail in section 5.1);
- The development of a comprehensive M&E System as noted in the Quality at Entry Report. This is to be done in partnership with Project stakeholders and an AusAID M&E expert;
- Consideration and reflection in the PIDD of how child participation, where appropriate, can be incorporated into Project activities;
- The development of the Gender Action Plan consistent with feedback received from the AusAID Gender Team;
- The development of a Sustainability Strategy;
- Consideration and reflection in the PIDD of how Project Childhood links to the broader child protection agenda of each partner country;
- Review and update of the risk analysis;
- Child Protection policies of Implementing Partners operating in accordance with AusAID's Child Protection Policy;
- A fully developed communication strategy to inform the further design of attitude and behaviour-change materials, as well as training and educational materials and processes. This should include detailed targets, intended outcomes, and effective messages and formats to achieve these outcomes; and,
- The development of the first Annual Workplan (comprising separate national workplans for each participating country).

During the Inception Phase it is recommended that the Implementing Partners meet on bi-monthly basis to discuss synergies and linkages between the protection and prevention pillars to ensure whole of Project coherence and coordination.

5.1 Developing the Conceptual Platform

This conceptual platform provides a summary analysis of the problem that Project Childhood will address. It underpins all mapping, research, analysis, outputs and activities. It allows for targeting of both prevention and protection interventions.

It should, however, be further refined through a start-of-project baseline study that is country- and region-specific and that maps out the specific forms CST takes in the targeted geographic areas.

The baseline study should clearly indicate:

- Priority geographical areas for project activity, including new and emerging CST locations;
- The forms of CST evident in each of these locations;
- The mechanisms and intermediaries involved in facilitating CST in each location, including both domestic and cross-border structures and processes;
- The profiles of male and female child victims of CST in these locations and the risk factors and vulnerability profile of the broader child population in the nominated locations; and,
- Existing initiatives, including within the UN, NGO and law enforcement sectors, in relation to CST, or that may be of relevance to CST programming.

Baseline studies will be undertaken for, and shared between, both the Prevention and the Protection pillars. In this way each baseline will inform the development of targeted and coherent PIDDs.

5.2 Ensuring Appropriate Targeting

The major focus of Components 1 and 3, and particularly Component 3, of the Prevention Pillar is attitudinal and behaviour change campaigns and activities. These must move beyond simple raising awareness of CST and must prompt a response that includes: observation of children, particularly those in high-risk categories; identification of warning signs indicating that the child may be at risk of sexual abuse by traveling child-sex offenders; and, prompt reporting of these suspicions to appropriate authorities, including via improved hotline reporting mechanisms.

In designing such a campaign, it is vital to secure detailed answers to the following questions:

1. Whose behaviour do we want to change, and how are messages best transmitted to these targets?
2. What is the current behaviour and what are the obstacles to change?
3. What kinds of messages might break down these obstacles and prompt changed behaviour?
4. What are these messages?
5. What format should these messages take (including what mode of transmission)?
6. How can the messages and outputs reinforce each other?

During the Inception Phase, it will be crucial to mould the answers to these questions into a detailed targeting/outputs matrix that will serve as a basis for the production of campaign materials.

These should be pilot-tested in the target groups and modified if necessary. Piloting of messages developed in the first instance by communication/behaviour-change specialists is preferable to engaging targets in developing the messages themselves. It is unfair to expect them to be able to undertake specialist work, although their reactions to the draft messages is both valid and informative.

6. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

6.1 Goal

Contribute to the prevention of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong.

6.2 Objective

Government Tourism Authorities, the private sector, vulnerable communities and the general public are active and responsive in preventing the sexual exploitation of children by travelling child-sex offenders in Project countries.

6.2.1 Component One

Building resilience of vulnerable communities against CST committed by travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong.

Component One Outcomes

Community members report suspicious behaviour associated with CST. Parents prevent exposing their children to high-risk situations including by rejecting employment offers where there is a chance of sexual exploitation.

OUTPUT 1.1 Public education and community engagement

There is a growing body of evidence that indicates the movement of travelling child-sex offenders into less-visited, more remote destinations poses grave threats to children living in such communities. These communities tend to lack the knowledge to allow them to recognise and address the risks posed by such individuals. At the same time, community members often seek contact with these individuals as a means of supplementing limited incomes. Providing access to basic information regarding the existence and nature of the problem and how to respond via targeted public education is seen as a critical element of addressing the problem. Under the guidance of the Technical Director (refer to Organisational Chart at Annex D) and in collaboration with stakeholders from identified communities, a range of public education tools to raise the awareness of the problem of CST will be developed and disseminated to meet the particular needs and limitations of the most vulnerable communities across the region. These materials will be developed and piloted with the input of local communities to ensure that they are relevant to these communities.

OUTPUT 1.2 Training for teachers, religious leaders, social workers, youth workers, community leaders

Increasingly, child-sex offenders are seeking out environments in which their activities will go largely unnoticed and unchecked. Particularly vulnerable communities include those in rural or remote areas, ethnic minority communities, newly emerging tourism and ecotourism destinations, tourism communities which attract a significant population of migrants, mining/logging communities, port and border communities and the like. Without access to appropriate information, children within these communities are particularly vulnerable. By engaging key civil society stakeholders such as teachers, community and religious leaders, social and youth workers as well as lay members of these affected communities in simple but targeted awareness-raising training, it is envisaged that protections for children will be increased as local leaders advocate for greater protection of children in their communities following training.

6.2.2 Component Two

Improving coordination and efficacy of national ‘Hot Lines’ for prevention of and response to CST.

Component 2 Outcome

Relevant national government authorities provide an effective and coordinated national ‘Hot Line’ for prevention of and response to CST.

OUTPUT 2.1 Training ‘Hot Line’ staff

The Hotline Situational Analysis at Annex K undertaken on behalf of AusAID in March 2009 identified that training was critical to ensure the effective operation of existing reporting numbers to prevent CST. This output will focus on training hotline operators from the relevant government agency currently responsible for managing the hotline in how to take calls, counsel callers, maintain confidentiality, record data correctly and refer calls to the relevant national government agencies for follow-up.

OUTPUT 2.2 Technical assistance to establish and/or improve reporting and data collection systems

The Hotline Situational Analysis identified that in some partner countries not all calls to hotlines are recorded and/or actioned properly. Accordingly this output will focus on providing technical assistance through training and mentoring to establish and/or improve data management policy and procedures. This is to ensure that data is collected systematically and in accordance with best practice to ensure the confidentiality of collected information. In addition, support will be provided to ensure that reports from the management information system can be generated regularly and provided securely to police. It is envisaged that the chosen Implementer will have available a body of knowledge and experience in implementing hotline programs.

6.2.3 Component Three

Supporting the general public and private sector to respond to CST.

Component Three Outcomes

The general public and private sector employees report suspicious behaviour associated with CST. The private sector actively and tangibly supports the prevention of CST

OUTPUT 3.1 Awareness raising campaign

Building on the strong foundations established by the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign funded by AusAID, Output 3.1 seeks to enhance the visibility and reach of this campaign throughout project countries. Designed specifically to engage the travelling public, those working in the tourism industry and concerned local citizens, and result in their identifying and reporting behaviours and situations that potentially indicate instances of CST. The campaign will aim to promote action to report suspicious behaviour through dedicated hotline numbers. It will send a strong message to potential child-sex offenders that such behaviour is unacceptable and will be responded to. This output will draw on the increased presence of program staff in each country with a view to pursuing a more extensive and targeted range of country- and location-specific avenues for campaign placement that will effectively enhance protection for vulnerable children. A further objective of this particular output is the development of appropriate campaign messages and artwork that will address CST perpetrated by previously neglected populations including CST by Asian offenders and CST by domestic offenders. In collaboration with the Technical Director and with the potential pro bono support of a marketing company, National Country Offices will plan and implement campaign strategies. Additionally, representation will be made to explore opportunities for enhanced uptake of campaign materials and messages by key inbound and outbound tourism markets both within and beyond the region.

OUTPUT 3.2 Training and Awareness Raising delivered to tourism industry staff on CST and appropriate responses to address the problem

The tourism industry has a vital role to play in combating CST. This output seeks to inform and empower tourism-related personnel including front-line staff, supervisors, managers, owners and operators with basic knowledge of the problem and simple means by which to ensure that vulnerable children are protected from sexual exploitation by travelling child-sex offenders. Training will be supported by simple tools and resources and will engage participants in action-oriented learning strategies particular to the needs of the target audience. Separate training will be delivered for front-line workers and those in management positions due to different needs and concerns that exist between the two groups. Locations will be determined in collaboration with program partners (National Tourism Organisations and NGOs) and will also be based on relevant research, statistics or other evidence that would identify known or emerging ‘hotspots’ for travelling child-sex offenders. Training curricula have already been developed under previous AusAID-funded prevention work and can be used as a basis for the training curricula going forward. Training delivered to tourism managers and supervisors will focus, in part, on the supervision of new practices that front line staff are expected to adopt by undergoing prevention training.

In the initial stages training will be delivered under this component by project staff with a staged hand over to national government tourism authorities over the course of the program. Previous AusAID funding was directed to building the training capacity of counterparts from the government tourism authorities to deliver this training in tandem with project staff. To ensure the training can be rolled out independently and sustainably at project completion, advocacy by project staff with national government tourism authorities will be required to ensure that resources are allocated on an ongoing basis to continue this training. In addition, consideration should be given to institutionalising training curricula in relevant training institutes both public and private.

OUTPUT 3.3 Advocacy and awareness raising work with potential private sector partners

Under the guidance of the Technical Director and with the support of in-country project staff, this output will seek to explore the most effective means by which to engage private sector actors from across the region in CST prevention initiatives. It will be concerned with strategic relationship building and networking with a view to offering mutually beneficial outcomes for private sector actors willing to actively participate in furthering prevention initiatives at the local, national and/or regional level. The Technical Director will seek to engage private sector partners at appropriate regional fora and by requesting meetings to advocate the benefits of engaging with CST prevention work. The Pillar will work in partnership with the private sector to develop opportunities for campaign materials to be displayed and/or funding provided to support the ongoing work of the Pillar. While private sector organisations operating in the tourism sector are the obvious choice for this activity it will not be limited to these partners and advocacy efforts are expected to extend to a broader range of private sector partners.

6.2.4 Component Four

Assistance to Governments to combat CST.

Component Four Outcome

Government develops and implements CST prevention activities.

OUTPUT 4.1 Training enabling government tourism authority staff to become trainers in CST prevention

Building on the training provided under Component 3, train-the-trainer courses will be run with government tourism representatives to ensure that they are able to deliver training to tourism industry stakeholders.

The previous AusAID-funded prevention program identified and trained national government tourism officers in each partner country. These same individuals will be sought in the first instance as potential partners to assist in train the trainer courses and also to implement training under Component Three.

6.3 Forms of Aid Proposed

The Prevention Pillar will be delivered by grant financing to an implementer. Activities implemented by the implementer will support the priorities of the ASEAN Secretariat and

national governments as outlined in the Strategy Paper. This Pillar will not channel funds through partner government systems as only one partner government has a national plan of action to combat CST.

6.4 Estimate Program Budget and Timing

The estimated program budget is A\$3 million over 4 years. It is envisaged that the Pillar will commence in November 2010 and complete in November 2014.

7. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Program Implementation

The Implementation Schedule for the Prevention Pillar is provided at [Annex C](#). The exact stages of activity implementation will vary between each country. As a result, country specific work plans and implementation schedules will be developed in the initial stages of program implementation. The implementation team will be required to develop country specific plans which flesh out the individual country level approaches of the activities outlined in the logframe. These plans must be agreed with the AusAID country offices and counterpart governments.

As noted above, rather than appointing a single implementing agency (a UN Agency or managing contractor) to oversee the whole of Project Childhood, AusAID intends to appoint specialist Implementer with demonstrated expertise and capacity to manage the Prevention and Protection Pillars. The Implementer for the Prevention Pillar will establish an office in the Mekong. All long-term Project staff are expected to be based in one of the identified target countries.

The Program Manager will be responsible for all program management and representation aspects of program operations. The Technical Director will provide technical expertise and advice to Partner Governments and other program partners. National Program Officers will work collaboratively with regional and Partner Government counterparts to deliver program inputs, implement activities, produce outputs and achieve objectives in line with program plans and budgets.

The initial stages of Project Childhood will establish the framework for implementation. A range of conceptual and policy related activities, specified in Section 5.1, will be undertaken during the Inception Stage and reflected in a PIDD. In addition to these, the following program management and implementation arrangements will be made in consultation and partnership with the Partner Governments during the Inception Phase:

- Formalising commitments with Partner Governments in the form of a Letter of Agreement;
- Identifying and appointing appropriate Partner Government counterpart staff;
- Identifying appropriate co-location arrangements for the national program offices;
- On-going assessment of the preparedness of Partner Government counterparts and program structures to manage the new arrangements and adjustments as required; and

- Establishing an office in the Mekong.

7.2 Human Resources

The following staff will be appointed to manage the Prevention Pillar of Project Childhood:

- Program Manager
- Technical Director
- Administration and Finance Officer
- National Program Officers x 4 (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam)

It is anticipated that staff with specialist expertise will be accessed for short-term inputs. This is reflected in the Budget under Short Term Advisors. All Long Term positions require strong knowledge of gender and child protection issues.

The proposed Organisational Chart is attached as Annex D. Indicative Position Descriptions are included at Annex E.

7.3 Program Partners

ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC)

The ongoing partnership of ASEC is essential to ensure successful implementation and long-term sustainability of counter-CST efforts in the region. The key ASEC partner for the Prevention Pillar of Project Childhood will be the Tourism Section of the Bureau for Economic Integration and Finance. The ASEAN Secretariat was kept informed of the development of the Prevention Pillar during the development of the Strategy Paper and during consultations undertaken for the design. In May 2009 ChildWise met with the ASEAN Secretariat which confirmed its willingness to continue building CST prevention activities through the Bureau for Economic Integration (Transport and Tourism). The ASEAN Secretariat also confirmed that the Prevention Pillar was a suitable fit with the core business of ASEAN National Tourism Organisations. It will be important for the Project to broaden its engagement with ASEAN to also include the Security Cooperation Division which is responsible for transnational crime.

Partner government

A holistic approach demands the involvement of all government entities whose mandate relates to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Project Childhood will strengthen links between National Tourism Organisations and others, including National Law Enforcement Agencies, Ministries of Justice, Ministries of Immigration, and Ministries responsible for Community Development and Social and Children's Welfare.

Partner Governments have provided input into the design during region-wide consultations which were undertaken by Child Wise in May 2009. During these consultations each National Tourism Organisation committed to continuing to deliver and build CST prevention initiatives. The input of governments is reflected throughout the design but most notably in the Country Profiles at Annex A.

Vulnerable Communities

Communities that are vulnerable to and/or affected by CST are viewed as both the beneficiaries of Project Childhood, as well as a fundamental source of knowledge to better inform all programmatic activities. A range of activities will engage with vulnerable communities, particularly children and youth within those communities. Importantly, community and youth leaders will be engaged in advocacy efforts in an attempt to galvanise local level support around child protection issues.

Private Sector

The Prevention Pillar of Project Childhood has a significant focus on engagement and establishment of partnerships with the private sector, particularly those businesses associated with the tourism industry. Promoting and harnessing the global push toward corporate social responsibility, the Program will explore opportunities for greater private sector investment in child protection initiatives.

7.4 Stakeholder Engagement

In seeking to engage the broadest range of stakeholders with expertise and capacity, Project Childhood will engage with entities including international law enforcement agencies (such as AFP, US ICE, CEOP, INTERPOL, and ASEANAPOL), relevant industry peak bodies (PATA, IHRA, IATA etc) and relevant United Nations agencies within and beyond the region.

Project Childhood Coordination

The impact of Project Childhood will be multiplied by close coordination and collaboration between the Protection and Prevention pillars. Implementing Partners of both pillars will meet on a quarterly basis to share lessons learned and consider how joint activities can be undertaken to facilitate a holistic response to CST.

In addition, an annual Project Childhood Coordinating Committee (PCCC) meeting will be held involving representatives from partner governments, the Implementing Partners, and the Australian Federal Police. The PCCC will be chaired by AusAID. The logistics and costs of the meeting are to be shared equally between the Protection and Prevention pillars. Draft Annual Workplans will be considered by the PCCC with a view to identification of opportunities for collaboration prior to endorsement. The PCCC is intended as a strategic meeting to set the strategy of the Program's work for the year ahead. It is also an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on the impact of the program in the past year and how it can be improved or modified in the year ahead. Once the Annual Workplan is endorsed by the PCCC it will be submitted to AusAID for consideration.

7.5 Approach for Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation System

Project Childhood is committed to ensuring that it is both effective (delivering progress towards the stated objective) and efficient (delivering quality, providing value for money and continuously improving). The Project will therefore employ a range of monitoring and

evaluation (M&E) processes in order to provide credible and verifiable evidence of the achievement of desired program outcomes.

The Prevention Pillar will develop a comprehensive M&E System during the Inception Phase. The M&E advisor will be required to oversee this process.

The development of a comprehensive M&E System will ensure that:

- An adequate budget is allocated to undertake and sustain all activities within the M&E System. Approximately of 5% of the total program budget will be apportioned for the development and implementation of an M&E System. A Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor is to be recruited to undertake key M&E tasks. Attached at [Annex E](#) are the terms of reference for this position.
- An initial assessment of partner capacity to participate in and/or support the proposed M&E system is conducted.
- Varying M&E capacities and requirements are considered, on a regional and country-by-country basis.
- A participatory approach is used wherein key program partners are consulted and actively involved during the M&E development process.
- M&E processes, structures and reporting mechanisms established enable assessment and improvement of activity performance (see the Schedule of Reports at [Annex H](#)).
- Data gathered is specific to performance information required to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.
- Gender outcomes are tracked through the life of the Project with the M&E framework measuring gender equality results and collecting sex disaggregated data.
- Relevant outcome and output data is provided in advance of an Independent Review.
- M&E processes and performance indicators are applied which assess the effectiveness of program activities in addressing gender equity, child protection and other cross-cutting issues as appropriate.
- M&E practices are designed such that they that are simple and efficient to implement.
- Methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis are sound and appropriate to context.
- M&E capacity of partners is built to enable them to implement good quality M&E arrangements.
- The key findings of M&E activities are reported and disseminated such that they are accessible to key stakeholders and strategies are formulated to facilitate utilisation of findings for the improvement program outcomes.
- Expert M&E specialist support is accessed as required, for the development of methodologies, complex measurement tasks, M&E capacity building and other specialist M&E functions as appropriate. Attached at [Annex E](#) are terms of reference for the Pillar's monitoring and evaluation advisor.

7.6 Program Sustainability

The ultimate goal of the Prevention Pillar is to contribute to the prevention of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong (CST). Mainstreaming

child protection into the structures of program partners will ensure greater protection for vulnerable children.

The Project Team is required to develop a Sustainability Strategy during the Inception Phase based on a true involvement with partners. This strategy would answer the following key questions:

- a) What outcomes are expected to be sustained after the Project completion?
- b) What factors are likely to enhance or inhibit sustained outcomes?
- c) What interventions is the Project delivering to support the progress toward sustainability?
- d) How will the progress toward enhancing sustainability be measured, and the effectiveness of strategies monitored?

Broad Ownership

The Prevention Pillar recognises ownership by all stakeholders is necessary in order for the Project to have an enduring impact on the prevention of CST. It will therefore engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders ranging from vulnerable children and young people through to the private sector, NGOs and ultimately, national governments and regional institutions. Further to this, it will facilitate participation, responsibility and accountability through strategies including a central coordinating mechanism and a formalised communication system. In addition a long-standing relationship with the ASEAN Secretariat provides opportunities for influencing critical decision-making, policy and practice to ensure sustainability of program outcomes.

Use of Partner Systems

The Prevention Pillar will, wherever possible, work with existing government and non-government mechanisms strengthening these systems and providing technical assistance. Recognising that, in some instances, appropriate structures and mechanisms currently do not exist, the program will determine the most sustainable means by which to address such deficiencies.

Individual and Institutional Capacity

The Prevention Pillar will provide tailored capacity building for National Tourism Organisations and other stakeholders across the Mekong. It will ensure that nominated participants are sufficiently skilled and experienced to advance their agency responses to CST. As far as possible within the constraints of the Prevention Pillar design and resources, the Pillar will also support organisations in developing a work role and environment which enables participants to utilise their knowledge and skills to respond to CST.

Diversity and Relevance

The Prevention Pillar will continually review and adapt materials and approaches to ensure they are appropriate to promote equity of access, participation and power relations between partners with different gender, age, social and cultural backgrounds.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The development of a full monitoring and evaluation system during the initial program implementation phase will include the analysis of critical factors in the sustainability of key outcomes. It will also determine how progress towards achieving sustainability of those outcomes will be monitored against realistic timeframes.

7.7 Gender

Gender mainstreaming is a key strategy for addressing gender equity in all development programs. Achieving gender inclusivity across all program activities is particularly important within the program to ensure equitable prevention, protection and recovery responses for girls and boys. The Gender Action Plan will be developed in consultation with the AusAID Gender Unit during the Inception Phase and implemented to ensure that gender mainstreaming is achieved across the Prevention Pillar. Gender considerations will inform the overarching objective of the program as well as the activities implemented to achieve the objective. The Gender Action Plan will reflect initial feedback received from the AusAID Gender Unit following the Project Peer Review. Some examples of critical gender planning include:

- National Tourism Organisations will be encouraged to apply the gender action plan when developing their national annual plans.
- Implementers of the Prevention Pillar will be required to ensure that all relevant data collected during formal and informal M&E processes is fully disaggregated, including by sex.
- The Prevention Pillar will seek to promote criminal justice responses to CST that respect the rights of all people - women, men, girls and boys.
- Outputs focusing on public education and training will acknowledge that CST affects both boys and girls in order to break down harmful gender stereotyping of victims which could prevent public detection of situations where children are at risk of sexual exploitation.
- The Prevention Pillar will seek to ensure that there is a gender balance for participants invited to training.
- The Prevention Pillar will seek to ensure that women are involved in decisions about the Program including women as managers, leaders and community members and that the initiative has promoted equality of decision making between men and women more broadly.
- The Prevention Pillar will promote women's rights, including the right to live free from discrimination and violence.
- The Prevention Pillar will monitor program implementation for new opportunities to promote gender equality which emerge during Program implementation.
- The Prevention Pillar will seek to promote more equal access by women and men to the benefits of the Program and more broadly to the technical advice, resources, skills and services offered by the Program.
- Where possible the Prevention Pillar will seek to develop the capacity of program partners to understand and promote gender equality.

7.8 Child Protection

In accordance with the AusAID Child Protection Policy, the implementer must be committed to upholding a zero tolerance policy with regard to child abuse and exploitation. The Prevention Pillar has been developed with child protection as a priority issue in terms of program implementation and it represents the essence of the program goal.

The implementation of the planned program will involve a range of activities through which program staff will be directly engaged in work with vulnerable children. All program staff will be required to undergo criminal record checks and must adhere to the organisational Child Protection Policy. Staff will be briefed regarding the application of child protection guidelines upon employment and all activities that will directly engage children will be scrutinised by program management to ensure that children both engaged in and affected by program activities are afforded the highest level of protection and respect.

Child Participation

It is recognised internationally as best practice to involve children in child protection interventions according to age, gender and developmental capacities. Accordingly, child participation should be incorporated in the development and implementation of Project activities where appropriate.

7.9 Anti-Corruption

The implementation mechanism for this program is grant funding to an Implementer . The Implementer will be subject to the usual accreditation and fiduciary risk assessments and we do not envisage use of partner government systems.

7.10 Risks and Risk Management Strategies

The Prevention Pillar will operate within a complex and diplomatically sensitive environment. CST and child sexual abuse and exploitation more generally are issues which some are reluctant to confront. Consequently this is a high-risk activity. However, the risk of doing nothing will have dire repercussions for children in the Mekong. Overall, the escalation of CST prevention activities under Project Childhood and this Pillar are welcomed by Partner countries and anticipated to bring more benefits than risks. Accordingly, there is agreement among regional stakeholders that the commencement of this Pillar is essential.

A risk matrix is attached at Annex F. This matrix is to be subject to regular review and modification where new risks are identified. Consideration should be given to updating the matrix after the completion of the baseline studies. .

The most significant risk facing the Pillar is the reluctance of governments to engage in CST prevention activities. The prevalence of CST in the Mekong is, in part, a by-product of weak government institutions. The ultimate success of the Pillar relies on national governments taking a strong stance on combating CST. In the past, there has been a disinclination of some government officials to acknowledge the prevalence of CST. To mitigate this risk, the Pillar will solidify relationships with Partner Governments in the form of Letters of Agreement to formalise

their ongoing support for the principles of CST prevention. In addition, the Prevention Pillar will place national program staff within the partner government agencies to plan and deliver technical assistance and resource package with a view to mainstreaming CST prevention within the agency. Attention will be specifically directed toward training, policy development, public education, networking and partnership development. Ongoing advocacy through this Pillar will be essential to ensure that CST prevention is elevated to a high national government priority. As the capacity and commitment of the government agency is strengthened, the support provided through this Pillar will be reduced.

Prevention of CST relies largely on the goodwill of the tourism industry and responsible tourists reporting suspicious behaviour. There is a significant risk that the tourism industry is not willing to participate in training, utilise awareness materials or adopt policies to prevent CST in their industry. More concerning, there is a risk that the tourism industry could provide an enabling environment allowing travelling child-sex offenders to offend. To minimise this risk, the uptake of training and awareness materials will be regularly monitored to ensure they are deemed suitable by tourism partners and are being utilised.

The Prevention Pillar relies heavily upon the continued development and maintenance of relationships between the Implementer and stakeholders. Similarly, the program is premised on active collaboration between key stakeholders – National Tourism Organisations, law enforcement agencies, social welfare ministries, the private sector and NGOs in order to improve CST prevention measures, prevent program duplication and achieve sustainability. The Implementer will also build upon the relationship AusAID has established with the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Member Countries including through:

- Building collaborative links between key stakeholders across the region and with team leaders managing other Program pillars.
- Promoting partnerships with key stakeholders including the private sector to ensure optimum allocation of resources and non-duplication of activities.
- Promoting and facilitating donor coordination and cooperation in the sector.
- Encouraging information/lesson sharing.

ANNEX A: COUNTRY PROFILES

1. CAMBODIA

CST Situation

Cambodia welcomed 2,125,465 international visitor arrivals in 2008; experiencing a 5.48 % increase since 2007.²⁹ ECPAT International reports an increasing number of visitors travel to Cambodia expecting “low-cost prostitution, easy access to children, and impunity”. Local NGOs observe significant numbers of offenders coming from East Asian countries, such as Taiwan and South Korea, as well as from Western Europe and North America.³⁰

Of the 12 arrests of alleged travelling child-sex offenders in 2008, four were from the US, three from France, one from Australia, Italy, Russia, Germany and Japan. There were 32 child victims of the alleged offenders. In early 2009 (up until 31 March), there were seven arrests; three Americans, two Canadians, one German and one French. There were 16 child victims of the alleged offenders.³¹ As recently as May, Phnom Penh's municipal court charged a 62-year-old Swedish national with sexual offences against minors.³² NGOs suggest that the higher number of arrests of Westerners, as opposed to Asian perpetrators, may be linked to the fact that Western men tend to seek out children on the street while Asian men do so through more discreet networks.³³

Although Cambodia only reopened to international tourists in the mid-1990s, the magnitude of the CST phenomenon in proportion with Cambodia's population and the recent opening of its borders make it a significant country of destination.³⁴ NGOs explain that Cambodia is viewed as a chief destination following increased efforts to counter CST in neighbouring Thailand.³⁵ The majority of offences are reported to occur in Phnom Penh, Siam Reap and Siهانoukville – all well-known tourist destinations.³⁶ There are concerns, however, that the problem is being pushed into rural and remote areas and driven further underground due to NGO and law enforcement activity in major centres.³⁷

²⁹ Data provided by the Government of Cambodia in Child Wise, Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South-East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008, March 2009, p 12.

³⁰ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

³¹ Data from Action pour les Enfants provided by World Vision Cambodia during design consultations, 18 May 2009.

³² UNIAP Cambodia Office, News Digest – May 13, 2009.

³³ The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 30.

³⁴ As above.

³⁵ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

³⁶ Data provided by the Government of Cambodia in Child Wise, Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South-East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008, March 2009, p 14.

³⁷ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

Existing CST Prevention Activities

Cambodia is a unique operating environment as a plethora of NGOs and agencies involved in activities which address CST exist. The Strategy Paper for The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations provides a matrix summarising the prevention, protection, recovery and coordination activities which address CST in Cambodia.

In the prevention arena specifically, the matrix highlights a collection of campaigns and training programs already underway across Cambodia. For instance, World Vision Cambodia, Friends International, AIDéTouS, and ECPAT Cambodia are involved in various public education activities. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) also participates in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to Combat CST. This campaign has been lauded as best practice by the UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and the US Government Trafficking in Persons Report (2006).

In the training arena, Friends International has developed a specialised training and accreditation program for moto- and tuk-tuk drivers; World Vision Cambodia and Save the Children have collaborated with the CWT Program to conduct training for organisations and agencies who work directly with children; M'lo'p Tapang conducts training for children and families in Sihanoukville; the Child Wise Tourism Program has conducted specialised training primarily for front-line tourism staff since 1999; and ECPAT Cambodia works in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism to deliver the Child Wise Tourism training program for frontline tourism staff. In 2008, the Child Wise Tourism Program conducted a successful pilot training workshop for government officials in Phnom Penh.

While a high level of donor attention to the serious issue of CST in Cambodia brings a wealth of expertise and resources, the risk of Program duplication is significant. Previous Child Wise Tourism programs have sought cooperation and collaboration with NGOs and promoted improved Program coordination by the Ministry of Tourism. Future activities have been carefully considered and determined based on critical gaps in prevention service delivery which will benefit from niche program activities proposed under the Prevention Pillar.

Prevention Priorities

Year One of the Prevention Pillar concentrates on addressing gaps in current Program delivery and niche areas requested by the Cambodian Government and which are not being addressed by other NGOs or agencies, including:

- Training for communities in growing eco-tourism destinations (such as Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Steung Treng and Kratie) and other locations with significant numbers of migrants, street children and vulnerable poor (such as Phnom Penh, Battambang, Pailin, and Siem Reap).
- Training for trainers (Provincial Tourism Authorities) in current and emerging CST destinations.
- Training for tourism staff (primarily hotel staff and tour guides) in growing tourism destinations (such as Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Steung Treng and Kratie) and international border locations with large numbers of vulnerable migrant workers (such as Poipet and Bavet).

- Acknowledging that rapid tourism growth in Cambodia in the past three years has resulted in a dynamic tourism environment (including the emergence of many new hotels, travel agencies and tour guide facilities in major tourism destinations), the Ministry of Tourism has requested training for frontline tourism staff in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and Siem Reap using the new multi-media training tools to reach previously untrained frontline tourism audiences (particularly those staff working in guest houses and facilities which cater to Japanese and Korean tourists). Respecting the Friends International already conducts training for moto, taxi and tuk-tuk drivers, these audiences will not be targeted under the Prevention Pillar in Cambodia.
- Education campaign for travellers and vulnerable communities. Recognising the major tourism centres are saturated with public campaign messaging, the MOT seeks to consolidate and coordinate campaign activities. NGOs are acknowledging that utilising the market-tested campaign artwork used across the region will ensure a consistent and effective message. For example, World Vision Cambodia has recently partnered with the Ministry of Tourism to fund 24 billboards which utilise the artwork prepared by Grey Worldwide for the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign.
- Enhancing hotline effectiveness. A collection of official hotline numbers have emerged in Cambodia in recent years, complicating public messaging and confusing the public audience. The Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Interior have indicated their desire to select and promote one, three-digit, nationally available, toll-free number.

Lead Government Partner

Ministry of Tourism

2. LAO PDR

CST Situation

Lao PDR welcomed 1,736,787 international visitor arrivals in 2008; a 7% increase since 2007.³⁸ Although Lao PDR is still relatively undiscovered, it is on an ever more popular and increasing travel and tourism route. The country also offers high levels of anonymity and seclusion that child-sex tourists, and in particular preferential child-sex tourists, seek.³⁹ As law enforcement heightens in neighbouring Thailand, and increasingly Cambodia, Lao PDR is predicted to emerge as a new CST destination. While the problem still does not exist on a large-scale, local NGOs and international law enforcers witness evidence of an emerging risk.⁴⁰ Factors increasing children's vulnerability include the growing mining industry and increased mobility, for example via Route 17B to China which bisects two districts of Long and Sing in Luang Namtha Province in the north westernmost corner of Lao PDR.⁴¹

³⁸ Data provided by the Government of Lao PDR in Child Wise, Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South-East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008, March 2009, p 17.

³⁹ The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 35.

⁴⁰ As above.

⁴¹ Anecdotal data provided to Child Wise by UNICEF Lao PDR during design consultations, 19 May 2009.

Existing Prevention Activities

Receiving the lowest number of international visitor arrivals of all the Program partner countries, Lao PDR also experiences the lowest incidence of CST offences. It is therefore interesting to note the growing emergence of CST prevention activities in the past two years. Until 2007, the only CST prevention activities in Lao PDR were facilitated by the Australian Government-funded ChildWise Tourism program. These activities continue to include CST prevention training for frontline tourism staff (in Vientiane, Champassak, Savannakhet, Luang Prabang and Vang Vieng), public campaigning, and national networking. In recent months, the Lao PDR National Administration of Tourism (LNTA) has welcomed support from an informal network of international agencies and NGOs (including UNICEF, Friends International, UNODC, UNIAP and Oxfam Quebec) who are about to launch a training of trainers program to address the sexual exploitation of children in tourism. This training program would complement the proposed activities under the Prevention Pillar. However, to date, no other significant preventative action has taken place in Lao PDR.

Prevention Priorities

Formal consultation with the Lao National Tourism Authority (LNTA) has revealed their commitment to build a robust tourism industry free from the CST crimes that plagues neighbouring Cambodia and Thailand. The prevention priorities for Year One of the Program take into account the planned activities of the informal network of partners who are also beginning to address CST. Connecting with the efforts of the informal network of partners, the Lao National Tourism Authority has recommended that the Prevention Pillar focuses on the following niche activities (which will not duplicate the efforts proposed by other agencies):

- Appoint a dedicated LNTA representative at a sufficiently senior level to plan, deliver and evaluate sustainable CST prevention initiatives in concert with the Program-appointed NPM. While all National Tourism Organisations have been asked to provide the part-time services of a dedicated staff member, the LNTA intends to appoint a full-time staff member to this role.
- Participate in capacity building activities to build the skills of the LNTA representative.
- Escalate the public education campaign and engage the private sector to support and increase the visibility of national campaign activities.
- Conduct training for front-line tourism staff in major tourism destinations utilising the multimedia training tools.
- Conduct training for vulnerable communities, specifically ethnic minority communities, street children, and home stay operators.
- Training of trainers for a team of national government tourism trainers enabling them to deliver the improved multi-media training program to a broader tourism audience.
- Establish one national toll-free hotline and enhancing hotline effectiveness.

Lead Government Partner

Lao PDR National Tourism Administration

3. THAILAND

CST Situation

In 2008, Thailand welcomed 14,931,852 international visitor arrivals.⁴² Due to its prominence as a key tourist destination in Asia, entertainment businesses have flourished in Thailand. According to ECPAT International, these businesses include sex shops and shows where not only adults, but also boys and girls provide sex services.⁴³

Several cities in Thailand suffer from the impacts of sexual exploitation of children in tourism, notably Bangkok, Pattaya, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Phuket. Children are readily available in sex establishments and are also approached directly in the street by tourists seeking sexual contact. While sex establishments and hotels are the main venues for this exploitation, a number of cases suggest that, increasingly, tourists and foreign residents rent long-term accommodation to abuse children and produce child pornography materials more freely, as doing so in hotels and brothels would entail greater exposure and risks. Such materials are then widely sold or distributed through Internet facilities.⁴⁴ Of the eight arrests of alleged travelling child-sex offenders in 2008, two were Dutch, two German and one from America, Britain, and Burma.⁴⁵

Existing Prevention Activities

Despite receiving almost 15 million international visitor arrivals each year and the clear evidence that CST crimes are continuing to be perpetrated across the country, there are relatively few prevention programs being conducted in Thailand.

Compared with neighbouring Cambodia, where there is a high level of donor activity to address CST, NGO attention in Thailand is concentrated to a greater extent on the issue of child trafficking. While CST can fall under the legal definition of trafficking, CST requires specific and specialised attention and requires the development of targeted prevention programs which are regrettably lacking in Thailand.

The Strategy Paper for The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations provides a matrix summarising the prevention, protection, recovery and coordination activities which address CST in Thailand. In relation to prevention, this matrix highlights that donor space is not as crowded as Cambodia and prevention has been limited to the following activities:

⁴² ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper, International Visitor Arrivals in ASEAN Member States 2008, as of 8 May 2009, provided to Child Wise by ASEAN Secretariat during design consultations, 13 May 2009.

⁴³ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, Thailand, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

⁴⁴ Information in this paragraph is taken from ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, Thailand, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

⁴⁵ The nationality of the final arrest is unknown. Data provided by the Government of Thailand in Child Wise, Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South-East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008, March 2009, p 24.

- Training relating to the Code of Conduct conducted by ECPAT International for selected front-line tourism staff and high-level tourism operations (particularly ACCOR and the Tourism Authority of Thailand).
- Education campaigns conducted by ECPAT Foundation Thailand (in northern tourism destinations including Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai) and FACE (small scale public messaging).
- Coordination of the ChildSafe Network by Friends International which includes:
 - Training for children at risk (particularly outreach training programs for children living in vulnerable circumstances).
 - Distribution of ChildSafe Traveller Tips through ChildSafe Network members, travel guides and country entry points (international airports, borders).
- Promotion of eco-tourism-related income-generating activities in selected hill-tribe communities by the ILO/IPEC program.
- Training and education programs conducted under the ChildWise Tourism program including the implementation of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to Combat CST and the delivery of training for frontline tourism staff in current and emerging tourism hotspots across Thailand.
- Trafficking training conducted by the World Vision Foundation Thailand which includes some content on CST prevention (training conducted in five border regions, plus Phuket and Pattaya).

Considering the scale of the CST problem in Thailand, an escalation of well-coordinated, strategically-planned CST prevention initiatives is required. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports (MOTS) has indicated the Ministry's in-principle commitment to operate as the lead government agency for the Prevention Pillar in Thailand. The Permanent Secretary has already given her in-principle agreement to the Strategy Paper and recommended enhanced cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to address CST. It has been proposed that the Office of Tourism Development and the Policy and Planning Department will share responsibility for the Prevention Pillar within the Ministry of Tourism. However, efforts will be applied to ensure that CST prevention activities receive specialised attention and resources.

Prevention Priorities

Respecting the need to escalate a coordinated program of CST prevention activities in Thailand, and acknowledging that the capacity of focal points in the MOTS is not as well developed as that of the counterparts in other partner Program countries, the following prevention priorities have been proposed for Year One:

- Appointment of a dedicated MOTS representative at a sufficiently senior level to plan, deliver and evaluate sustainable CST prevention initiatives in concert with the Program-appointed NPM.
- Technical assistance and capacity building support for the dedicated National Tourism Organisation representative.
- Alignment of CST prevention activities with the Thailand National Plan on Human Trafficking.
- Training of trainers for a team of national government tourism trainers enabling them to deliver the improved multi-media training program to a broader tourism audience

(increasing the previously limited reach of training programs in major tourism centres including Bangkok, Phuket and Pattaya).

- Training for tourism and tourism-related personnel in current and emerging hotspots which have received limited or no training in the past (including Hua Hin, Krabi, Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai).
- Development of the public behaviour change campaign and engagement with the private sector to support and increase the visibility of national campaign activities.

Lead Government Partner

Ministry of Tourism and Sports

4. VIET NAM

CST Situation

Viet Nam welcomed 4,253,740 international visitor arrivals in 2008; a 0.6% increase since 2007.⁴⁶ The number of cases and arrests of foreign men for child-sex offenses in Viet Nam in recent years point to an alarming trend that a significant CST problem is emerging. Pressure from the international community for improved law enforcement in Thailand, and more recently in Cambodia, is reported as playing a potentially significant role in causing Viet Nam to grow as a destination for travelling child-sex offenders. Moreover, prostitution and child prostitution are growing in Viet Nam alongside the growth in its tourism industry. Taken together, these factors may indeed foster the development of a CST industry in Viet Nam.⁴⁷

The highly publicised case of Gary Glitter, former British rock star, drew international attention to the presence of travelling child-sex offenders in Viet Nam. In 2006, Interpol Viet Nam reported that it received a list of 21 German child-sex offenders who had either already entered Viet Nam or had plans to do so. German and Austrian nationals were arrested in Viet Nam in 2005 and 2006 on charges of sexual offenses perpetrated against Vietnamese minors. At the time of publication of The Protection Program report, Charles White, an Australian volunteer working with street children, was wanted for alleged child-sex crimes committed in Viet Nam, while Gregory Cook, another Australian citizen, was arrested and deported to Australia following a conviction for child-sex offences committed in Viet Nam. An important trend emerging in Viet Nam, similar to that observed elsewhere, is that travelling child-sex offenders frequently seek employment teaching English in local schools or approach local shelters for street or abused children to make acquaintance with vulnerable children.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Data provided by the Government of Vietnam in Child Wise, Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South-East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008, March 2009, p 27.

⁴⁷ Information in this paragraph is taken from The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 35.

⁴⁸ The information in this paragraph is taken from The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 35.

Existing Prevention Activities

Despite the alarming growth of CST in Viet Nam, prevention initiatives have been limited to the following activities, conducted by only a few agencies:

- The Research Centre for Family Health and Community Development (CEFACOM) works in partnership with international schools to conduct recruitment screening of international teachers.
- UNICEF Viet Nam conducted the Children Protection Program in 2004.
- The Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT) has been actively engaged in prevention activities through the CWT Program since 2000. Like all ten ASEAN Member States, Viet Nam participates in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to Combat CST. Since 2000, training has been conducted across Viet Nam, primarily for front-line tourism staff in key tourism destinations including Hanoi, Saigon, Nha Trang, Sapa and Halong City. In 2008, a successful pilot training for ethnic minorities and vulnerable communities was conducted in Mai Chau.

Beyond these activities, CST-prevention action is minimal.

Prevention Priorities

In anticipation of the roll-out of the multi-year Prevention Pillar, the VNAT has conducted planning and strategically determined their prevention priorities for Year One of the Program. With the stated objective of protecting children from sexual abuse and promoting the growth of sustainable and positive tourism, the VNAT intends to actively participate in the following Program activities:

- Appointing a dedicated VNAT representative at a sufficiently senior level to plan, deliver and evaluate sustainable CST prevention initiatives in concert with the Program-appointed National Program Officer. The VNAT welcomes the support of the National Program Officer to support the implementation of the multi-year initiative. Subject to approval, the VNAT will allocate an existing staff member on a part-time basis (2.5 days per week) to support the implementation of the multi-year initiative.
- Participating in capacity activities which build the skills of the dedicated VNAT representative.
- Training for front-line tourism staff in tourism destinations where little or no training has been delivered such as Phu Quoc Island (Kien Giang), Mui Ne (Phan Thiet), Hoi An (Quang Nam) and Sapa.
- Training of trainers for a team of national government tourism trainers enabling them to deliver the improved multi-media training program to a broader tourism audience
- Training for vulnerable communities and, in particular, ethnic children or children living and working on the streets in Hanoi, Phu Quoc Island, Sapa and Ho Chi Minh City.
- Escalating public education campaign activities in major tourism destinations and vulnerable communities.
- Enhancing hotline effectiveness.

At the 2008 ASEAN Taskforce on Tourism Manpower, the VNAT praised the child protection achievements which have resulted from the Australian Government's support of the CWT

program. The VNAT acknowledged that the situation for children would be far more serious without the Australian Government's support. During the Design Consultation Meeting, the VNAT expressed their willingness to proceed with the multi-year Prevention Pillar in the hope of building a longer-term, sustainable response to CST nationwide.

Lead Government Partner

Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism

ANNEX B: LOGFRAME

- Performance Indicators and Performance Targets are indicative only and will be refined or reformulated when the monitoring and evaluation system is fully elaborated.
- Means of verification are examples only and relevant means will be determined once Performance Indicators and Performance Targets are finalised

PREVENTION PILLAR – SUMMARY LOGFRAME				
Goal and Objective	Performance Indicators	Performance Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions
GOAL Contribute to the prevention of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong	Incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia Reporting of suspected incidents of child-sex tourism in the Mekong	...% reduction the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia by the end of 2013 Reporting of suspected incidents of child-sex tourism increased by ...% by the end of 2013	National reports on the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia National annual reports on arrests and prosecutions of travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia Comparison of child-sex tourism hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country	Continued support for counter-child-sex tourism initiatives by program partners Continued support for counter-child-sex tourism initiatives within the ASEAN Secretariat Strong cooperation with other program pillars Reliable data is available for the duration of the program, in each country and for each performance indicator
OBJECTIVE Government Tourism Authorities, the Tourism private sector, vulnerable communities and the general public will be active and responsive in preventing the sexual exploitation of children by travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries	Private sector engagement in child-sex tourism prevention in partner countries Engagement of vulnerable communities in child-sex tourism prevention strategies Awareness of general public in tourism destinations of CST and how to report suspicious behaviour	Engagement of 1 private sector representative in Child-sex tourism prevention activities in each partner country Engagement of at least [insert number] vulnerable communities in child-sex tourism prevention strategies	Annual matrix of counter-child-sex tourism activities contributed by National Tourism Organisations Annual matrix of counter-child-sex tourism activities conducted and contributed by the private sector Survey/interviews of members of selected vulnerable communities	Continued support for counter-child-sex tourism initiatives by all program partners Continued support for counter-child-sex tourism initiatives within the ASEAN Secretariat Stakeholders allocate resources in support of program purpose

COMPONENT 1: Building resilience of vulnerable communities against child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Community members report suspicious behaviour associated with the sexual exploitation of children</p> <p>Parents prevent and protect their children from high risk situations including employment offers where there is a chance of sexual exploitation</p>	<p>Reports by community members of suspicious behaviour</p> <p>Incidents of parents identifying high risk situations and responding in ways which protect children from potential sexual exploitation</p>	<p>...% increase in incidence of the reporting of suspicious behaviour by the public</p>	<p>National reports on the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia</p> <p>National annual reports on arrests and prosecutions of travelling child-sex offenders in South-East Asia</p> <p>Comparison of child-sex tourism hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country</p> <p>Survey/interviews of members of selected vulnerable communities</p>	<p>Advice from Government Tourism Authorities, NGOs and law enforcers regarding potentially vulnerable communities will be forthcoming</p> <p>Members of vulnerable communities will acknowledge the potential risk of child-sex tourism and implement preventative measures</p>
OUTPUTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>OUTPUT 1.1</p> <p>Public education and community engagement</p>	<p>Parents identify situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation</p> <p>Parents ensure their children are in the family home at night</p> <p>Parents and Children report suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation</p> <p>Children can identify situations in which they could be at risk of sexual exploitation</p>	<p>...% increase in parents able to identify situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation</p> <p>...% increase in children are in the family home at night</p> <p>...% increase in reports of suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation</p> <p>...% increase in children able to identify situations in which they could be at risk of sexual exploitation</p>	<p>Survey/interviews of members of selected vulnerable communities</p> <p>National reports on the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries</p> <p>National annual reports on arrests and prosecutions of travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries</p> <p>Comparison of child-sex tourism Hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country</p>	<p>Communities are willing to display awareness campaign materials</p> <p>Governments support the awareness campaign at the local, provincial and national levels</p>

OUTPUT 1.2 Training for teachers, religious leaders, social workers, youth workers, community leaders	Members of vulnerable communities trained Knowledge and awareness of child-sex tourism and ways to address it Use of knowledge acquired through training to influence the behaviour of vulnerable communities in responding to CST	At least 20 participants participate in training in one vulnerable community each year from Year Two onwards (Data disaggregated by position and gender) Increase in knowledge and awareness of child-sex tourism and ways to address it Increase in incidence of utilisation of new knowledge to encourage local communities to protect their children	Post-training evaluations completed by participants and trainers Survey/interviews of members of selected vulnerable communities	Advice from Government Tourism Authorities, NGOs and law enforcers regarding potentially vulnerable communities Members of vulnerable communities will acknowledge the potential risk of child-sex tourism and implement preventative measures
COMPONENT 2: Improving coordination and efficacy of national 'Hot Lines' for prevention of and response to CST				
OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Relevant National Government Authorities provide an effective and coordinated national 'Hot Line' for prevention of and response to CST	One national number for all reports of CST Hotlines in Project countries operable 24/7 Hotline operators speak the national language(s)+ English Hotlines run by trained staff Number of reports to the hotlines Data taken by hotline operators is recorded accurately in an appropriate information management system Reports from the management information system are generated regularly and provided to the police for action	...% increase in number of calls recorded at the hotlines ...% in number of recorded calls being provided to the police for action	National reports on the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries National annual reports on arrests and prosecutions of travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries Comparison of child-sex tourism Hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country	Technical facilities available in-country to support 1 national, toll-free reporting Hotline Each country has sufficient numbers of linguistically proficient recruits to operate Hotlines National Government Authorities are willing to work towards improved hotline efficacy

OUTPUTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 2.1 Training 'Hot Line' staff in how to take calls, counsel callers, maintain confidentiality, record data correctly and refer call on to relevant national government agencies for follow-up	Hotlines staff trained in how to take calls, counsel callers, maintain confidentiality, record data correctly and refer call on to relevant national government agencies for follow-up	(number of) Hotline staff trained in how to take calls, counsel callers, maintain confidentiality, record data correctly and refer call on to relevant national government agencies for follow-up	Training attendance lists Post training on the job follow-up survey to ascertain uptake of training materials	Staff are made available for training
OUTPUT 2.2 Technical assistance to establish and/or improve reporting and data collection systems to ensure they meet adequate standards	Data taken by hotline operators is recorded accurately in an appropriate information management system Reports from the Management Information System are generated regularly and provided to the police for action	Progress towards and/or quantitative increase in accurate data recorded by hotline operators (number of) reports from the Management Information Systems generated and provided to the police by (date) (Targets increasing incrementally each year).	Reporting generated from hotlines	Each Government has sufficient resources and expertise to establish and maintain an appropriate Management Information System Police are willing to accept reports generated through the hotlines
COMPONENT 3: Supporting the general public and private sector to respond to CST				
OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
The general public and private sector employees report suspicious behaviour associated with the sexual exploitation of children The private sector actively and tangibly supports the prevention of CST	Incidence in the reporting of suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation Private sector funding and/or in kind contributions provided in support of work aimed at preventing CST	...% increase in reports of suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation Increase in private sector funding and/or in kind contributions provided in support of work aimed at preventing CST Increase in meaningful activities undertaken by the private sector to prevent CST in each partner country	National reports on the incidence of child sexual exploitation committed by travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries National annual reports on arrests and prosecutions of travelling child-sex offenders in partner countries Comparison of child-sex tourism hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country Documentation or photographic evidence which shows the private	Preparedness of tourism businesses to adopt child protection practices Preparedness of employees of tourism businesses to report suspicious behaviour Preparedness of private sector to engage in and support counter-child-sex tourism initiatives Ability of private sector to overcome previous reluctance to adopt counter-child-sex tourism approaches

			sector displaying awareness campaign materials Correspondence indicating funding or in kind contribution being provided	
OUTPUTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 3.1 Awareness raising campaign	The general public identify situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation The general public report suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation	...% increase in the general public able to identify situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation ...% increase in the number of reports of suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation	National annual reports as part of the ASEAN Review on number of arrests and prosecutions of child sex offenders in South-East Asia Comparison of child-sex tourism hotline reporting statistics against a baseline in each participating country.	Reliable data is available on incidents of CST being reported to hotlines and government agencies The general public is supportive of counter child-sex tourism initiatives and willing to report suspicious behaviour
OUTPUT 3.2 Training and Awareness Raising delivered to tourism industry staff on the sexual exploitation of children and appropriate responses to address the problem	Staff identify situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation Staff identify suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation	...% increase in reports by staff of situations in which children could be at risk of sexual exploitation ...% increase in reports by staff of suspicious behaviour associated with child sexual exploitation	Post-training evaluations completed by participants and trainers	Preparedness of tourism businesses to be involved in counter CST training
OUTPUT 3.3 Advocacy and awareness raising work with potential private sector partners	Private sector partners at the national & local level are informed Private sector partners' knowledge and awareness of CST and its prevention	(number of) Private sector partners at the national & local level are informed Increase in private sector partners' knowledge and awareness of CST and its prevention	Training/workshop notes Surveys/interview with private sector partners approached after the completion of awareness raising and advocacy	Preparedness of private sector to engage in advocacy and awareness raising activities Ability of private sector to overcome previous reluctance to adopt counter-child-sex tourism approaches

COMPONENT 4: Assistance to Governments to Combat CST				
OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Government develop and implement CST prevention activities	Government implements training to tourism staff on responding to CST	Each partner Government is able to implement training unassisted to tourism staff on responding to CST by Project completion	Training documents Post-training evaluations completed by participants and trainers	Governments will have the desire to conduct training and the resources to do so
OUTPUTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 4.1 Training enabling Government Tourism Authority staff to become trainers in CST prevention	Government Tourism Authority staff deliver training in CST Prevention to tourism workers	(number of) training sessions presented by Government Tourism Authority staff by (date) (Targets increasing incrementally each year)	Post-training evaluations completed by participants and trainers	Government stakeholders are prepared to participate in CST prevention training

ANNEX C: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

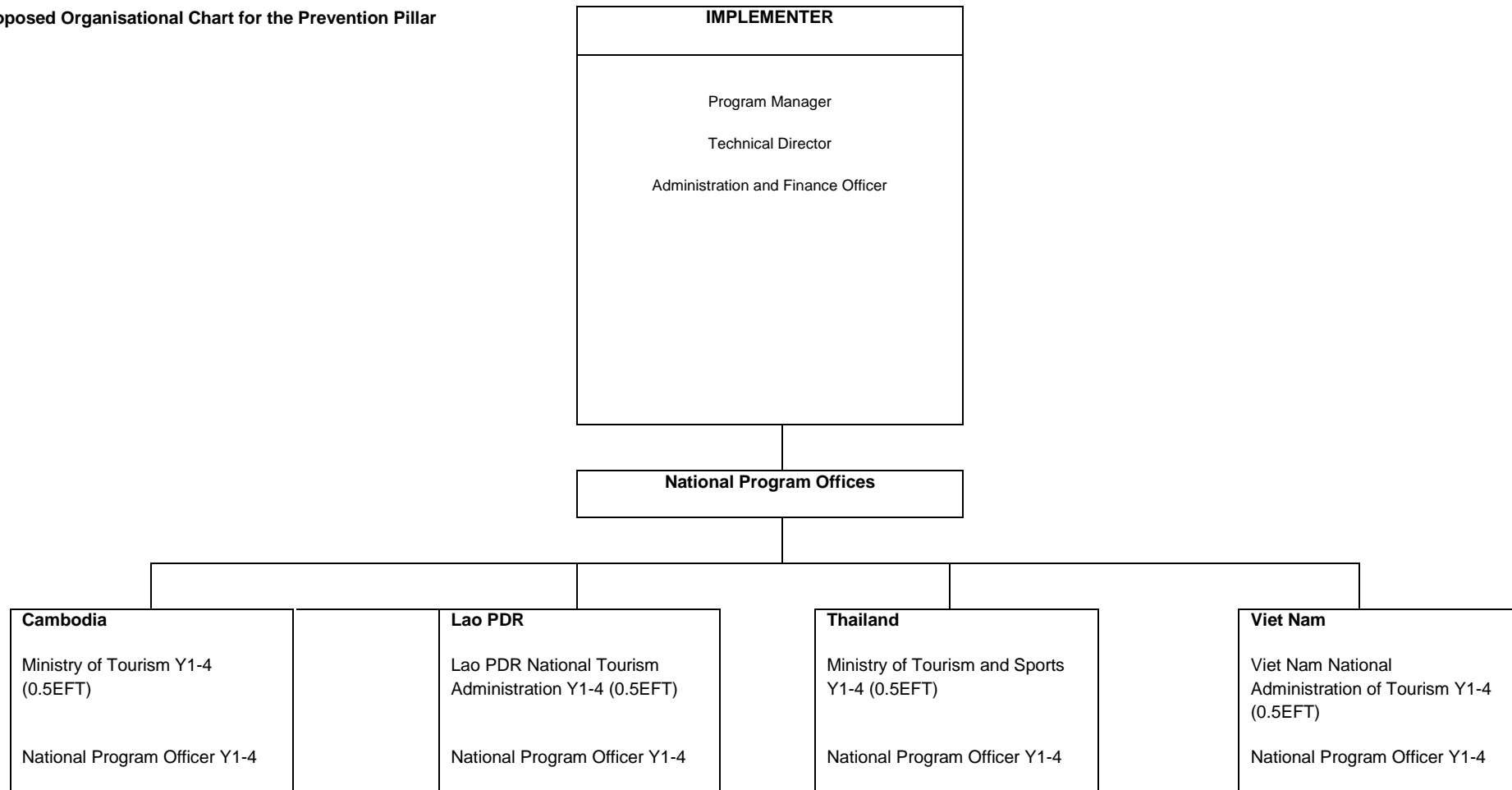
NB The Implementation Schedule will be updated during the Inception Phase and specific country implementation schedules will also be developed at this time

COMPONENT 1				
BUILDING RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION COMMITTED BY TRAVELLING CHILD-SEX OFFENDERS IN THE MEKONG				
Output 1.1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Public education and community engagement	x	x	x	x
Output 1.2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Training for teachers, religious leaders, social workers, youth workers, community leaders	x	x	x	x
COMPONENT 2				
IMPROVING COORDINATION AND EFFICACY OF NATIONAL 'HOT LINES' FOR PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO CST				
Output 2.1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Training 'Hot Line' staff in how to take calls, counsel callers, maintain confidentiality, record data correctly and refer call on to relevant national government agencies for follow-up	x	x	x	x
Output 2.2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Technical assistance to establish and/or improve reporting and data collection		x	x	x

COMPONENT 3				
SUPPORTING THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR TO RESPOND TO CST				
Output 3.1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Awareness raising campaign	x	x	x	x
Output 3.2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Training and awareness raising delivered to tourism industry staff on the sexual exploitation of children and appropriate responses to address the problem	x	x	x	x
Output 3.3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Advocacy and awareness raising work with potential private sector partners		x	x	x
COMPONENT 4				
ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS TO COMBAT CST				
Output 4.1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Training enabling Government Tourism Authority staff to become trainers in CST Prevention			x	x

ANNEX D: ORGANISATIONAL CHART

Proposed Organisational Chart for the Prevention Pillar



ANNEX E: INDICATIVE POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

PREVENTION PILLAR

LONG-TERM POSITIONS (INDICATIVE)

POSITION: PROGRAM MANAGER

REPORTS TO: IMPLEMENTER

Objective

The Program Manager (PM) will be responsible for the management of the Prevention Pillar of Project Childhood. The office of the PM will be based in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Travel to all Program countries will be required. The PM will communicate and coordinate with internal and external stakeholders within the Prevention Pillar and across the overarching Project, including the Implementer for the Protection Pillar, and AusAID in Bangkok and at Posts. The PM will be responsible for ensuring the quality and timeliness of Program inputs, outputs and outcomes through the management of Program relationships, activities and human resources. The PM will manage all training elements of the Pillar and oversee the appointment and activities of the National Program Officers. The PM will also be directly responsible for management of the National Program Officers.

Responsibilities

- Program management including planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, ensuring quality standards are maintained at all times.
- Lead and manage all personnel engaged in the Prevention Pillar including ensuring a full understanding of roles and responsibilities and completion of regular performance appraisals.
- Oversee recruitment, mobilisation, professional support and guidance of personnel
- Liaise with AusAID and counterparts on Program performance, policies and modifications to designs, and implementation schedules.
- Develop and maintain key relationships with AusAID, ASEAN Secretariat, Partner Governments, Implementer for the Protection Pillar and other stakeholders.
- Represent the Pillar at high-level meetings, with external stakeholders including in national, regional and international meetings, and at meetings as required by AusAID or Partner Governments.
- Oversee financial/physical resource management and effective use of Program resources.
- Develop and undertake regular reviews of the monitoring and evaluation plan and gender and child protection integration.
- Oversee training activities associated with the Pillar.

Desirable Competencies

- Advanced university degree in a discipline which demonstrably relates to the position.
- Extensive experience managing programs and effective teams, implementing complex programs, and overseeing office operations in developing countries.
- Extensive experience working on child protection and/or related issues and understanding of the development sector.
- Understanding of AusAID procedures, expectations and requirements, including in relation to financial management and accountability.
- Extensive experience developing and managing effective relationships with senior level decision and policy makers in Australia and in developing countries.
- Experience with strategy development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- Demonstrated expertise in designing and facilitating participative meetings and workshops, including with experts and government officials from developing countries.
- Strong knowledge of gender and child protection issues.
- Strong information technology skills and competency in using Microsoft Office software.

Child Protection Requirements

It is envisaged that this position will involve occasional engagement with vulnerable children. A satisfactory criminal record check is a non-negotiable requirement of employment. Full adherence to the organisational Child Protection Policy will be a condition of employment.

Duration

4 years.

PREVENTION PILLAR

LONG-TERM POSITIONS (INDICATIVE)

POSITION: TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

REPORTS TO: PROGRAM MANAGER

Objective

The Technical Director (TD) will ensure technical quality of the Prevention Pillar by providing high level technical (legal) and policy advice to the Program Manager (PM), Program team, Partner Governments and other stakeholders, including the ASEAN Secretariat. The TD will be based in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Travel to other Program countries will be required. The TD will assist the PM to undertake all training elements of the Pillar and oversee the appointment and activities of the National Program Officers. The TD will lead activities for the hotline component of the Pillar.

Responsibilities

- Provide technical (legal) and policy advice as required to the PM, Program team, Partner Governments and other stakeholders, including the ASEAN Secretariat.
- Provide technical direction in program planning and related key activities including the development of training curriculum, enhancement of hotline operation, and related activities in the Protection Pillar of Project Childhood.
- Lead the development and delivery of activities to enhance hotline operability.
- Receive quarterly hotline reports, review contents and advise the PM about hotline enhancement recommendations.
- Oversee training activities associated with the Pillar.

Desirable Competencies

- High-level academic qualification, technical expertise and experience in a discipline which demonstrably relates to the position.
- Demonstrated skills and experience working in international development programs.
- Comprehensive understanding of international development issues, including gender and child protection.
- Advanced conceptual and analytical skills.
- Proven ability to provide technical (legal) and policy advice to a wide range of stakeholders.
- Experience in managing and monitoring and evaluating programs.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills.
- Excellent interpersonal skills; able to work with people from diverse backgrounds and maintain good relationships with internal and external stakeholders.
- Strong information technology skills and competency in using Microsoft Office software.
- Experience in implementing training and capacity building activities.

Child Protection Requirements

It is envisaged that this position will involve direct and regular engagement with vulnerable children. A satisfactory criminal record check is a non-negotiable requirement of employment. Full adherence to the organisational Child Protection Policy will be a condition of employment.

Duration

4 years.

PREVENTION PILLAR

LONG-TERM REGIONAL POSITIONS (INDICATIVE)

POSITION: ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE OFFICER

REPORT TO: PROGRAM MANAGER

Objective

The Administration and Finance Officer (AFO) will ensure the smooth operation of the Prevention Pillar in terms of administration and finance. The centralised financial management of the Pillar will involve the AFO taking responsibility for preparing financial information on budgets and expenditure for the Program Manager (PM). The AFO will also provide a point of contact between the Pillar and key counterparts and stakeholders. This position will be based in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

Responsibilities

- Provide general administrative assistance to the Program Manager and Technical Director, including by preparing draft correspondence, formatting reports and presentations, performing simple research tasks, and arranging travel and attendance at events.
- Assist the PM with budgeting, monitoring and financial reporting, including recording all payments and receipts, providing the PM a monthly financial report, identifying and reporting any financial discrepancies, and providing information for the preparation of budgets and annual financial reports.
- Provide general administrative support to the Program team including by acting as a general point of contact, referring and/or responding to enquiries, developing and maintaining a filing and information system, and entering data and preparing reports.

Desirable Competencies

- Excellent administration and financial skills
- Excellent oral and written communication skills.
- Demonstrated ability to manage time and priorities.
- Excellent interpersonal skills; able to work with people from diverse backgrounds and maintain good relationships with internal and external stakeholders.
- Independent, resourceful, and self-motivated.
- Knowledge of gender and child protection issues.
- Strong information technology skills and competency in using Microsoft Office software.

Child Protection Requirements

It is envisaged that this position will involve limited engagement with vulnerable children. A satisfactory criminal record check is a non-negotiable requirement of employment. Full adherence to the organisational Child Protection Policy will be a condition of employment.

Duration

4 years.

PREVENTION PILLAR

LONG-TERM POSITIONS (INDICATIVE)

POSITION: NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICER

REPORTS TO: PROGRAM MANAGER

Objective

National Program Officers (NPOs) (engaged as local country staff) will assist the Program Manager and Technical Director to deliver program inputs, implement activities, produce outputs and achieve objectives in line with program plans and budgets. NPOs will be appointed in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Responsibilities

- Support Partner Government counterpart to mainstream child protection.
- Together with the Program Manager and Technical Director, work closely with the Partner Government counterpart to plan, implement, and monitor and evaluate country activities.
- Ensure Program implementation remains consistent with its goal and purpose.
- Monitor media and gather national data on updates of CST activities.
- Assist in the delivery of training programs and campaign production and distribution.
- In collaboration with Partner Government counterparts, prepare Annual Country Plans and Monthly Program Updates for the Program Manager (PM).
- Prepare other reports as required.
- Attend and participate in annual regional meetings and assist the PM in preparation of those meetings as required.

Desirable Competencies

- Advanced university degree in a discipline which demonstrably relates to the position.
- Demonstrated skills and experience working in international development programs.
- Comprehensive understanding of international development issues, particularly in relation to children's rights, child protection, gender, tourism and education.
- Experience in high level government and stakeholder liaison including demonstrated application of representation, negotiation and problem solving skills.
- Demonstrated ability to support program development including strategic planning, research, financial management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.
- Experience delivering adult education/training programs.
- Strong written and oral English language skills.
- Exceptional interpersonal and presentation skills.
- Independent, resourceful, and self-motivated.
- Strong information technology skills and competency in using Microsoft Office software.

Child Protection Requirements

It is envisaged that this position will involve direct and regular engagement with vulnerable children. In countries where it is possible, a satisfactory criminal record check will be a non-negotiable requirement of employment. Full adherence to the organisational Child Protection Policy will be a condition of employment.

Duration

4 years.

PREVENTION PILLAR

SHORT-TERM ASSIGNMENTS (INDICATIVE)

POSITION: MONITORING & EVALUATION ADVISOR

REPORTS TO: PROGRAM MANAGER

1. Qualifications

The Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor (M&E Advisor) should hold a post graduate degree that has included a research dissertation component. Alternatively, evidence of training in advanced research or evaluation design, conduct and management. Short professional development courses in M&E are not considered advanced training.

Where a post graduate degree in research or evaluation methods has not been completed, evidence of the quality of research or evaluation activities previously designed and conducted should be sought.

2. Experience

Essential

2.1 Experience developing M&E systems for projects in resource constrained settings. This is required to ensure that the proposed M&E systems are feasible in the context.

2.2 Demonstrated practical experience in research or evaluation design, conduct, and management. This experience should reflect expertise in developing a fully elaborated design of an M&E system which includes the design approach, articulation of M&E questions, development of sound methods and tools, conduct of data collection activities, analysis of data (or supervision of such), interpretation and dissemination of results and report preparation .

2.3 Demonstrated ability to breakdown and communicate complex concepts simply with a range of stakeholders in multi-cultural settings.

2.4 Demonstrated ability to develop and deliver M&E capacity building activities for implementation teams.

2.5 Demonstrated ability to facilitate learning from M&E findings with implementation teams and other relevant stakeholders.

Desirable

2.6 Demonstrated experience in the delivery of development projects. This is required to ensure that the consultant is sensitive to the difficulties of implementing development projects in complex settings, that the design is feasible and value for money, and that the M&E systems meet the needs of all relevant stakeholders.

2.7 Demonstrated on-going membership of a domestic or international evaluation society, or other demonstrated commitment to keeping up to date with the theoretical and practice developments in the field of evaluation.

2.8 Experience in monitoring and evaluation of child rights programs.

2.9 Experience working in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

3. Terms of Reference

3.1 Conduct an Evaluability Assessment at a time when the implementation team and partners are ready and able to clearly articulate the outcomes of the Prevention Pillar. The M&E Specialist is expected to be familiar with this form of assessment.

3.2 Using a participatory approach, design a monitoring and evaluation framework (plan) that meets the expectation of AusAID and international standards of practice in M&E. AusAID standards are available from Program Managers, while international standards could include the DAC Evaluation Quality Standards, or the Joint Committee Standards.

- 3.3 Identify where the implementation team will require on-going M&E technical support, and where they will be expected to implement the M&E plan themselves.
- 3.4 Identify what capacity is required by the implementation team to implement the M&E Framework (Plan), and develop a simple capacity building plan to develop relevant skills, and to ensure that there is an enabling environment in place to implement the M&E plan.
- 3.5 Provide regular support to the implementation of the M&E Framework (Plan). The focus ought to be on the on-going design of M&E activities; assuring the quality of the M&E system implementation; and providing technical support for the analysis and interpretation of data.
- 3.6 Supervise the compilation of Pillar progress reports that meet the requirements of AusAID. An evidence-based, timely contribution to the Quality at Implementation Reports and Activity Completion Reports should be prepared. Negotiation of suitable content and presentation of reports should be part of the Evaluability Assessment outlined above. Reports must reflect an analytical contribution where the implications of findings are explored, not simply reported
- 3.7 Prepare relevant outcome and output data in advance of any review team missions.
- 3.8 Contribute to the intellectual development of the initiative during implementation. Working as a facilitator, support the implementation team and other relevant stakeholders to interpret and respond to M&E findings over the life of the initiative.
- 3.9 In consultation with AusAID and the Implementer, develop the methodology for the collection and analysis of data on the Implementer performance indicators.

Child Protection Requirements

It is envisaged that this position will involve direct and regular engagement with vulnerable children. A satisfactory criminal record check is a non-negotiable requirement of employment. Full adherence to the organisational Child Protection Policy will be a condition of employment.

Duration

Short term assignments over the life of the project

ANNEX F: RISK MATRIX

KEY: L = Likelihood (1= Rare, 2 = Unlikely, 3 = Possible, 4 = Likely, 5 = Almost Certain)
 C = Consequence (1 = Negligible, 2 = Minor, 3 = Moderate, 4 = Major, 5 = Severe)
 R = Risk Level (1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High, 4 = Extreme)
 ASEC = ASEAN Secretariat

Risk (How can it happen?)	Risk Event (What can happen?)	Impact/s on Programme (Why is this risk?)	L	C	R	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
Development Risks								
Government fails to develop capacity to independently implement prevention initiatives.	Government dependent on Implementer to develop and implement CST prevention initiatives.	Sustainability objective compromised.	3	4	1-4 country specific	Ensure appointment of appropriate counterparts from program outset. Apply tailored capacity building programs suited to key needs in each country. Continually assess capacity development.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations	Program duration
Non-allocation of resources for CST prevention by the Government partner.	Dependency on external funding jeopardises sustainability objectives and indicates non-commitment to CST prevention.	Government remains dependent on donor funding without taking responsibility for long-term, sustainable prevention of CST.	3-4	4	3	Formalise the government commitment of resources to support CST prevention in the Letter of Agreement. Maintain a record of government partner inputs into the program. Promote the actions of government partners who make meaningful contributions of resources in support of CST prevention.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations	Program duration
Change in Government commitment to CST prevention	Government does not engage sufficiently with the Program	Program not able to achieve objectives. Escalation of CST	4	4	4	Confirm national government commitment through Letters of Agreement. Recognise best practice and promote government achievements to prevent CST. Advocate for government commitment in regular meetings with relevant national government agencies	Implementer ASEC	Program duration
Tourism industry not willing to prevent CST.	Tourism industry not willing to participate in training, utilise public education tools or adopt policies to prevent CST in their industry.	Tourism industry complicit in CST offences. Tourism facilities remain a soft target for potential CST offenders. Program objectives not met as children remain	2	4	3	Promote meaningful engagement with the Tourism industry. Prepare materials and resources that are suited to the tourism industry audience. Monitor and assess tools and resources which are most favoured	National Tourism Organisations Implementer	Program duration

Risk (How can it happen?)	Risk Event (What can happen?)	Impact/s on Programme (Why is this risk?)	L	C	R	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
		vulnerable to CST in tourism destinations.				by the tourism industry. Apply operating standards for the tourism industry which relate to CST prevention. Adopt a recognition system for tourism industry operators delivering high standards in CST prevention.		
Reluctance of the private sector to engage in CST prevention.	Reduced access to resources which could support the development of CST prevention initiatives.	CST prevention is not the responsibility of governments alone. Protecting children in everyone's business. Achievement of program objectives relies on securing external funding sources, technical support, and resources to support future government initiatives.	4-5	4	3	Identify factors contributing to reluctance and where possible address through appropriate strategies, including: Conduct innovative activities which are suited to the information and CSR needs of the private sector audience. Promote meaningful engagement by the private sector as best practice CSR examples. Provide recognition for excellence in corporate initiatives and giving. Recognise past and ongoing achievements of the private sector in combating CST.	National Tourism Organisations Implementer	Program duration, particularly in Year Two
Non-application of legal frameworks relating to CST.	Weakened criminal justice response. Reduced effectiveness of CST prevention initiatives.	Impunity for offenders. Lack of deterrent for offenders. Reduced faith in prevention measures by key stakeholders (tourist industry, public, victims).	3	4-5	3	Monitor government adoption and application of legal frameworks. Support legal reform through advocacy at meetings with government. Also through encouraging engagement with the Protection Pillar which will be assisting governments with their legislative obligations	National Tourism Organisations Implementer	Program duration
Implementation Risks								
Change in lead government agency addressing prevention.	Non-preparedness of the National Tourism Organisation to actively operate as the lead government agency on CST prevention.	Reduced access to tourism stakeholders at the national level, limiting the reach of CST prevention initiatives. .	3 for Thailand 2 for others	4	2	Identify factors contributing to resistance and where possible address through appropriate strategies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage regional engagement of National Tourism Organisations as the 	Implementer ASEC	Program duration

Risk (How can it happen?)	Risk Event (What can happen?)	Impact/s on Programme (Why is this risk?)	L	C	R	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
						lead government agency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEC to promote National Tourism Organisation leadership in the area of CST prevention. • Recognise past and ongoing achievements of National Tourism Organisations in combating CST. • Encourage mutual collaboration and information sharing amongst National Tourism Organisations. 		
Change in Government staff partnering on the Program.	Weakened capacity of Government's CST prevention initiatives.	Transition and subsequent education of new counterpart requires additional time and financial resources. Lost corporate knowledge and skill weakens CST prevention objectives.	3	1-4 country specific	1-4 country specific	Seek the appointment of previous long-term government counterparts as the ongoing program partners under the multi-year initiative.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations	Program duration, particularly program commencement
Lack of cooperation between governments at the national and regional level in relation to CST prevention.	Poor communication and cooperation between key government stakeholders will diminish the achievement of program objectives.	CST prevention requires the collaboration of key government departments including Law Enforcement and Social Welfare. Without cooperation, desired outcomes in the area of hotlines, peer education and community education will not be realised.	3-4	2-4	2-3	Share CST prevention information with key government departments outside the National Tourism Organisation. Promote communication, joint planning and cooperation through National Taskforce mechanisms. Utilise the ASEAN CST Review as a mechanism for governments to cooperate on national reporting.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations Other Government Agencies	Program duration
Poor coordination across the Project pillars (prevention, protection, recovery & reintegration).	Overarching Project objectives are compromised if there is no cooperation across the Project pillars.	The child protection continuum (prevention, protection, recovery & reintegration) is being applied to Project Childhood to ensure a holistic approach to the problem of CST. The entire Project is jeopardised if cooperation between the pillars is lacking.	3-4	2-4	2-3	Establish a formal connection between the managers responsible for each pillar. Promote regular dialogue and program planning/evaluation amongst the Implementer responsible for each pillar.. Conduct joint activities in recognition of the need to collaborate across pillars.	Implementer responsible for each program pillar.	Program duration

Risk (How can it happen?)	Risk Event (What can happen?)	Impact/s on Programme (Why is this risk?)	L	C	R	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
Limited access to CST data.	National Tourism Organisation, Law Enforcement and other government departments are unable or unwilling to provide annual data regarding the CST situation in their countries.	Adequate prevention relies on a clear understanding of the problem. The annual ASEAN CST Review provides a snapshot of the CST situation in ASEAN thereby guiding annual program planning. Without this information, annual planning is compromised due to limited information on the scale of the problem, emerging destinations, emerging trends.	3	3-4	3	Institutionalise an annual reporting mechanism by Partner countries. Establish mechanisms to allow for simplified but accurate data collection and sharing at the national and international level.	National Tourism Organisations ImplementerASEC National Taskforce	Program duration
Diversion from well-considered Strategy Paper diminishes ability to achieve stated objectives.	Reduced focus on cooperation across the region and across pillars.	Diminished ability to achieve an integrated, cooperative approach to combat CST ASEAN disillusionment with program resulting from changed priorities and framework.	4	4	3	Utilise the ASEAN endorsed Strategy Paper as the foundation for future program decisions.	Implementer AusAID	Program commencement
Management Risks								
Difficulty engaging staff and staff turnover or difficulty in securing or maintaining work visas or work permits for expatriate staff in partner countries	Loss of key staff or inability to recruit or retain long-term contracted staff.	Loss of program knowledge and subsequent impact on relationships with program partners will diminish program gains. Set-backs in program implementation resulting from non-recruitment or non-retention of program staff or time taken to secure working permits/visas for staff.	3	4	3	Ensure organisation provides sufficient support and a healthy work environment which strives for excellence in leadership, governance, accountability, communication and staff development. Regular performance management of staff to increase communication, establish clear expectations, reinforce good performance, improve unsatisfactory performance, and foster a spirit of cooperation and teamwork. Ensure organisation and program staff meet eligibility requirements for securing and maintaining visas/work permits.	Implementer	Program duration

Risk (How can it happen?)	Risk Event (What can happen?)	Impact/s on Programme (Why is this risk?)	L	C	R	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
NPOs not able to be accommodated in National Tourism Organisation office.	National Tourism Organisation withdraws offer to provide office accommodation for NPOs.	Reduces capacity building opportunity when not co-located with National Tourism Organisation. Suggests diminishment of Government commitment to program goal. Increases program costs if NPMs and NPOs are required to rent an office facility.	2	4	2	Formalise government commitment to provide office accommodation and facilities in an LOA at commencement of the Prevention Pillar.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations	Program commencement and program duration
Insufficient budget to accomplish program goal and objective.	Deliver lightweight program activities which do not achieve desired long term outcomes.	Non-achievement of long-term program objectives.	3	5	3	Reduce program activities at outset through appropriate prioritisation or secure additional funds from alternative donors. Seek formal commitment from National Tourism Organisations specifying their financial commitment to the program in LOA.	Implementer National Tourism Organisations AusAID	Program commencement and program duration

ANNEX G: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS	DETAILS
An adequate budget is allocated to undertake and sustain all activities within the M&E System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of the total program budget will be apportioned for the development and implementation of an M&E System.
An initial assessment of partner capacity to participate in and/or support the proposed M&E system is conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct baseline studies on a country-by-country basis, taking into consideration the capacity of the program partner and determining the M&E needs in each particular country.
Varying M&E capacities and requirements are considered on a country-by-country basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that M&E requirements vary depending on the scale of the problem and the nature of the activity program in each country and apply M&E tasks accordingly.
Program partners are consulted during the development process to guarantee the relevance and utility of the M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in unison with program partners in the development of the framework and seek feedback at key stages of M&E activities to confirm suitability.
M&E processes, structures and reporting mechanisms are established to enable assessment and improvement of activity performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of processes, structures and mechanisms to support the collection and utilisation of M&E findings will be embedded in the program. Refer to the Schedule of Reports (Annex H).
Data gathered is specific to the performance information required to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a collection of methods to gather data at key points in the Prevention Pillar, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study of National Tourism Organisation capacity to deliver program activities Benchmark research on community awareness of CST prior to the delivery of specialised training workshops for vulnerable communities Post-training consultations with small groups following specialised training workshops for frontline tourism staff Formal market research of public attitudes to the ASEAN campaign
Relevant outcome and output data is provided in advance of an Independent Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementer will ensure that all M&E data is stored appropriately thereby permitting easy access to program data. In preparation for the Mid Term Review, the Implementer will provide access to relevant outcome and output data to the appointed program reviewer.

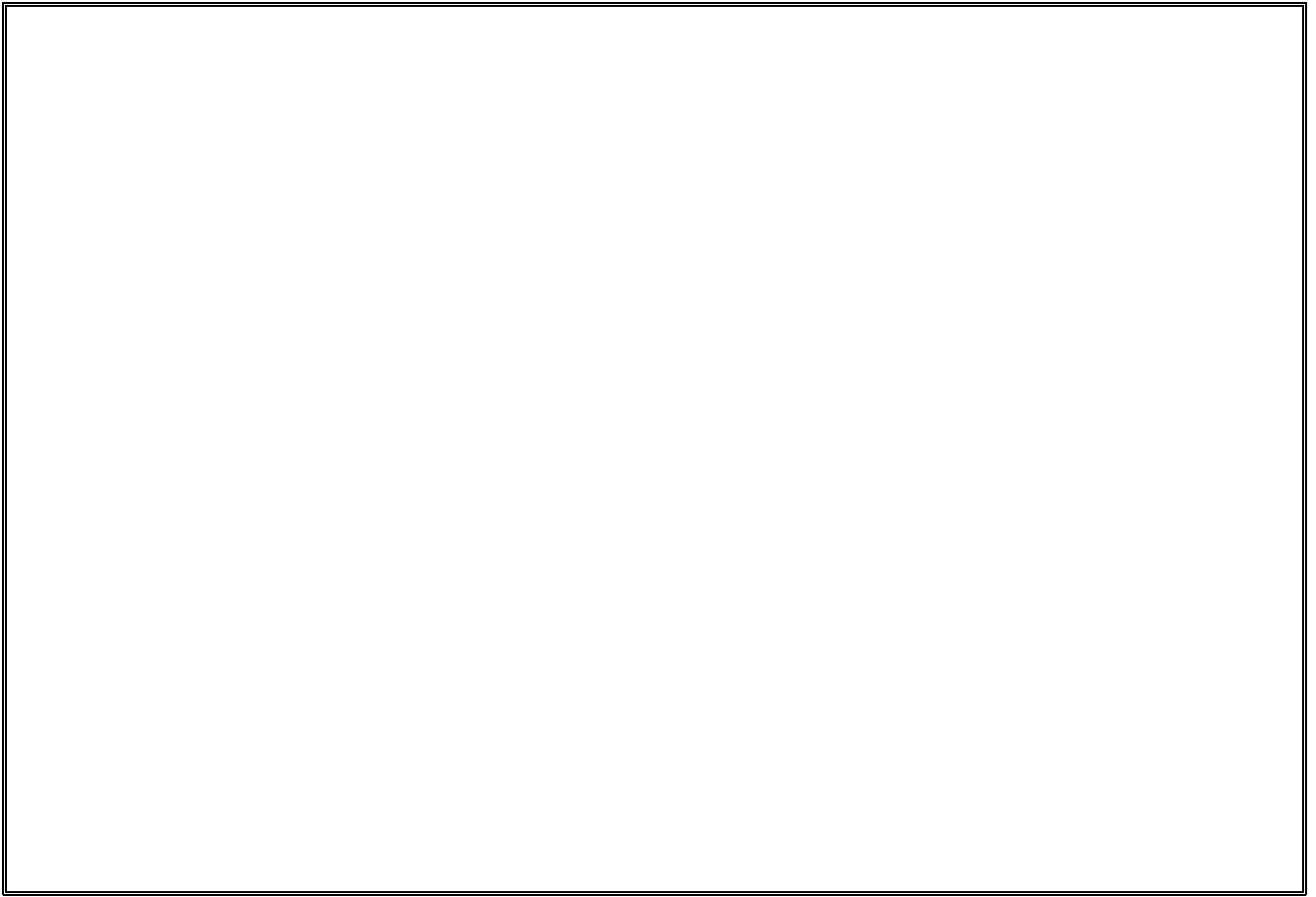
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS	DETAILS
M&E processes and performance indicators are applied which assess the effectiveness of program activities in addressing gender equity, child protection and other cross-cutting issues, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program would develop and apply a Gender Action Plan and ensure reporting against this plan to ensure that gender mainstreaming is achieved across the program activities. ▪ The Implementer will apply systems and processes to enable the collection of data which determines the successful achievement of cross-cutting objectives including gender inclusivity, child rights and child protection. For instance, the Implementer will ensure all data regarding training participants is sex aggregated.
M&E practices are designed such that they that are simple and efficient to implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop, refine and utilise a collection of simple tools to allow for quantitative and qualitative information gathering at all stages of the program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre- and post-training questionnaires ○ Campaign awareness tool ▪ Hotline reporting spreadsheet
Methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis are sound and appropriate to the program context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tools will be developed to collect meaningful information at key stages of program delivery. ▪ Design of M&E tools will draw on lessons learned and best practice from the delivery of CST prevention programs in the past decade. ▪ The Implementer will work in partnership with QAPs to certify the quality of the program milestones. ▪ The Implementer will support the efforts of QACs to oversee quality assurance processes.
M&E capacity of partners is built to enable them to implement good quality M&E arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare tools which are easily understood and applied by program partners ▪ Model use of tools in actual program settings to enable program partners to test their usage. ▪ Provide training which enables partners to analyse and adopt their program activities based on M&E findings.
The key findings of M&E activities are reported and disseminated so that they are accessible to key stakeholders and strategies are formulated to facilitate utilisation of findings for the improvement of program outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Implementer will collate and publish the key findings of M&E activities in reports including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN CST Review ○ Fact Sheets ○ Market Research Reports ▪ Electronic and hard copy versions of published reports will be shared with key stakeholders. ▪ The Implementer staff and partners will participate in a range of national regional and international seminars and conferences on topics pertaining to CST in order to gather useful qualitative information regarding the progress and direction of the Program and identify program related gaps or areas of duplication with other programs.
Expert M&E specialist support is accessed as required, for the development of methodologies, complex measurement tasks, M&E capacity building and other specialist M&E functions, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respecting the varying complexity of monitoring and evaluating program gains, the support of an M&E expert will be sought for high-level input.

ANNEX H: SCHEDULE OF REPORTS

REPORT NAME	CONTENT OUTLINE	RESPONSIBILITY	FREQUENCY	RECIPIENT
Project Implementation Design Document	This Report is to articulate how activities are to be operationalised in accordance with recommendations of items to be included in the PIDD made in the body of this design.	Program Manager	At the end of the Inception Phase	AusAID National Governments
Six Monthly Update Report	Progress report outlining programmatic achievements against the program goal and purpose.	Program Manager National Tourism Organisations	Every six months	AusAID National Tourism Organisations Implementers of other pillars ASEC
Annual Report	Consolidated summary of outcomes including the Annual Plan. Training, media, market research and hotline reports will be included as annexes. The Annual Report will also include the ASEAN CST Review	Program Manager National Tourism Organisations	Yearly	AusAID National Tourism Organisations Implementers of other pillars ASEC
Mid Term Review	Independent review undertaken by AusAID to assess program progress towards achieving the stated objective.	AusAID, Independent Consultant	To be conducted at the beginning of Year 3	AusAID Implementer National Tourism Organisations
Program Completion Report	Final report providing comprehensive overview of program outcomes including the overarching effectiveness and efficiency of the Prevention Pillar.	Implementer	End of program	AusAID National Tourism Organisations Implementers of other pillars ASEC
Independent Program Completion Report	Independent review of the achievement of the program goal and purpose.	Independent Reviewer	End of program	AusAID/Implementer

ANNEX J: THE STRATEGY PAPER

Strategy Paper	
The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations (2009 – 2013)	
14 April 2009	



ABBREVIATIONS

AFP	Australian Federal Police
ARTIP	Asian Regional Trafficking in Persons Project
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEANAPOL	ASEAN Chiefs of National Police Conference
ASEANTA	ASEAN Tourism Association
CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CST	Child-Sex Tourism
CWT	Child Wise Tourism
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IHRA	International Hotel and Restaurant Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IO	International Organisation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
NTO	National Tourism Organisation
PATA	Pacific Asia Travel Association
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNIAP	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
US ICE	United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Australian Government Commitment to Combat Child-Sex Tourism

Supported by the Australian Government and endorsed and implemented by all ten Member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Child Wise Tourism (CWT) program was originally developed in 1999 to address the emerging threat of child-sex tourism (CST) as identified by governments and the tourism industry in South-East Asia. The CWT program has since developed and expanded both programmatically and geographically.⁴⁹

Child Wise is currently engaged in the implementation of a 23-month project entitled '*Transition Plan for a Sustainable Response to Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia*'. The main outcome of this project is the preparation of a Five Year Plan⁵⁰ for combating CST in South-East Asia. The development of the Five Year Plan was requested by the ASEAN Secretariat⁵¹ on behalf of all ten ASEAN Member States who have confirmed their unified commitment to actively engage in developing and implementing a range of activities designed to achieve self-sustainability of CST prevention initiatives.

This Strategy Paper is an early intimation of the possible scope and nature of the Five Year Plan. The proposed framework of the Five Year Plan is based on the Agenda for Action adopted by 122 governments (including Australia) at the First World Congress against the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996, and reaffirmed at the Second World Congress in Yokohama in 2001 and World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro in 2008. An opportunity exists to take counter-CST activities in South-East Asia to a new level, adopting the holistic framework set out in the Agenda for Action (namely, coordination and cooperation, prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, and child participation).

During February and March 2009, the Australian Government (through the Australian Agency for International Development, AusAID) supported a series of National Roundtables across South-East Asia to seek input into a draft version of the Strategy Paper. Key child protection stakeholders and private sector representatives from across the region expressed strong commitment and support for the Five Year Plan, as outlined in the draft Strategy Paper. This version of the Strategy Paper reflects inputs received during the National Roundtable series, as well as the outcomes of World Congress III, analysis of regional trends, CWT program outcomes to-date, and ongoing consultations with regional stakeholders.⁵² This Strategy Paper will inform AusAID's design of the Five Year Plan. Once finalised, the Five Year Plan will be endorsed by ASEAN Member States.

⁴⁹ The CWT program aims to raise awareness of CST, gain support and commitment for child protection within the tourism sector, and build capacity in the tourism industry to combat CST. Through the CWT Program, Child Wise has delivered training for tourism operators across South-East Asia, as well as specialist training for tourism managers, government officials and ethnic minorities. Child Wise has supported the establishment and development of an ASEAN Regional Taskforce to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations and implemented an ASEAN Regional Education Campaign against CST.

⁵⁰ This document refers to the Five Year Plan. The final length of this plan will be determined during the upcoming Design Phase.

⁵¹ Refer to correspondence from ASEAN Secretariat to AusAID, dated 13 June 2007, which states that the assistance provided by AusAID through Child Wise will include the ASEAN Regional Taskforce's work plan for the next three to five years.

⁵² Refer Appendix 1 – Stakeholders consulted by Child Wise during implementation of '*Transition Plan for a Sustainable Response to CST in South-East Asia*'.

1.2 Child-Sex Tourism – A Working Definition

There is no universally accepted definition of CST. Greater understanding of the scope and manifestations of CST has led to evolving definitions.⁵³ ECPAT International offers a useful definition, based on a current understanding of the phenomenon:

‘CST is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourists can be domestic travellers or they can be international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation and other tourism-related services that facilitate contact with children and enable the perpetrator to remain fairly inconspicuous in the surrounding population and environment.’⁵⁴

Children are defined as anyone under the age of 18.⁵⁵

Importantly, a long-term visitor or a foreign resident (expatriate) who sexually exploits children can also be classified as a child-sex tourist, as the resident’s change in socio-economic, cultural and political environments may reduce the individual’s usual external inhibitors and thereby facilitate the sexual exploitation of children.⁵⁶

In many circumstances, CST may fall within the legal definition of trafficking. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime provides that ‘the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered trafficking of persons’.⁵⁷ There are also links (in terminology and in practice) between CST and child prostitution, child sexual abuse, child pornography and in some cases, child marriage.⁵⁸ Notwithstanding these links, CST requires specific and specialised attention to develop and implement effective prevention, protection and recovery programs.

There are some concerns, both within South-East Asia and internationally, about use of the term “child-sex tourism”. Some tourism stakeholders are concerned about the possible undesirable effect of the use of such a term on the tourism industry. Moreover, the term may not accurately describe the phenomenon given that offenders may be short-term travellers, long-term visitors, foreign residents or domestic

⁵³ Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*, January 2005, p 19.

⁵⁴ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 6.

⁵⁵ While the Convention on the Rights of the Child allows for an adjustment to this standard through national legislation, other key international instruments (such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the ILO Convention No 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour) define a child as a person under the age of 18.

⁵⁶ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 17.

⁵⁷ Article 3(c)

⁵⁸ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 19; Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*, January 2005, p 19. These links and complexities deserve further attention to enhance responses to CST.

travellers. In consultations with Child Wise, for example, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) have noted their shift to the description “travelling child-sex offenders”, instead of “child-sex tourists”, to more accurately describe offenders and reduce misunderstanding. It is important that any definition of CST or alternative terminology is not limited to tourism organised specifically around the sexual exploitation of children or to persons who travel with the prior intent to commit child-sex offences; it must also cover situational exploiters,⁵⁹ as well as the variety of businesses and individuals that facilitate the sexual exploitation of children.⁶⁰ Given the current absence of an appropriate alternative, this Strategy Paper will continue to use “child-sex tourism” as a short-hand term to describe the phenomenon.

2.0 – BRIEF SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Tourism in South-East Asia

South-East Asia is currently experiencing a tourism boom. Despite the challenges posed by the global financial crisis and instances of political instability in some ASEAN Member States, in 2008 the region welcomed 58 million international visitor arrivals representing an increase of 7%.⁶¹ The financial rewards of this growth are, indeed, significant with tourism contributing an estimated US\$50.84 billion to regional economies in 2007. This figure represents a 17% increase since 2006.⁶²

The key source markets for tourism in South-East Asia have transformed in recent years. In 2007, tourists from ASEAN Member States comprised 45% of international visitor arrivals within South-East Asia, while other Asian tourists (i.e. South Korea, Japan, China) comprised 17% of the market. The remaining 38% of international visitor arrivals comprised a diverse mix of nationalities, with citizens of the European Union, America and Australia most prominently represented.⁶³

Beyond recreational tourism, international visitor arrivals to South-East Asia comprise an increasing number of business travellers and short to long-term expatriates working, living, and in some cases, retiring to countries within the region. While the majority of international visitors pose no threat to vulnerable children, it follows that with increased visitor arrivals there is a concomitant increase in the number of travelling child-sex offenders entering the region.

The increasing popularity and affordability of domestic tourism within South-East Asia has the potential to pose similar risks to that of international tourism, in terms of child-sex offenders taking advantage of vulnerable communities, families and children.

⁵⁹ ECPAT International explains, ‘The situational child sex offender abuses children by way of experimentation or through the anonymity or impunity of being a tourist. He is she does not have an exclusive sexual inclination for children. Often, the situational offender is an indiscriminate sex tourist who is presented with the opportunity to interact sexually with a person under 18 and takes it. The majority of child sex tourists are situational offenders’, Combating CST: Questions and Answers, 2008, p 12.

⁶⁰ Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, January 2005, p 19.

⁶¹ Joint Media Statement, The Twelfth Meeting of ASEAN Tourism Ministers, Hanoi, Vietnam, 8 January 2009.

⁶² ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper, International Visitor Arrivals in ASEAN Member States Since 2007, as of 1 July 2008.

⁶³ ASEAN Secretariat, Tourist Arrivals in ASEAN by Selected Partner Country/Region, as of 25 February 2008, <http://www.aseansec.org/Stat/Table29.pdf>, 31 July 2008.

Predictions for future tourism growth within the region are positive, and all countries within South-East Asia recognise the immense benefits of attracting tourism dollars. However, there is mounting pressure upon national and regional governments to ensure that tourism growth is both sustainable and socially-sound.

2.2 Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia

In spite, or perhaps as a result, of increased attention, the problem of CST remains a significant and growing threat in South-East Asia. While local demand for the sex industry contributes to the issue, there is no doubt that global tourism growth has facilitated access to the region by travelling child-sex offenders from around the world. Such offenders are attracted to the region due to the persistently poor socio-economic circumstances plaguing large sections of the population and rendering their children vulnerable to unscrupulous facilitators and predatory child-sex offenders. The current global financial crisis will no doubt increase this vulnerability. Children in communities facing economic hardship and unemployment will be more vulnerable to offenders than ever before. Weak law enforcement capacity, and in some cases corruption and lack of political will, has fuelled this abhorrent criminal activity.⁶⁴ Simultaneously, dramatic technological advances and the pervasiveness of the internet have contributed to a seemingly insatiable demand for, and ready access to, children for the purposes of sexual exploitation (including CST, child pornography and child trafficking).

At present, there is a lack of reliable data and information about the prevalence of CST, as well as arrests and convictions of travelling child-sex offenders, in South-East Asia.⁶⁵ No tool exists to capture this information and there is no central repository of this information for the region. According to information reported by ASEAN Member States, in 2008 a total of 47 individuals were arrested in six South-East Asian countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand) for alleged CST offences. This represents a 6% decrease in arrests since 2007. While it is universally acknowledged that arrests represent a minute proportion of offences, the existence and nature of these cases illustrates a serious and largely invisible problem. Further, with the exception of one case in the Philippines, these arrests do not reflect incidences of domestic CST nor the network of local citizens involved in procurement and trade in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation. ASEAN Member States reported that in 2008, only five individuals were convicted for CST offences in the region – Cambodia (4) and Indonesia (1). This low number represents a 29% fall since 2007. Of the 47 arrests during 2008, all but one of the alleged offenders were male, and the majority (70%) were aged 50 and above. Their citizenship was drawn from across the globe including the United States (5), Europe (8), Asia (5), the United Kingdom (2), and Australia (1). Little information was available regarding victims of these offenders however, data suggests that over the 2007/2008 period there were similar numbers of male and female victims.

At the 2007 ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting, the AFP observed that child-sex offenders are now more likely to be longer term residents living and working in the region as opposed to short-term tourists. In an increasing number of cases, offenders are infiltrating more isolated communities, renting houses, employing local domestic staff, and building the trust of local community members including vulnerable families and children. In a number of these cases, child-sex offenders surreptitiously gain the consent of

⁶⁴ As noted by the US Department of State, 'The crime is typically fuelled by weak law enforcement, corruption, the Internet, ease of travel, and poverty', 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report, p 25.

⁶⁵ Of note is the 2007 publication by The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007. However, that study is limited to Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and is by no means comprehensive. Refer Appendix 2 – Summary of Arrests and Convictions for the period 2005-2006 reported in International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies.

parents. The AFP warned of the increasing number of child-sex offenders assuming employment as teachers, tutors and other child-contact occupations which offer almost unrestricted access to children.⁶⁶ Lax screening and recruitment procedures for such staff serve to perpetuate this situation.⁶⁷

2.3 Legal and Policy Environment Relating to Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia

On an international level, a number of instruments serve to enhance the legal and policy framework in which countries address CST. Some South-East Asian countries have a number of significant gaps in the ratification of key international treaties and protocols that oblige States to take action to protect children from sexual exploitation.⁶⁸ Though not legally binding, the United Nations World Tourism Organisation's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is a relevant policy instrument to guide sustainable tourism development.⁶⁹ In 2002, the ASEAN Member States signed the ASEAN Tourism Agreement which reaffirms their adherence to the Global Code and specifically commits to taking stern measures to prevent tourism-related abuse and exploitation of people, particularly women and children.⁷⁰

All South-East Asian nations adopted the Declaration and Agenda for Action at the First World Congress against the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996 and reaffirmed their commitment at the Second World Congress in Yokohama in 2001.⁷¹ Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam also committed to the East Asia and Pacific Regional Commitment and Action Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children prior to the Second World Congress. Despite this, only Lao PDR has a current National Plan of Action (NPA) specifically focused on eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children (2007-2011).⁷²

Child Wise has recently completed a preliminary situational analysis of national legal frameworks relating to CST. The Philippines is currently the only country that expressly mentions sex tourism.⁷³ While other countries in South-East Asia do not expressly prohibit CST, a myriad of other laws may be used to prosecute travelling child-sex offenders and those who facilitate CST, including laws relating to

⁶⁶ These observations are echoed in The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, which states that 'an important trend ... is that child abusers frequently seek employment teaching English in local schools or approach local shelters for street or abused children to make acquaintance with vulnerable children there' (p 35).

⁶⁷ AFP Presentation, 2007 ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting, Hanoi, Vietnam, 1-2 July 2007.

⁶⁸ Refer Appendix 3 – Key International Conventions and Protocols relating to Child-Sex Tourism.

⁶⁹ All South-East Asian countries (except Myanmar and Singapore) are Member States of the UNWTO: <http://www.unwto.org/states/index.php>, viewed 28 October 2008.

⁷⁰ Other relevant regional instruments include the ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children 2004, the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters 2004, the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Charter.

⁷¹ Singapore did not attend the First or Second World Congress, however, it attended the World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro in November 2008. The Rio de Janeiro Pact involves the adoption of the principles expressed in Stockholm Declaration and Yokohama Global Commitment. Accordingly, through its adoption of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, Singapore is now said to have adopted its predecessors (Correspondence from ECPAT International to Child Wise, 25 February 2009).

⁷² Indonesia is currently drafting a NPA for the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons and CSEC (2009-2014). Vietnam maintains that its Program on Prevention of, and Solution to, the Situation of Street Children, Sexually Abused Children and Children Subjected to Heavy Labour or Working Under Noxious and Hazardous Conditions (2004-2010) covers the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

⁷³ In fact, the Philippines is the only country in the world that expressly includes sex tourism as an act of trafficking in persons: The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 143. Section 10(a) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 defines sex tourism as 'a program organized by travel and tourism-related establishments and individuals which consists of tourism packages or activities, utilizing and offering escort and sexual services as enticement for tourists. This includes sexual services and practices offered during rest and recreation periods for members of the military.'

prostitution, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, rape, sexual abuse, and exploitative labour. In many cases, these laws contain gaps and inconsistencies. Across most of the region, laws to protect child witnesses and victims of CST before, during and after legal proceedings also require development.

In respect of prosecuting their own citizens for CST crimes abroad, Singapore amended its Penal Code in October 2007 to explicitly make it an offence for a Singapore citizen or permanent resident to obtain commercial sex with a child while outside Singapore and to make or organise travel outside Singapore with the intent of facilitating commercial sex with a child.⁷⁴ Cambodia's recently enacted trafficking law also has provisions that may be used to prosecute travelling child-sex offenders and other participants in CST.⁷⁵ Almost every other South-East Asian country has the ability to prosecute its citizens for a crime committed abroad through extra-territorial legislation or extradition agreements.⁷⁶ Notwithstanding, it is generally preferable for an offender to be arrested, tried and sentenced by the country in which the crime is committed.⁷⁷

Legislation alone is not sufficient to protect children from CST; laws must be enforced. Limited information is available about the implementation of legislation and prosecutions relating to CST. Information weaknesses are compounded by the fact that countries define and understand CST in different ways. A comprehensive analysis of the legal frameworks relating to CST is necessary to understand how the laws interact and are being implemented. Such an analysis may also inform future law reform to strengthen legal frameworks in the region, as well as identify training needs of judges, prosecutors and the legal sector.

2.4 Development Context

Efforts to combat CST are primarily concerned with addressing a key violation of fundamental human rights, and more specifically, children's rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that all children have the right to protection from sexual exploitation.⁷⁸ The CRC is strengthened by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which expresses explicit concern about CST.⁷⁹

Across South-East Asia many programs address children's rights in both general and specific areas, however, very little attention has been directed towards protecting children from travelling child-sex offenders.

⁷⁴ Sections 376C and D.

⁷⁵ Article 3 of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation 2008 provides that offences under the Act have extra-territorial application for Khmer citizens.

⁷⁶ Refer Appendix 4 – Countries with Extra-Territorial Legislation to Prosecute Child-Sex Offences.

⁷⁷ As observed by ECPAT International, using domestic legislation (rather than extradition agreements or extra-territorial legislation) can avoid the complications of witnesses (including child victims) and forensic evidence travelling potentially long distances. It can also lessen the bureaucratic steps required and thereby ensure time lapses do not prevent successful prosecutions. Finally, dealing with only one jurisdiction may lessen the complications of communication between the different stakeholders: Combating CST: Questions and Answers, 2008, p 32.

⁷⁸ Specifically in Articles 34, 35, 36 and 19.

⁷⁹ Article 10 commits signatories to 'take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and CST'.

As tourism booms across the region, poor families are drawn to locations frequented by both domestic and international tourists with the hope of benefiting from the wealth generated by the presence of such tourists. There is no doubt that tourism can be a positive tool for development if managed properly. Tourism can provide jobs and alternative opportunities. However, often lacking education, vocational skills and secure social networks, a proportion of families and individuals will remain extremely vulnerable to all forms of exploitation due to their financial precariousness. As reported by UNICEF:

‘...much abuse and exploitation of children is linked to widespread and deeply entrenched poverty. It blights their lives with ill health, malnutrition, and impaired physical and mental development. It saps their energy and undermines their confidence in the future.’⁸⁰

According to the World Bank, the South-East Asian region accounts for approximately half of the world’s poor. Of a population of 1.3 billion, 85% live on less than \$2 a day.⁸¹ Recognising that sexual exploitation can have a devastating impact on all facets of a child’s current and future wellbeing (and therefore their ability to participate fully in society and to escape the poverty trap), efforts to counter CST are simultaneously efforts to counter endemic poverty.

The sexual exploitation of children is a transnational issue that can only be addressed through cooperative regional efforts involving a range of government and non-government actors. In South-East Asia, the ASEAN Member States are committed to promoting regional cooperation for the purpose of child protection, sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation, tourism development that empowers rather than diminishes local communities, and to the goal of child protection. It is at their request that the Australian Government, through Child Wise, continues to build upon the solid foundations developed over recent years.

2.5 Current Efforts to Address Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia

Many International Organisations (IOs) and international and local non-government organisations (NGOs) are engaged in activities to combat child trafficking in South-East Asia. However, the niche area of CST prevention has received little direct attention. While CST arguably represents a subset of trafficking, it demands a specific and specialised response.⁸² Recent, current and imminent activities addressing CST in the region are summarised below.⁸³

Prevention

On a regional level, all countries in South-East Asia participate in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to Combat CST, which has been lauded as best practice by the UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and the US Government Trafficking in Persons Report (2006), amongst others.

⁸⁰ UNICEF Website, Poverty Reduction Starts with Children, http://www.unicef.org/why/why_poverty.html, viewed 9 January 2006.

⁸¹ A Dollar A Day Website, Poverty Around the World, http://library.thinkquest.org/05aug/00282/over_world.htm, viewed 3 November 2008.

⁸² Refer section 1.2 above.

⁸³ For further detail, refer Appendix 5 – Preliminary Overview of Activities in South-East Asia Addressing Child-Sex Tourism.

On a national level, the existence and scope of CST prevention activities differs markedly between countries. Cambodia is a unique example, with a plethora of NGOs involved in education campaigns to combat CST, including World Vision Cambodia, Friends International, AIDéTouS, and ECPAT Cambodia. Thailand is similar, though not to the same scale, with several NGOs involved in anti-CST campaigns. In contrast, in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Viet Nam, the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign is currently the only campaign focused on CST prevention.

Training and capacity building on CST prevention also differs in each country. Child Wise has delivered CST prevention training, often in collaboration with local NGO partners, for front-line tourism staff across South-East Asia. In 2008, Child Wise successfully piloted training for tourism managers (in the Philippines), government officials (in Cambodia) and ethnic minorities (in Viet Nam). Again, Cambodia and Thailand are unique operating environments. In Cambodia, both Friends International and ECPAT Cambodia provide training to prevent CST. In Thailand, ECPAT International, as well as the ECPAT Foundation and Fight Against Child Exploitation are training a range of audiences in CST prevention. In Indonesia and the Philippines, local ECPAT groups are active in CST prevention training and capacity building for government, local NGOs and the community. Apart from the training provided by Child Wise, there is no other training focused on CST prevention in Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

Protection

Law enforcement organisations (such as ASEANAPOL and INTERPOL) share information about criminal activity, including travelling child-sex offenders, across the region. ASEAN Member States also recognise the need for greater cooperation between law enforcement and immigration officials to strengthen advance notification and in-situ identification systems at international borders and entry points across the region. International law enforcement officers residing in South-East Asia (such as the AFP Liaison Officers and the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement Officers) collaborate to assist local law enforcement officers in investigations of foreign nationals and to build capacity on matters relating to CST. By way of example, the AFP facilitates a number of training programs for officers from South-East Asia at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation in Indonesia on topics including CST, sexual servitude and cybercrime.

There are also a limited number of NGOs involved in protection activities. As with CST prevention activities, these NGOs predominantly operate in Cambodia and Thailand. For example, in Cambodia, Action pour le Enfants conducts undercover investigations into suspected child-sex offenders and provides evidence to police. The Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights conducts investigations into cases of rape and other sexual abuse against children, and also provides training for the authorities and the public. In Cambodia and the Philippines, the International Justice Mission conducts investigations into cases of sexual exploitation and forced prostitution and undertakes rescues. In Cambodia and Thailand, AFESIP conducts investigations into sex sector establishments to collect information on underage victims and exploitation, and also undertakes rescues.

Each country in South-East Asia has a hotline for reporting CST cases as part of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Child Wise has recently completed a situational analysis of these hotlines.. Each hotline has a number of strengths and weaknesses. Across the region, there is a need for one national (or regional), short, toll-free number; 24 hour hotline operability; enhanced cooperation between national agencies; specialist training (including language skills) for operators; and improved processes for receiving, referring and recording calls.

Recovery and Reintegration

There are no programs focused specifically on the recovery and reintegration of children abused by travelling child-sex offenders. In most South-East Asian countries, however, there are shelters and programs to assist child victims of sexual abuse or exploitation. In Cambodia, for example, Hagar has a residential program to care for children, including victims of sexual exploitation. In Phnom Penh, World Vision's *Neavear Thmey* rehabilitation centre assists girls aged between eight and 18 years old recovering from sexual abuse. The centre provides services including medical support, counselling and vocational training. AFESIP Cambodia runs six rehabilitation centres in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap for women and some children that are victims of trafficking, including for sexual purposes. These centres provide healthcare, vocational training and some centres have a psychologist. In Thailand, the Kredtrakarn Home Protection and Occupational Development Centre run by the Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in collaboration with the Royal Thai Police, the Office of National Commission on Women's Affairs and International Organisation for Migration, assists trafficked women and girls. In Pattaya, Thailand, there are a number of small drop-in centres and shelters for sexually abused or vulnerable children, such as the Project Life Foundation and Redemptionist Centre. In Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, Viet Nam, there are a number of shelters for street children and vulnerable or sexually abused children, built and sponsored by international and national organisations.

While there are a number of small shelters and programs providing reintegration and recovery assistance, there are gaps in service delivery and many service providers lack the specialist expertise to assist child victims of sexual exploitation. Child Wise has, through programs other than CWT, delivered child trauma counselling training to individuals and organisations working to support children recovering from sexual abuse and exploitation in a number of South-East Asian countries. There exists significant and increasing demand for such services within the region.

Cooperation and Coordination

National Tourism Organisations (NTOs) and law enforcement agencies from all ten countries participate in the ASEAN Regional Taskforce, coordinated by Child Wise. This is a unique model that, while still in its infancy, enhances inter-governmental as well as regional collaboration to protect children. Child Wise is the only organisation working regionally and focussed specifically on the issue of CST. As mentioned above, international policing organisations (such as ASEANAPOL and INTERPOL) share information about criminal activity and best-practice examples, including in relation to combating CST, across the region. Through their recent adoption of the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, ASEAN Member States have reaffirmed their commitment to pursue closer interaction and cooperation to forge shared norms and create common mechanisms, including an institutional framework to facilitate free flow of information based on each country's national laws and regulations, preventing and combating corruption, and cooperation to strengthen the rule of law, judiciary systems and legal infrastructure, good governance and human rights. This framework has the potential to improve the lives of children in South-East Asia.

On a sub-regional level, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam are partners in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process. The process includes initiatives to prevent human trafficking in the tourism service sector. The Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP) also operates on a sub-regional level, with a focus on developing the criminal justice response to

trafficking. ARTIP currently operates in Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. While ARTIP has no specific emphasis on CST, its coordination and capacity building efforts in the criminal justice sector have some relevance.

On a national level, coordination efforts are limited. Cambodia presents an encouraging model with its Child-Safe Tourism Commission. Coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism, the Commission is a nation-wide program involving government agencies, local governors of all provinces and NGOs. The Philippines Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking is also noteworthy. Although it does not focus on CST, it demonstrates collaboration across relevant government and non-governmental agencies to prevent trafficking in persons. A few examples exist of coordinated efforts between NGOs to address the sexual exploitation of children, broadly; namely the ECPAT groups in Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, and NGO Coalition to Address the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia. The Vientiane Province Taskforce on CST in Lao PDR is the sole example of coordination and cooperation on a provincial level.

Private Sector Initiatives

Private sector efforts to address CST in the region have been, at best, piecemeal, and restricted to a few active, high-end tourism businesses concerned about corporate social responsibility and committed to child protection. Accor Hotels Asia and the Evason Six Senses Spa and Resort are positive examples. Both have signed the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (the Code), which commits signatories to implement six measures, namely: corporate policies against CST, staff training on how to prevent CST, provision of information to travellers regarding CST, insertion of clauses in contracts with suppliers jointly repudiating CST, working with 'key persons' to prevent CST and reporting annually on implementation of the Code. While the Code is recognised by the UNWTO and UNICEF as one of the "most advanced" private sector tools for combating CST,⁸⁴ there has been minimal adoption of the Code in South-East Asia.⁸⁵

Across South-East Asia, a range of companies have supported CST prevention by displaying ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. For example, in 2007, the Cambodian Ministry of Tourism collaborated with other NGOs and donors to fund billboards, large signs on tuk-tuks, wraps on tourist buses and other innovative products to spread the campaign. In the Philippines, the Department of Tourism secured the support of domestic airline, SEAIR (South-East Asian Airlines) who included the Regional Education Campaign in its in-flight magazine and on its website. Also in the Philippines, Globe Telecom supported the production of 100,000 campaign posters for national distribution. Globe Telecom incorporated the campaign brand on its website and offered to fund the printing costs of a child protection message on Philippine Immigration Cards. In Viet Nam, General Motors Daewoo funded the printing of 10,000 posters which were distributed in prime tourist destinations across the country.⁸⁶

Through the adoption of policies and codes, tourism-related industry associations have also contributed to counter-CST efforts. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) code encourages airlines to

⁸⁴ Tepelus, C M, 'Social Responsibility and Innovation on Trafficking and CST: Morphing of Practice into Sustainable Tourism Policies', *Tourism and Hospitality Research* (2008) Vol. 8, No. 2, 98-115, p 106.

⁸⁵ As at May 2008, only four companies in South-East Asia were signatories to the Code and all were based in Thailand, namely: Ko Lanta, Accor Hotels Asia, Evason Six Senses Spa and Resort and Sanctuary Resorts: 'Signatory Companies', <http://www.thecode.org>, viewed 30 October 2008.

⁸⁶ Examples taken from Child Wise Tourism, 2007 ASEAN Child-Sex Tourism Review, p 32-34.

instruct employees and notify passengers about ways to stop the sexual exploitation of children. The International Hotel and Restaurant Association (IHRA) affirmed that they will recommend all their members to stop their premises being used for CST. The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) has an agreement with ECPAT that they will exclude any member found to be involved in CST or related activities.⁸⁷

An innovative example of private sector collaboration may be found in the counter-trafficking sector. The “Child Exploitation Trafficking System”, a joint effort between Canadian authorities, international law enforcement and Microsoft Canada, enables global police agencies to share information for tracking online predators. The potential for greater investment by the private sector in CST prevention in the region certainly exists. However, such engagement needs to be adequately resourced and must involve realistic timelines.

3.0 UNMET NEEDS

While significant gains in CST prevention have been made within the region over recent years, a number of key obstacles continue to hinder progress. Undeniably, the broad social and economic factors (such as endemic poverty, limited access to education, etc) which render children vulnerable to such exploitation are complex and systemic. Any future program must address needs that are achievable within the scope of a time-limited project, while setting the foundation for long-term, sustainable, behavioural and systemic change. The future program must also consider the immediate and short term effects of the global financial crisis. Not only will the global financial crisis impact the supply and demand dynamic of CST but also, there is a risk that the public and private sectors may prioritise economic concerns over sustainable and socially responsible tourism.

At this present juncture there exists unprecedented support for and commitment to CST prevention by a range of critical stakeholders, including all ASEAN NTOs, ASEAN Tourism Ministers, ASEAN and international law enforcement agencies, the ASEAN Secretariat, a range of IOs and NGOs, and the tourism industry. These stakeholders have demonstrated their commitment through active engagement in training and capacity-building activities, participation in public education campaign initiatives, as well as efforts to gather and share data and lessons learned at a regional level.

To date, a series of short-term, micro-programs with restricted budgets in the region have enabled important but limited gains. Continuous monitoring of CWT program activities and outcomes, frequent consultations with ASEAN stakeholders,⁸⁸ and regular review of research have served to highlight a number of critical gaps in efforts to prevent CST in South-East Asia. Whilst it may appear that an array of actions have been undertaken in the region based on section 2.5 above, further analysis has demonstrated that very few are targeted specifically at addressing CST and consequently, significant gaps and unmet needs remain.

⁸⁷ Examples taken from The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007, p 127.

⁸⁸ Consultations have taken place in the past 20 months with the persons and organisations as set out in Appendix 2 – Stakeholders Consulted by Child Wise during Implementation of ‘Transition Plan for a Sustainable Response to Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia’. These consultations build upon the feedback on unmet needs that Child Wise already received from its ASEAN partners during consultations that were undertaken during February to April 2007 and at the 2007 ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting.

Importantly, each country within the region presents a different operating environment and faces different challenges. Accordingly, the Design Phase of the Five Year Plan will explore country-by-country unmet needs and gaps. The future project components listed in Table One below address the unmet needs in South-East Asia. Current unmet needs must be properly understood and addressed in order to enable a comprehensive, holistic and targeted approach to prevent the sexual exploitation of children in tourism destinations. Achieving this outcome is the purpose of the Five Year Plan.

4.0 LESSONS LEARNED

Key stakeholders, primarily the ASEAN NTOs and law enforcement agencies, have consistently shared their experiences and lessons learned during annual meetings of the ASEAN Regional Taskforce. These integrated lessons, outlined below, have duly informed the development of the proposed components and associated activities of the Five Year Plan.

- **Adopt a Holistic Approach**

To fulfill children's right to full protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to build sustainable development, ASEAN Member States must work across the entire continuum of prevention, protection and recovery. To date, development efforts have focused predominantly on prevention and to a limited extent, protection. To be effective, development efforts across the prevention-protection-recovery continuum must balance capacity-building, institutional strengthening, awareness-raising and education, research and analysis, collaboration and a commitment to ensuring the participation of critical stakeholders at all levels.

- **Respect the Diversity Within and Between the Countries of South-East Asia**

South-East Asia comprises ten independent nations representing a diverse cross section of cultures, political structures, languages, socio-economic circumstances, and perspectives. Different countries are at different stages in their development and capacity and while there are some common themes, CST trends also differ within and between countries in the region. The Five Year Plan must recognise and appropriately respond to the diversity of needs, risks, and capacity.

- **Strengthen Solid Foundations and Strive for Innovation**

While many regions of the world are merely talking about child protection, South-East Asia has earned an international reputation for its practical and united action to uphold its commitment to the annual ASEAN Regional Action Plan (prepared at each ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting). ASEAN is the only region in the world where NTOs and law enforcement agencies are working in partnership at the national and regional level to prevent CST. The Five Year Plan will build on the important gains achieved in recent years by ASEAN Member States and will expand upon, and deepen, institutions and processes in order to meet emerging challenges in CST prevention.

- **Instil a Sense of Ownership and Promote Sustainability**

All ASEAN Member States have unanimously acknowledged the threat of CST and, consequently, demonstrated a growing interest in unified action to counter this problem. While steps have been taken to build sustainability, all ten ASEAN countries have requested continued assistance which supports their efforts to prevent CST. Sustainability will only be assured if true ownership of the program is sensitively and gradually managed.

- **Pursue a Multi-Pronged Approach – Regional, National and Local Actions**

CST is a trans-boundary issue and poses a threat to all countries in the South-East Asia region. Accordingly, regional cooperation is critical to mobilise support for child protection and effectively combat CST. In coming years, it is envisaged that the ASEAN regional mechanism will assume greater prominence and develop enhanced capacity as a platform for contemporary discussion, exchange and action. The Specialised Programs Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat have indicated in-principle agreement to assume lead responsibility for CST prevention within the ASEAN Secretariat. At national, provincial, local and village levels, cross-sectoral cooperation is necessary to enhance CST preventative actions, gather reliable data, share experiences and lessons learned and advocate for and implement appropriate integrated strategies. Facilitating open, two-way communication between the various levels is also critical.

- **Engage a Diverse Range of Stakeholders and Facilitate Active Collaboration**

Partnerships with ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Secretariat, NGOs, the private sector, the travelling public, and most importantly, at-risk communities, are integral to any effort to eradicate CST. Each has a vital role to play and yet is interdependent. Without consensus and communication, solutions will remain elusive. The success of the CWT program and the resultant achievements across the region can be largely attributed to a concerted and deliberate fostering of positive relationships with a diverse range of partners throughout South-East Asia and beyond.

- **Listen to and Engage with Vulnerable and Affected Communities, particularly Children and Young People**

Ensuring the active participation of affected and potentially-affected populations is a vital step toward the fundamental goal of fostering a culture of intolerance toward the sexual exploitation of children throughout the region. Children and young people have a right to information about, and participation in, decision-making and actions that affect their lives. They bring to the table a particular wisdom that can better inform planning and implementation to ensure more successful outcomes. Further, empowering children and young people to ensure their own safety and that of their peers can serve to strengthen latent protective measures.

- **Seek Strong and Substantive Data to Ensure an Evidence-Based Approach**

The inclusion of annual reporting sessions by both NTOs and law enforcement agencies at the ASEAN Regional Taskforce is a key development in improving CST-related data collection, analysis and sharing. Among other things, this has contributed to a heightened level of intelligence on emerging destinations and potential offenders. It is envisaged that the development of a common, comprehensive tool for gathering critical information to record data and measure progress relating to CST prevention, protection and recovery will strengthen counter-CST programming. Additionally, a heightened focus on critical analysis and research into CST and related issues is essential in order to develop coherent, evidence-based policy and programs. To date, such research has been minimal and the subsequent dearth of evidence has hindered appropriate decision-making and action.

5.0 PROPOSED PLAN FOUNDATIONS

5.1 Proposed Title

The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations (2009 – 2013)

5.2 Proposed Goal and Purpose

Goal: To make a significant, sustainable contribution to the prevention of child-sex tourism in South-East Asia.

Purpose: To support the development of enhanced capacities within governments, the private sector and vulnerable communities to counter the sexual exploitation of children in tourism destinations.

5.3 Proposed Approach

The Five Year Plan comprises activities falling under four key components which, in concert, will serve to significantly strengthen the safety net that exists to protect children from CST within the region.

The key components have been identified by ASEAN Member States as follows:

- Component 1: Strengthening CST Prevention
- Component 2: Enhancing Mechanisms to Protect Children from CST
- Component 3: Enhancing the Recovery and Reintegration of Children Affected by CST
- Component 4: Enhancing Local, National and Regional Cooperation and Coordination on CST

The Five Year Plan will recognise and appropriately respond to the diversity of needs, risks, and capacity that exist both within and between countries in the region, and will offer the opportunity for each country to select a tailored suite of activities that best complements their unique situation. The Five Year Plan will incorporate a six-monthly planning, reporting and engagement process with stakeholders.

Drawing together a wide range of key stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels, from governments, IOs, NGOs, the private sector, as well as vulnerable communities, including children and youth, the Five Year Plan will take a collaborative approach which serves to strengthen vital protections for children vulnerable to sexual exploitation in tourism destinations throughout the region. These entities have been identified as having an important role to play in both the successful implementation of the plan and the achievement of the overarching goal of ensuring a sustainable contribution to CST prevention in the region. The Five Year Plan will secure formal commitments with key implementing partners in the form of Memoranda of Understanding in the initial stages of the project.

Outlined below are key groups that will broadly comprise the proposed project partners:

- **ASEAN Secretariat**

The ASEAN Secretariat has had a long-standing interest in counter-CST efforts within the region. This ongoing partnership will be an essential element in ensuring successful implementation and long-term sustainability. Stronger links will be developed with relevant areas of the ASEAN Secretariat including Tourism, Transnational Crime and Social Welfare and Development. The Five Year Plan will identify a peak coordinating body within the ASEAN Secretariat to oversee activities. Without the commitment of the ASEAN Secretariat, efforts to combat CST in the region would be seriously hampered. Their involvement will reap both immediate and long-term benefits.

- **National Governments**

To date, partnerships to address CST have been focussed on National Tourism Organisations and National Law Enforcement Agencies. A holistic approach demands the involvement of other government entities that have responsibility for addressing CST. Among others, this will include Ministries of Justice, Ministries of Immigration, and Ministries responsible for Community Development and Social and Children's Welfare. Certainly governments have an inherent responsibility to protect vulnerable citizens. Moreover, all are party to a range of treaties and agreements that require their action to address CST and associated violations of children's rights. Other Ministries, such as Ministries of Information, may have the infrastructure and tools to enhance education campaigns and data collection. Financial and human resource limitations currently hinder the capacity of many such entities to fully commit to addressing CST.

- **International and Non-Government Organisations**

The Five Year Plan would seek to actively partner with selected, child-focused IOs and NGOs operating in each country. Such organisations possess valuable expertise, local knowledge, and vital connections with affected communities. Their mandate enables greater flexibility, creativity and focus than that of government entities, for which this issue is just one of many competing priorities. Targeted capacity building and facilitating relationships between these organisations and other partners will enhance effectiveness and contribute to sustainability.

- **Vulnerable Communities**

Communities that are vulnerable to and/or affected by CST are viewed as both the beneficiaries of the Five Year Plan, as well as a fundamental source of knowledge to better inform all programmatic activities. A range of innovative activities will engage and empower vulnerable communities, particularly children and youth within those communities. In South-East Asia, there are a range of at-risk communities, which are currently receiving little to no information about the issue of CST. These include, but are not limited to, ethnic minority communities, communities involved in ecotourism developments, at-risk rural communities, communities in emerging tourism destinations, tourism communities with significant populations of migrants (domestic and international), children living and working on the streets, the vulnerable poor, communities located in cruise and naval ports, communities hosting tourists in home-stay situations, and communities in logging/mining locations.

- **Private Sector**

The Five Year Plan has a significant focus on engagement and establishment of formal, working partnerships with the private sector, particularly those businesses associated with the travel and tourism industry. Promoting and harnessing the global push toward corporate social responsibility, the Five Year Plan will explore opportunities for greater private sector investment in child protection initiatives around the region. It will work to build partnerships between the private sector and the other key partners in order to share largely untapped resources and expertise that will exponentially advance efforts to protect children from CST.

- **Other**

In seeking to engage the broadest range of stakeholders with vital expertise and capacity, the Five Year Plan will strengthen current partnerships and build new relationships with entities including international law enforcement agencies (AFP, US ICE, CEOP, INTERPOL, ASEANAPOL and others), relevant industry peak bodies (PATA, ASEANTA, IHRA, IATA etc), relevant United Nations agencies (UNWTO, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNIFEM), as well as academic institutions within and beyond the region.

The approach adopted by the Five Year Plan seeks to facilitate constructive interaction and knowledge-sharing between stakeholders with a view to ensuring sustainable actions at the local, national and regional levels that will serve to reduce, and ideally eradicate, offences by travelling child-sex offenders in ASEAN.

5.4 Proposed Key Components

The proposed key components of the Five Year plan adopt and expand upon the framework established by the Stockholm Agenda for Action, which outlined coordination and cooperation, prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, and child participation as pillars.⁸⁹ Each component is designed to ensure that ASEAN Member States are supported in their efforts to develop a sustainable response to addressing CST.

The proposed key components (outlined in Table 1 below) will:

- reinforce the solid foundations that have been established over recent years through enhanced and expanded activities;
- ensure unmet needs are addressed to tighten the safety net for vulnerable children in the region through the development and implementation of new activities; and
- position South-East Asia as a global leader in CST prevention by undertaking comprehensive analyses of relevant critical issues and promoting innovative, responsive programming and policy development.

The components, subcomponents and activities outlined below represent broad thinking on the way forward. As noted, these components are a work-in-progress and will be developed in greater detail in coming months.

Table 1: Proposed Key Components

⁸⁹ The Five Year Plan will integrate child participation throughout the proposed four components of prevention, protection and recovery and rehabilitation.

Components	Sub-Components	Key Activities
Component 1: Strengthening CST Prevention	1.1 Technical Support and Resources to Prevent CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and resources to assist NTOs mainstream CST prevention • Technical support to assist local NGOs with CST Prevention
	1.2 Training to Prevent CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of common multimedia training and information tool to support CST prevention • Training to prevent CST for key government stakeholders, including at national, provincial, local and village levels • Training to prevent CST for tourism industry personnel, managers and owners and operators • Training to prevent CST for vulnerable communities • Training for organisations/ agencies working with children • Training for media personnel to support CST prevention and ensure appropriate reporting
	1.3 Public Education to Prevent CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education campaign targeted at travelling public, tourism industry and local citizens • Public education campaign targeted at awareness-raising in vulnerable communities • Market research and evaluation of public education campaign activities and outcomes
	1.4 Peer Education to Prevent CST in Vulnerable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer education to prevent CST in vulnerable communities • Opportunities for children and youth to play active role in CST prevention
	1.5 Engaging the Private Sector in CST Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Annual Regional Private Sector Roundtable to prevent CST (to be held during ASEAN Tourism Forum) • Establish Private Sector Working Group (to guide action and enhance networking within the Private Sector) • Develop, pilot and evaluate best practice model for a Child-Safe Tourism Business • Establish regional accreditation system for Child-Safe Tourism Businesses • Establish a regional award for private sector leadership and innovation in CST prevention
	1.6 Critical Analysis, Research and Innovation to Enhance CST Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake regional research into children involved in, and vulnerable to, CST • Undertake regional research into risks and incidences of CST in ethnic minority communities • Undertake regional research into CST offenders • Undertake research into the linkages between CST and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography
Component 2: Enhancing Mechanisms to Protect Children from CST	2.1 Technical Support and Capacity Building to Strengthen Law Enforcement Response to CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to improve hotlines for reporting CST • Capacity building for law enforcement to enhance responses to CST
	2.2 Technical Support and Capacity Building to Strengthen Legal Response to CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to enhance legal frameworks • Capacity building for prosecutors and judiciary to enhance legal response to CST
	2.3 Critical Analysis Research and Innovation to Enhance Protective Responses to CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research study into CST reporting behaviours and innovative models for enhancement • Feasibility study on establishment of national and regional child-sex offender databases in ASEAN
Component 3: Enhancing the Recovery and Reintegration of Children Affected by CST	3.1 Technical Support and Resources to Enhance Support for Children Affected by CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and resources to assist relevant government ministry to enhance support for victims of CST and where relevant, their families • Technical support to assist local NGOs to enhance support for victims of CST and where relevant, their families
	3.2 Training to Enhance Support for Children Affected by CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child trauma recovery training • Develop partnership with appropriate organisation/ tourism business to pilot program to engage victims of CST and/or vulnerable families in skills training and job placement

	3.3	Critical Analysis, Research and Innovation to Enhance Support for Children Affected by CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional mapping exercise to determine critical CST recovery needs and current service gaps Research study on pathways out of CST, barriers to exit and experiences following exit
Component 4: Enhancing Local, National and Regional Cooperation and Coordination on CST	4.1	Establish and Resource a National Taskforce to Prevent CST in each ASEAN Member State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and resource National Taskforce to Prevent CST in each ASEAN Member State or where relevant, strengthen existing related taskforces to take responsibility for CST prevention
	4.2	Strengthen the ASEAN Regional Taskforce to Prevent CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support, resourcing and coordination for the Annual ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting Develop online facility to enhance regional cooperation and information sharing Develop and implement regional CST reporting tool Compile and disseminate Annual ASEAN CST Review
	4.3	Strengthen International Cooperation to Prevent CST in South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish, coordinate and resource international forum on preventing CST in tourism destinations Facilitate and strengthen cooperation between ASEAN Member States and other regional and international governments
	4.4	Formalise and Foster Partnerships with Relevant Sections within key Regional Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalise and foster partnerships with relevant sections of ASEAN Secretariat
	4.5	Draw Upon and Contribute to International Efforts to Address CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw upon and contribute to international efforts to address CST

With the above components representing the basic framework of the Five Year Plan, a design phase is recommended in order to develop a detailed logical framework, implementation plan and associated budget. The Five Year Plan would ideally have scope, both in a financial and programmatic sense, to ensure that outcomes and recommendations derived from regular monitoring, evaluation, research and analysis, are integrated into the Five Year Plan. This flexibility is an important factor to ensure a dynamic, responsive and evidence-based approach to tackling the issue.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed during the initial stages of the Five Year Plan. To ensure flexibility and responsiveness to changing circumstances in partner countries, governments and organisations, the monitoring and evaluation plan will be reviewed and updated as part of a regular planning and reporting process.

The monitoring and evaluation plan will provide a framework to monitor and evaluate capacity in each of the ten country-specific programs, as well as to assess overall effectiveness and performance at a regional program level. The regional program will be largely dependent on the country programs' ability to capture and report their experience of implementing prevention, protection, and recovery and reintegration initiatives. Accordingly, emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of the national programs to effectively monitor and evaluate their activities.

Appendix 1: Stakeholders Consulted by Child Wise during Implementation of ‘Transition Plan for a Sustainable Response to Child-Sex Tourism in South-East Asia’

Brunei Darussalam

Attorney General’s Department

Brunei Tourism

Judiciary of Brunei Darussalam

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

Royal Brunei Police

Cambodia

Action Pour Les Enfants, Phnom Penh

AFESIP, Phnom Penh

AIDéTous

Anti-Trafficking Unit, Ministry of Interior

AusAID, Cambodia

Australian Ambassador to Cambodia

Australian Federal Police, Phnom Penh

British Embassy (Deputy Head of Mission)

Cambodia Hotels Association

Cambodia Travel Agents Association

Child Wise (Cambodia)

Directorate General of Customs and Excise

ECPAT Cambodia

Embassy of Japan (First Secretary and Security Attache)

French Embassy

Friends International

International Labour Organisation (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Ministry of Interior, Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection

Ministry of Interior, Department of Immigration

Ministry of Interior, Department of Tourist Police

Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

Ministry of Tourism

Ministry of Women Affairs

Mith Samlanh

SISHA (NGO), Phnom Penh

Sunrise Children's Villages, Phnom Penh

UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

United States Embassy

World Vision, Phnom Penh

Indonesia

Accor Indonesia

ASEAN Secretariat

Association of Business Indonesia

AusAID, Indonesia

Australian Federal Police, Jakarta

Bandung Wangi Foundation

Care Tourism

Central Leadership Council of ASITA

Child Wise Australia

Criminal Investigation Bureau

Criminal Investigation Bureau, Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Regional Police

Department of Community and Information

Department of Culture and Tourism

Department of Health

Department of Justice and Human Rights

Department of Labour and Transmigration

Department of Social Affairs

Department of Transportation

ECPAT Indonesia
Embassy of Finland
Hotel Sari Pan Pacific
Indonesia Tourist Guide Association
Indonesian Marine Tourism Association (Gahawisri)
Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Ministry of Home Affairs
PUTRI Tourism Association
Special Operation Security, National Police
State Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
State Ministry for Women's Empowerment
UNICEF

Lao PDR

Asian Development Bank
Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP), Lao PDR
AusAID, Lao PDR
Australian Ambassador to Lao PDR
Department of Immigration
Embassy of Sweden
French Embassy
Friends International
International Finance Corporation – Mekong Private Sector Development Facility
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Lao Association of Travel Agents
Lao Hotel and Restaurant Association
Lao PDR National Police
Lao PDR National Tourism Administration
Lao PDR Tourist Police Department, Ministry of Public Security
Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Labour
Ministry of Public Health
Norwegian Church Aid
Oxfam Quebec
Population Service International
Public Prosecutor's General Office
Save the Children
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Tourist Police
UNIAP, Lao PDR
UNICEF, Lao PDR
United States Embassy
World Bank
World Vision Lao PDR

Malaysia

Department of Social Welfare, Malaysia
Nur Salam (NGO), Malaysia
Royal Malaysia Police

Myanmar

ARTIP, MyanmarASEAN Secretariat
AusAID, Myanmar
Australian Ambassador to Myanmar
Australian Federal Police, Myanmar
Burnett Institute
Department against Transnational Crimes, Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs
Department of Health
Department of Maternal and Child
Department of Social Welfare

Hotels and Tourism Training Centre
Immigration and National Registration
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Hotels and TourismMyanmar Hotelier Association
Myanmar Marketing Committee
Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation
Office of the Attorney General
UN Development Program (UNDP)
UNIAP, Myanmar
UNICEF, Myanmar
Union of Myanmar Travel Association
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
World Vision, Myanmar

Philippines

Asia ACTS
Association of Hotel Security Officers of the Philippines
Australian Ambassador to the Philippines
Australian Federal Police, Manila
British Embassy
Centre for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse
Council for the Welfare of Children
Delegation of the European Commission in the Philippines
Department of Education, Bureau of Secondary Education
Department of Interior and Local Government, National Barangay Operations Office, Inter-Agency Linkages Networking Division
Department of Justice
Department of Labour and Employment, Bureau of Women and Young Workers
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Department of Tourism
ECPAT Philippines

Embassy of Austria

Embassy of Finland

Embassy of the People's Republic of China

French Embassy

Indonesian Embassy

Laura Vicina Foundation

National Bureau of Investigation, Violence Against Women and Children Division

New Zealand Embassy

Olivarez College Tagaytay

Philippine Airlines Foundation

Philippines National Police, Women and Children Protection Centre

The Peninsula Manila Hotel

Tourism Industry Board Foundation

UNICEF

United Nations Population Fund

United States Embassy, Diplomatic Security Service

United States Embassy, Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Embassy, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Singapore

Australian Federal Police, Singapore

Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports

Ministry of Home Affairs, International and Corporate Relations Division, International Relations

Ministry of Home Affairs, Policy and Operations Division, Offender and Vice

Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore Police Force, Specialised Crime Expert Branch

Singapore Tourism Board, International Relations

UNIFEM

Thailand

ARTIP, Thailand

Association of Thai Travel Agents

AusAID, Thailand

Australian Federal Police, Bangkok, Thailand

Children and Women's Division, Royal Thai Police

Delegation of the European Commission to Thailand

Department of Social Development and Welfare, Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children

ECPAT Foundation, Thailand

ECPAT International

Embassy of Canada

Embassy of Japan

FACE Foundation

Friends International

German Embassy (Ambassador)

ICPO INTERPOL Liaison Office, Bangkok

International Institute for Child Rights and Development, University of Victoria

International Organisation for Migration, Regional Office

Ministry of Justice, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection

Ministry of Justice, Department of Special Investigation

Ministry of Justice, Office of the Attorney General

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Nordic Police and Customs Liaison Office, Embassy of Sweden

Office of Tourism Development, Thailand

Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups

Professional Tourist Guide Association

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Royal Norwegian Embassy

Royal Thai Police, Children Juveniles and Women Division

Royal Thai Police, Immigration Bureau

Royal Thai Police, Tourist Police Division

Serious Organised Crime Agency, British Embassy

Thammast University, Asian Centre for Tourism Planning and Poverty Reduction

Thammast University, Faculty of Social Administration

The Foundation for Child Development

Tourism Authority of Thailand, Tourism Training Network Division

UNODC

UNIAP Thailand

UNICEF, Asia Regional

US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

United States Department of Justice, United States Embassy

World Vision Foundation of Thailand

Viet Nam

ARTIP

Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Program, RMIT, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Australian Federal Police, Hanoi, Viet Nam

British Embassy

Development Cooperation, Embassy of Sweden

Embassy of Canada

European Commission Delegation

INTERPOL – NCB Viet Nam

Intrepid, Viet Nam

Irish Aid, Irish Embassy

KOTO

Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism, Department of International Cooperation

Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism, Family Department

Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism, Legal Department

Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism, Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism

Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

Ministry of Law

Ministry of Police

People's Supreme Court

Plan, Viet Nam

UNIAP, Viet Nam

UNDP, Viet Nam

UNICEF, Viet Nam

UNIFEM, Viet Nam

Other

ARTIP – Regional Office

ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN Tourism Association

ASEANAPOL

Asia Development Bank – Mekong Tourism

Austraining

Australian Federal Police, Australia

British Police – Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP)

INTERPOL

Pacific Asia Travel Association

UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Viet Nam

UNICEF – Asia Regional

United Nations World Tourism Organisation

Appendix 2: Summary of Arrests and Convictions for the period 2005-2006 reported in International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies⁹⁰

Cambodia

Country of Origin	Date of Arrest	Age	Sex	Profession	Allegations/ Charges	Conviction/ Status at Time of Writing
Australia	Dec 2005	26	M	Christian school teacher	Debauchery and production of pornography	-
Belgium	July 2006	53	M	English school teacher	Sexually abusing a 10 year old girl	-
Belgium	Apr 2006	47	M	-	-	-
Germany	Feb 2006	35	M	-	Debauchery with 14 year old boy	-
Germany	Apr 2006	36	M	-	Molesting four boys, between 11 and 18	Sentenced by court in Sihanoukville, Cambodia, to 10 years imprisonment. Ordered to pay each \$5000 in compensation to each victim
Germany	Aug 2006	61	M	-	Performing sexual acts with minor Vietnamese girls	-
Germany	Aug 2006	42	M	English teacher	Sexual abuse of minor Vietnamese girls	-
Japan	Oct 2006	28	M	-	Arrested in Japan for having engaged and paid for sexual services with a 15 year old girl	-
South Korea	June 2005	55	M	Car importer	Debauchery for taking pictures of naked underage girl	-
UK	June 2005	24	M	-	Having sex with three boys under 15	-
US	Feb 2006	-	M	-	Debauchery for sexual activities with 2 minors, injuring police officer and falsifying passport	Extradited to the US, facing charges under PROTECT Act
US	June 2006	53	M	-	Sexual abuse of girls between 8 and 13	Awaiting deportation to US
US	Sept 2006	55	M	-	Sexually abusing two girls, aged 13 and 14, filming ~10 hours of video of abuse	-
US	Oct 2006	50	M	Police officer	Sexually abusing two Vietnamese girls, aged 12 and 14	Committed suicide in Cambodian prison, two days after arrest

Philippines

⁹⁰ This information is summarised from The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies, 2007. That report notes its case notes are derived from reports available in the media, NGO and government reports. The cases listed are not exhaustive but rather illustrate the extent of the problem in Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (p 120).

Country of Origin	Date of Arrest	Age	Sex	Profession	Allegations/ Charges	Conviction/ Status at Time of Writing
Canada	Sept 2005, police raid	-	M	-	Running cybersex den	Alleged offender escaped arrest
US	Aug 2005, police raid	-	M & F	-	Running cybersex den	Alleged offenders escaped arrest
US	Sept 2005, police raid	-	M	-	Running cybersex den	Alleged offender escaped arrest

Thailand

Country of Origin	Date of Arrest	Age	Sex	Profession	Allegations/ Charges	Conviction/ Status at Time of Writing
Australia	Aug 2005	46	M	-	Sexual abuse of a 13 year old	Charges dropped when Thai authorities failed to establish proof of sexual relations. In Aug 2006, AFP and Australian Customs allegedly intercepted parcels containing child pornography. Arrested and deported
Australia	Aug 2006	-	M	Former junior cricket development officer	Violation of ban on travel because of child-sex conviction	Awaiting deportation
Australia	2006	-	M	Teacher	Sexual abuse of 2 year old girl	-
Finland	Mar 2005	30	M	-	Found with two boys, aged 11 and 15, whom he paid for performing oral sex on him	Detained and faced charges
France	Aug 2005	56	M	-	Having sex with 8 year old girl, sold by her mother	-
NZ	2005	48	M	-	Found in company of six boys, aged 13 to 14, in his apartment in Bangkok	Taken into custody
NZ	Aug 2005	-	M	Former policeman	Sexually abusing and enslaving 13 year old girl in Thailand	Police looking for alleged offender
US	Aug 2005	62	M	Truck driver	CST in a number of South-East Asian countries, including Thailand	Alleged offender requested dismissal of indictment on the grounds that the charges were unconstitutional. Motion hearings ongoing
US	May 2005	57	M	English	Molested two boys, aged 15 and	Prosecuted and imprisoned in Thailand to serve sentence.

Country of Origin	Date of Arrest	Age	Sex	Profession	Allegations/ Charges	Conviction/ Status at Time of Writing
				teacher	16	Extradited to the US to face Federal charges under the PROTECT Act in May 2006. Requested dismissal of indictment. Motion hearings ongoing

Viet Nam

Country of Origin	Date of Arrest	Age	Sex	Profession	Allegations/ Charges	Conviction/ Status at Time of Writing
Australia	Mar 2005	-	M	-	Child sexual abuse against a Vietnamese girl	Prosecuted in Sydney under CST law
Australia	2006	-	M	Volunteer for street children	Child sex crimes in Viet Nam	Wanted for alleged offences
Austria	2006	-	-	-	Sexual offenses perpetrated against Vietnamese minors	-
Austria	Dec 2005	68	M	English teacher	Living with and sexually abusing a 14 year old boy, as well as having sexual relations with many other boys during his stay in Viet Nam	Extradited to Austria to face charges in Jan 2006
Germany	2005	-	-	-	Sexual offenses perpetrated against Vietnamese minors	-
Germany	2005	44	M	-	Child abuse - luring boys selling newspapers and working as shoe shiners to his hotel and molesting them	-
UK	Nov 2005	-	M	Rock star	Abusing two girls, aged 11 and 12	Convicted by Vietnamese court and sentenced to three years in prison. Ordered to pay 5 million VND in compensation to victims families.
US	May 2005	62	M	Truck driver	CST	Indicted under PROTECT Act on charges of travelling to multiple Asian countries including Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam and the Philippines to knowingly engage in sexual acts with victims aged 7 to 15 years of age. Case pending in US courts
US	June 2006, indicted	59	M	-	Made 20 trips during 1990s to engage in sexual conduct with Vietnamese girls under 16. Indicted on numerous charges, including sexual abuse of minor girls in Viet Nam, visa fraud, firearm possession violations and others	Convicted on all charges, except one of unlawful firearm possession

Appendix 3: Key International Conventions and Protocols relating to Child-Sex Tourism

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ⁹¹	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child prostitution and Child Pornography ⁹²	A	R	s	A	-	-	R	-	A	R
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ⁹³	-	A	A	s	-	-	R	-	A	A
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ⁹⁴	A	A	R	R	A	A	R	A	A	R
Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (TOC) ⁹⁵	A	R	s	A	R	A	R	R	s	s
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against TOC ⁹⁶	-	R	s	A	A	A	R	-	s	-
ILO Convention No 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

⁹¹ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/11.htm> as at 12 February 2008, viewed 8 September 2008.

⁹² <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=136&chapter=4&lang=en> as at 11 March 2009, viewed 12 March 2009.

⁹³ <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=322&chapter=4&lang=en> as at 11 March 2009, viewed 12 March 2009.

⁹⁴ <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=326&chapter=4&lang=en> as at 11 March 2009, viewed 12 March 2009.

⁹⁵ <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=375&chapter=18&lang=en> as at 11 March 2009, viewed 12 March 2009.

⁹⁶ <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=376&chapter=18&lang=en> as at 11 March 2009, viewed 12 March 2009.

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
Labour ⁹⁷										
ILO Convention No 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour ⁹⁸	-	R	R	-	D	-	R	d	R	-
ILO Convention No 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment ⁹⁹	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R
ILO Convention No 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour ¹⁰⁰	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R

Where relevant: **R** = ratified; **A** = acceded; **s** = signed, **d** = denounced

⁹⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C029>, viewed 28 July 2008.

⁹⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C105>, viewed 28 July 2008.

⁹⁹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C138>, viewed 28 July 2008.

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C182>, viewed 28 July 2008.

Appendix 4: Countries with Extra-Territorial Legislation to Prosecute Child-Sex Offences¹⁰¹

1. Algeria
2. Andorra
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Belgium
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada
8. Chile
9. China
10. Costa Rica
11. Cyprus
12. Denmark
13. Ethiopia
14. Finland
15. France
16. Germany
17. Iceland
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
20. Italy
21. Japan
22. Kyrgyzstan
23. Laos
24. Luxembourg
25. Mauritius (only in relation to child trafficking, but not child prostitution and child pornography)
26. Mexico
27. Morocco
28. The Netherlands
29. New Zealand
30. Norway
31. Portugal
32. Singapore
33. Slovenia
34. South Africa
35. Spain
36. Sudan
37. Sweden
38. Switzerland
39. Taiwan
40. Thailand
41. Togo
42. Ukraine
43. The United Kingdom
44. The United States

¹⁰¹ Correspondence from ECPAT International to Child Wise, 1 October 2008. Research undertaken by Child Wise suggests that this list may not be comprehensive or include recently enacted legislation. For example, Cambodia's recently enacted Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, 2008 has provisions that may be used to prosecute travelling child-sex offenders and other participants in CST. Article 3 of the Act provides that offences under the Act have extra-territorial application for Khmer citizens.

Appendix 5: Preliminary Overview of Activities in South-East Asia Addressing Child-Sex Tourism¹⁰²

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
Brunei Darussalam	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (Department of Community Development) in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign to combat CST. (ASEAN Regional Education Campaign).</p>	<p><u>Child Protection Action Team</u></p> <p>Consisting of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Police and Attorney-General's Department; respond to child protection incidents. [Source: Child Wise Tourism, Notes of Consultation with Government of Brunei Darussalam, August 2008]</p> <p><u>Child Helpline International</u></p> <p>Department of Community Development operates a helpline, part of the international Child Helpline network, to provide counselling to children and their families. [Source: Child Wise Tourism, Notes of Consultation with Government of Brunei Darussalam, August 2008]</p> <p><u>ASEANAPOL</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>AFP to coordinate Human Trafficking Investigation Program in Brunei, early 2009, for ASEANAPOL members. Program includes specialist investigations</p>	<p>No reported cases of children in Brunei involved in CST, therefore currently no specific recovery services.</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (Department of Community Development) and Royal Brunei Police in ASEAN Regional Taskforce to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations (ASEAN Regional Taskforce).</p>

¹⁰² This is a preliminary overview and is not comprehensive. It is based on activities known to Child Wise that specifically address CST, activities identified in relevant publications (as cited), and activities identified by participants at the National Roundtable series that could support the Five Year Plan.

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
		training to enable successful investigation and prosecution of transnational sexual and labour exploitation offences and syndicates involved in such offences. [Source: Correspondence from AFP Liaison Officer – Singapore to Child Wise, September 2008]		
Cambodia	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Capacity building for Ministry of Tourism since 1999-2000. Participation of Ministry of Tourism in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across Cambodia, primarily for front-line tourism staff. Conducted pilot training for government officials in 2008.</p> <p><i>Mobilising Communities for Child Protection (MCCP) Program.</i></p> <p>In conjunction with World Vision Cambodia, raising awareness and mobilizing people to take cooperative action to build safer communities with and for children. Donors: World Vision Australia and AusAID.</p> <p>Child Wise has also provided specialist</p>	<p><u>Action pour les Enfants (APLE)</u></p> <p>Conducts investigations into suspected child-sex offenders and provides evidence to police. Operating in Phnom Penh and Sihanouk Ville. Donors: Global Humanitaria (Spain), TAF. [Source: The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, <i>International CST: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies</i>, 2007 (The Protection Project), p 125; UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>International Justice Mission</u></p> <p>Conducts investigations into cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and provides support and training to law enforcers. Operating in Phnom Penh and surrounds. [Source: The Protection Project, p 126]</p>	<p><u>Hagar</u></p> <p><i>Children's Program</i>, residential care facilities for children (including victims of sexual exploitation). Donors: Swiss Government and Asia Foundation. [Source: Hagar and UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>AFESIP Cambodia</u></p> <p>Six rehabilitation centres in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap for women (and some children) victims of trafficking, including for sexual purposes. Provide healthcare, vocational training and some centres have a psychologist. [Source: The Protection Project, p 124]</p> <p><u>Global Humanitaria</u></p> <p>Three "homes" in Cambodia for children who have been victims of sexual abuse or are at risk of abuse. [Source: The</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Interior (Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department) in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Cambodia</u> (Sub-Regional)</p> <p>Participation of Cambodia in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process (COMMIT).</p> <p><u>Child-Safe Tourism Commission</u> (National)</p> <p>Coordinated by Ministry of Tourism, a nation-wide program involving government agencies, local governors of all provinces and NGOs including Child Wise, World</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>training in Cambodia about Child Safe Organisations (funded by AusAID) and Child Trauma Recovery Counselling (funded by The Body Shop).</p> <p><u>World Vision Cambodia</u></p> <p><i>CST Prevention Project</i>, launched in 2004. Education campaign to raise awareness about CST and deter offenders. Building relationships with foreign embassies, Cambodian government and the private sector. Donors: World Vision Canada, NZ, Taiwan and USAID. [Source: World Vision CST Prevention Project Profile Sheet]</p> <p><i>MCCP Program</i>, refer above.</p> <p><i>Child Safe Tourism Project</i>, launched 2001, in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism and Children Assistance for Mobilization and Participation (CAMP). Education campaign to prevent sexual exploitation of children, includes child-safe tourism booklets and child-peer educators. Operating in 10 provinces across Cambodia. [Source: The Protection Project, p 113, World Vision website]</p>	<p><u>Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)</u></p> <p>Conducts investigations into cases of rape and other sexual abuse against children. Provides human rights training for authorities and the public. Numerous donors including governments, embassies, international organizations and private donors. [Source: The Protection Project, p 126; Peters, HA, <i>Sex, Sun and Heritage: Tourism Threats and Opportunities in South-East Asia</i>, June 2006 (Peters), p 69; LICADHO website]</p> <p><u>AFESIP Cambodia</u></p> <p>Conducts investigations into sex sector establishments to collect information on underage victims and exploitation. AFESIP also has social workers that provide direct services to prostitutes. [Source: Peters, p 69]</p> <p><u>Ministry of Interior</u> <i>Legal Enforcement Project against Sexual Exploitation of Children</i> (LEASECT Project), Phnom Penh. Capacity building for police to conduct investigations, rescue victims, refer to appropriate services, arrest offenders and prepare cases. Donors:</p>	<p>Protection Project, p 124]</p> <p><u>World Vision Cambodia</u></p> <p><i>Trauma Recovery Project “Neavear Thmey-New Ship”</i>, launched in 1997, rehabilitation centre in Phnom Penh for girls aged between 8-18 recovering from sexual abuse. Provide services including medical support, counselling and vocational training. [Source: World Vision Health and Nutrition Profile Sheet]</p> <p><u>Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre</u></p> <p>Drop-in centre, shelter, legal assistance, and reintegration assistance for women and children. Main office in Phnom Penh and regional centres in Banteay and Siem Reap. [Source: Peters, p 70]</p> <p><u>Friends International</u></p> <p>ChildSafe Information and Referral Centre opened in Phnom Penh in 2007. [Source: ChildSafe website]</p> <p><u>Goutte D'Eau</u></p>	<p>Vision Cambodia, ECPAT Cambodia, AldéTouS, Mith Samlanh and Friends International [Source: The Protection Project, p 114; Child Wise Tourism, 2007 <i>ASEAN Child-Sex Tourism Review</i> (CST Review), p 11]</p> <p><u>NGO Coalition to Address the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM)</u> (National)</p> <p>Coalition that addresses sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia; consists of 23 local member NGOs. [Source: The Protection Project, p 126]</p> <p><u>ECPAT Cambodia</u> (National)</p> <p>Network of NGOs that address the sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia; consists of 27 member organisations.</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p><u>Friends International</u></p> <p>Launched ChildSafe Cambodia in 2005. Provides training for public and private sectors on all forms of child abuse, building network of key people to protect children. Operating in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. Donors: AusAID, Save the Children Australia, the British Embassy, Give 2 Asia, European Commission, Child Support Network, UNICEF and the Skoll Foundation. [Source: The Protection Project, p 125; ChildSafe website]</p> <p><u>AIDéTouS</u></p> <p>Launched national anti-CST campaign in 2005. Campaign includes videos at international arrivals in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, and distribution of leaflets. Donors: the Australian and Japanese governments. [Source: The Protection Project, p 125; humantrafficking.org]</p> <p><u>ECPAT Cambodia</u></p> <p>Education campaign about CST in tourism destinations and through English newspaper. Training about CST for tuk-tuk drivers.</p> <p><u>ILO International Program on the</u></p>	<p>IOM, UNICEF, Netherlands Government, World Vision International. [Source: UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>AFP</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Two-week transnational sexual exploitation training program in late-2008 for police officers and some NGO investigators. [Source: Correspondence from AFP Liaison Officer – Cambodia to Child Wise, 22 September 2008]</p> <p><u>Chab Dai (Joining Hands) Coalition</u></p> <p>Operates a helpline, as part of international Child Helpline network, to provide counselling and assistance to children and their families. [Source: Child Helpline International website]</p> <p><u>UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Program to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capacity to prevent and combat trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and CST in South-East Asia. To be developed in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam and run from 2009-2012</p>	<p>Day and night shelter for abused and neglected children. Provide information education and vocational training, medical assistance and counselling. Donors: Goutte d'Eau H/Q, Canada Fund, IOM [Source: Goutte d'eau website; UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>Department of Social Affairs</u> (within Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation) runs a transit centre in Phnom Penh to receive children rescued from brothels. Children are transferred to a longer-term NGO shelter within 24 hours. [Source: The Protection Project, p 124]</p> <p><u>M'Lop Tapang</u></p> <p>Shelter, drop-in centre and other services for vulnerable children in Sihanhouk Ville. Numerous donors including foundations and the private sector. [Source: M'Lop Tapang website]</p> <p><u>ECPAT Cambodia</u></p> <p>Training about and care and protection of victims. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action</p>	

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p><u>Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)</u></p> <p>Project with Ministry of Tourism to promote “Child Safe Tourism”. Launched in 2005, under the broader ILO-IPEC Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. Pilot activities in Siem Reap, Sihanouk Ville and Phnom Penh. Addresses exploitative labour broadly. [Source: Peters, p 68]</p>		<p>Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Cambodia, 2006, p 24]</p>	
Indonesia	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i> Capacity building for Ministry of Culture and Tourism since 1999-2000. Participation of Ministry of Culture and Tourism in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across Indonesia, primarily for front-line tourism staff.</p> <p>In Indonesia, Child Wise has also delivered specialist Post-Tsunami Child Trauma Counselling Training in several locations.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Workshops for the tourism sector in eight locations. Educational materials.</p>	<p><u>Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation</u></p> <p>Range of training programs on CST, sexual servitude and cybercrime. For example, in 2007, regional delegates attended an international management of serious crime course (human trafficking). In Sept 2008, regional delegates attended a human trafficking and people smuggling workshop. In Oct 2008, the AFP delivered a cybercrime workshop for attendees from Viet Nam, Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. In Nov 2008, a regional transnational sexual exploitation course is proposed. [Source: ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Indonesia, 2006, p 25; Correspondence from AFP to Child Wise, 30 September 2008]</p>	<p><u>Women Police Force</u></p> <p>Manage 237 Special Treatment Units (Ruang Pelayanan Khusus) and are assisted by legal advisers and child psychologists. [Source: CST Review, p 14]</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>Social Services System Project</i></p> <p>Supporting improvement of existing integrated service units for survivors of abuse; developing technical guidelines and training materials for health professional and teachers</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Indonesia National Police (Anti-Trafficking Department) in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>ECPAT Indonesia</u> (National)</p> <p>Network of NGOs that address the sexual exploitation of children.</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p><u>Centre for Study and Child Protection (PKPA)</u></p> <p>Training on CST. In 2008, conducted research on CST situation in North Sumatra, Indonesia (with funding from Italian Government).</p> <p><u>Friends International</u></p> <p>ChildSafe Network program started in December 2007. Developing network of key people to protect children. Donors: Skoll Foundation and Give 2 Asia. [Source: Friends International website]</p>	<p><u>IOM</u></p> <p>Training and awareness on trafficking for police investigations. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Indonesia, 2006, p 25]</p> <p><u>TESA 129</u></p> <p>Operates a helpline, as part of international Child Helpline network, to provide counselling and assistance to children and their families. [Source: Child Helpline International website]</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>Legal Policy and Justice Project</i></p> <p>Providing technical assistance to anti-trafficking taskforce; supporting application of child-friendly legal procedures; supporting development of operational guidelines for reintegration</p>		

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
Lao PDR	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i> Capacity building for Lao PDR National Tourism Administration since 2002-2004. Participation of Lao PDR National Tourism Administration in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across Lao PDR, primarily for front-line tourism staff.</p> <p>In Lao PDR, Child Wise has also provided specialist Child Trauma Counselling Training for social workers and others working with children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Lao PDR</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Currently developing an education campaign to address commercial sexual exploitation in tourism, together with UNICEF, Friends International, and AFESIP. Due to resource limitations, Child Wise unable to attend meetings but are in contact via email.</p> <p><u>AFESIP Lao PDR</u></p> <p>Outreach to visit women in entertainment sector, transportation areas and villages at</p>	<p><u>UNODC</u></p> <p>Training government officials on legal and prosecutorial aspects of trafficking in persons. Donor: US Embassy.</p>	<p><u>AFESIP Lao PDR</u></p> <p>Rehabilitation and reintegration work; shelters for victims of trafficking; creating social enterprise to provide training and jobs for former victims. Donors: ANESVAD, ECPAT, MANOS, UNIDAS, German Embassy, Asia Foundation, Netherlands and French Embassy. [Source: UNIAP website]</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Lao PDR National Tourism Administration and Lao PDR Tourist Police in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Lao PDR</u> (Sub-Regional)</p> <p>Participation of Lao PDR in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process (COMMIT).</p> <p><u>Taskforce on Child-Sex Tourism</u> (Provincial)</p> <p>Vientiane Province established task force on CST in December 2007 to coordinate efforts between authorities and tourist sector. [Source: US Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons</i> Report, 2008 (TIP Report), p 161]</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Donors: ANESVAD, ECPAT, MANOS, UNIDAS, German Embassy, Asia Foundation, Netherlands and French Embassy. [Source: UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>Save the Children</u></p> <p>Education campaign including poster “Dos and Don’ts in Laos” and a radio program for northern provinces discussing CST. [Source: CST Review, p 16]</p> <p><u>Friends International</u></p> <p>ChildSafe program to commence in 2008. Donors: European Commission, UNICEF Lao PDR and the Skill Foundation. [Source: Friends International website]</p> <p><u>World Vision</u></p> <p>Peer-to-peer training in schools and establishing centres along trafficking routes to distribute information and assist people. Donor: US Embassy</p>			
Malaysia	<u>Child Wise</u>		<u>Ministry of Women, Family and Community</u>	<u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign.</p>		<p><u>Development</u></p> <p>Shelter for victims of trafficking [Source: Child Wise Tourism, Notes of Consultation with Government of Malaysia, August 2008]</p>	<p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and Royal Malaysian Police Force (Sexual Crime and Children's Unit) in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p>
Myanmar	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Myanmar Ministry of Hotels and Tourism in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training up until 2006, primarily for front-line tourism staff.</p> <p>In Myanmar, Child Wise has also provided specialist Child Trauma Counselling Training for social workers and others working with children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation.</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u></p> <p>In collaboration with Central Body to</p>			<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Myanmar Ministry of Hotels and Tourism and Myanmar Police Force (Department Against Transnational Crime) in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Myanmar</u> (Sub-Regional)</p> <p>Participation of Myanmar in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process (COMMIT).</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>Suppress Human Trafficking, the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, UNIAP, World Vision and Save the Children, conducting awareness raising activities for tourism industry on human trafficking and child sexual exploitation. Producing and disseminating education materials to raise awareness.</p>			
Philippines	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Department of Tourism in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across the Philippines, primarily for front-line tourism staff. Conducted pilot training for tourism managers in 2008.</p> <p><u>Department of Education</u></p> <p>In conjunction with UNICEF, piloting 'Child Friendly Schools System' to maximise learning.</p> <p><u>ECPAT Philippines</u></p> <p>Education campaign against CST. Training on CST.</p>	<p><u>Children's Legal Bureau</u></p> <p>Provides legal assistance on cases specifically concerned with children, based in Cebu City. [Source: The Protection Project, p 150]</p> <p><u>PREDA Foundation</u></p> <p>Gathers evidence to assist in arrests and convictions of local and foreign child-sex offenders. [Source: The Protection Project, p 150]</p> <p><u>International Justice Mission</u></p> <p>Conducts investigations into cases of sexual violence and forced prostitution, as well as children in conflict with the law. [Source: IJM website]</p>	<p><u>Child Protection Unit Network</u></p> <p>Affiliated with Philippine General Hospital in Manila. 17 units (as of 2005) working in various regional and provincial hospitals to provide comprehensive medical and psychosocial services to abused children. [Source: The Protection Project, p 149; ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Philippines, 2006, p 16]</p> <p><u>Third World Movement Against Exploitation of Women (TW-MAE-W)</u></p> <p>Network of 10 rehabilitative shelters and drop-in centres throughout the Philippines for women and girls in prostitution. Social workers also do outreach. Services include counselling, skills training, spiritual enhancement, economic assistance, medical and educational assistance, aftercare and monitoring. [Source: The</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Department of Tourism and Philippines National Police in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking</u> (National)</p> <p>Comprises of Department of Justice, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines Overseas and Employment Administration, Bureau of Immigration, Philippines National Police, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, and NGOs (including ECPAT Philippines). [Source: The Protection Project, p 149]</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p><u>ASIA Acts</u></p> <p>Conducts community education, policy advocacy and strengthens child protection systems to prevent trafficking of children in tourism areas. Promotes child and youth participation.</p>	<p><u>French Police</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>In early 2009, the French Police will deliver training titled “Combating CST: focusing on building a prosecution case” for the Philippines National Police and National Bureau of Investigation. [Source: Correspondence from AFP Liaison Officer – Philippines to Child Wise, 29 September 2008]</p>	<p>Protection Project, p 150]</p> <p><u>PREDA Foundation</u></p> <p>Residential care program; community of girls who live with social workers and house parents. Provides aftercare services. [Source: The Protection Project, p 150]</p>	<p><u>Special Committee for the Protection of Children</u> (National)</p> <p>Monitors implementation of <i>Special Protection of Children against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act</i>. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Philippines, 2006, p 15]</p>
Singapore	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Home Affairs and Singapore Tourism Board in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign.</p> <p><u>National Family Violence Networking System</u></p> <p>Ensures clear guidelines in place to protect children’s interests and welfare.</p> <p><u>National Standards for the Protection of Children</u></p>		<p><u>National Family Violence Networking System</u></p> <p>Government ensures appropriate assistance provided to victims in need of protection, including victims of CST. Services provided by government and non-governmental agencies.</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Singapore Tourism Board in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>An Inter-Agency Work Group on the Management of Child Abuse.</p> <p><u>UNIFEM</u></p> <p>Law reform for CST. Education.</p>			
Thailand	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Capacity building for Ministry of Tourism and Sports (Office of Tourism Development) since 1990-200. Participation of Ministry of Tourism and Sports in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across Thailand, primarily for front-line tourism staff.</p> <p><u>ECPAT International</u></p> <p>Training about CST. Promoting Code of Conduct for private sector.</p> <p><u>ECPAT Foundation Thailand</u></p> <p>Works at policy and community levels. Capacity building on the Code of Conduct</p>	<p><u>FACE</u></p> <p>Strong focus on sexual exploitation. Monitors child abuse cases throughout entire judicial process. Provides assistance to children testifying in courts, places rescued children in shelters. Capacity building for law enforcers. [Source: The Protection Project, p 169; ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Thailand, 2006, p 31]</p> <p><u>AFEFSIP Thailand</u></p> <p>Works to identify and rescue victims of trafficking in the sex industry and at the Immigration Detention Centres. Donors: ANESVAD, AusAID, UNICEF. [Source: UNIAP website]</p> <p><u>Development and Education Program for</u></p>	<p><u>Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation</u></p> <p>Runs three rehabilitation homes for children and young people rescued from trafficking. Provides scholarships, vocational training and prevention programs for young people at risk of entering the sex trade. [Source: humantrafficking.org]</p> <p><u>Kredtrakarn Home Protection and Occupational Development Centre</u></p> <p>Run by Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. In collaboration with Royal Thai Police, Office of National Commission on Women's Affairs and IOM, assist trafficked women. [Source: Peters, p 66]</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i> Participation of Ministry of Tourism and Sports (Office of Tourism Development) and Royal Thai Police in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Thailand</u> (Sub-Regional)</p> <p>Participation of Thailand in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process (COMMIT).</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>for local NGOs and business sectors to protect children from CST. Education campaign. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Thailand, 2006, p 17]</p> <p><u>Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE)</u></p> <p>Education campaigns about CST, lobbies for laws to better protect children, documents cases of CST for research and publication. [Source: The Protection Project, p 169]</p> <p><u>World Vision</u></p> <p><i>Child Sex Project</i></p> <p>Education campaign. Hotline for reporting. Volunteer counsellors. [Source: Peters, p 67]</p> <p><u>Friends International</u></p> <p>Launched ChildSafe network in Thailand in November 2007. Developing network of</p>	<p><u>Daughters and Communities</u></p> <p><i>Mae Sai Child Protection and Rights.</i> Network of NGOs, government and community organisations in Mai Sai district. Notifies authorities of commercial sexual exploitation of children, undertakes rescue, counselling and case follow up. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Thailand, 2006, p 28]</p> <p><u>Embassy of United States in Thailand</u></p> <p>Training of Thai Police to enhance understanding of trafficking in persons laws and criminal procedures. [ECPAT International, Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – Thailand, 2006, p 31]</p> <p><u>Hotline Centre Foundation</u></p> <p>Training for emergency hotline operators about how to assist and protect victims of trafficking and violence, especially women and children. Capacity building for police and immigration officers. [Source: Peters,</p>	<p><u>Servantworks</u></p> <p>Christian rehabilitation group. Assists girls leave sex industry and begin training for other jobs. Operates in Bangkok. [Source: The Protection Project, p 169]</p> <p><u>Project Life Foundation</u></p> <p>Tamar home in Pattaya, provides emergency shelter, English skills, job retraining and counselling to bar girls. [Source: The Protection Project, p 169]</p> <p><u>Fountain of Life Project</u></p> <p>Drop in centre for women and children. Providing direct services (including health care, counselling, formal and informal education). [Source: Peters, pp 64,5]</p> <p><u>Redemptionist Centre</u></p> <p>Shelter home in Pattaya for street children, physically and sexually abused children and vulnerable children. Funding from</p>	

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>key people to protect children. Donors: Skill Foundation and Child Support Network. [Source: Friends International website]</p> <p><u>ILO/IPEC</u></p> <p><i>Integrated Hill-Tribe Community Development Project for the Prevention of Trafficking in Children and Women</i></p> <p>Promoting eco-tourism as an income generating activity in selected hill tribe communities to help prevent trafficking. [Source: Peters, pp 63, 4]</p>	<p>p 65]</p> <p><u>SaiDek 1387</u></p> <p>Operates a helpline, as part of international Child Helpline network, to provide counselling and assistance to children and their families. [Source: Child Helpline International website]</p> <p><u>AFP</u></p> <p>Capacity building for Royal Thai Police from Crimes against Children, Juveniles and Women's Suppression Division, including surveillance training (May 2007), case management intelligence system training (Apr 2008), basic intelligence course (Apr 2008) and English language training (Jul 2008-Feb 2009). [Source: Correspondence from AFP Liaison Officer – Thailand to Child Wise, 30 September 2008]</p> <p><u>UNODC</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Program to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capacity to prevent and combat trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and CST in South-East Asia. To be developed in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet</p>	<p>Asia Foundation. [Source: Peters, p 65]</p> <p><u>Vivat Palmoeung Centre</u></p> <p>Pattaya. Target population street children, many of whom involved with drugs and providing sex for tourists. [Source: Peters, p 65]</p> <p><u>Hotline Centre Foundation</u></p> <p>Shelter for women and children victims of violence. [Source: Peters, p 65]</p> <p><u>New Life Centre</u></p> <p>Faith based drop in centre, shelter and venue for skills and education for ethnic minority girls and women at risk of, or victims of, labour exploitation, including those in sex industry. [Source: Peters, p 66]</p> <p><u>Baan Jiengjai</u></p> <p>Faith based drop in centre/shelter for street children and children whose parents are working and cannot care for their children, linked with World Vision and supported by</p>	

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
		Nam and run from 2009-2012	Dutch church, local church and some tourists. [Source: Peters, p 66]	
Viet Nam	<p><u>Child Wise</u></p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism in ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. Conducted training across Viet Nam, primarily for front-line tourism staff. Conducted pilot training for ethnic minorities in 2008.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, Child Wise has also provided specialist Child Trauma Counselling Training for social workers and others working with children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation (funded by The Body Shop).</p> <p><u>Research Centre for Family Health and Community Development (CEFACOM)</u></p>	<p><u>Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs</u></p> <p><i>Child Helpline Project</i></p> <p>Operates a helpline, as part of international Child Helpline network, to provide counselling and assistance to children and their families.</p> <p><u>UNODC</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Program to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capacity to prevent and combat trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and CST in South-East Asia. To be developed in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam and run from 2009-2012,</p>	<p>About 40 shelters for street children and children at risk, or sexually abused in operation in Ho Chi Minh City alone (8-9 specifically for girls). Homes built and sponsored by Save the Children Viet Nam, AFESIP International, and Viet Nam Women's Union. Similar shelters in Hanoi. [Source: The Protection Project, p 184]</p> <p><u>Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs</u></p> <p><i>Child Helpline Project</i></p> <p>Also provide psychological treatment services for children.</p> <p><u>Hagar</u> (proposed activity)</p> <p>Establishing program for trauma recovery.</p>	<p><u>Child Wise</u> (Regional)</p> <p><i>Child Wise Tourism Program.</i></p> <p>Participation of Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism and Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam in ASEAN Regional Taskforce.</p> <p><u>UNIAP Viet Nam</u> (Sub-Regional)</p> <p>Participation of Viet Nam in the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking process (COMMIT).</p>

Countries	Prevention	Protection	Recovery and Reintegration	Cooperation and Coordination
	<p>Works with international schools in Viet Nam to screen teachers to prevent sexual abuse of children. [Source: The Protection Project, p 184]</p> <p><u>UNICEF Viet Nam</u></p> <p><i>2004 Children Protection Project.</i> Technical project dealing with issues concerning street children and worst forms of child exploitation, trafficking, child sexual abuse and other forms of abuse. Supporting government in review of all laws. [Source: The Protection Project, pp 184-5]</p>		<p><u>Viet Nam Women's Union</u></p> <p><i>Centre for Women and Development</i></p> <p>Opened in March 2007, in Hanoi, to provide shelter, counselling, financial and vocational support to sex trafficking and domestic violence victims. [TIP Report, p 262]</p> <p><u>KOTO Training Centre</u></p> <p>Not-for-profit restaurant and vocational training program for disadvantaged youth and street children. Provide two year program in Hospitality, English and Life skills.</p>	

ANNEX K: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ASEAN HOTLINE NUMBERS



CHILD WISE TOURISM

Situational Analysis of ASEAN Hotline Numbers



March 2009

Executive Summary

The existence and effectiveness of ASEAN hotline numbers is critical to the success of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign and ultimately, to the protection of vulnerable children in South-East Asia. This situational analysis is an important tool to identify key strengths and weaknesses of each hotline number in order to support the improvement of hotline operability across the region.

Key findings and recommendations are as follows -

- **Hotline Numbers**
All ten South-East Asian countries now include a hotline number on campaign materials. Strong support exists for the adoption of a regional, easy-to-recall number such as 1-4-1. Currently, a number of countries have multiple numbers and/or lengthy numbers that make recall difficult. Hotline numbers in a number of countries are not toll-free. **Countries should enhance accessibility to hotlines by adopting a national (or regional), short, toll-free number.**
- **Operating Hours**
Six countries have hotline numbers that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The other five hotlines operate variable or limited hours, which means that critical calls regarding child-sex offences may go unanswered. **Brunei, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam should work towards 24 hour hotline operability as a matter of urgency.**
- **Lead Agency**
Each country has selected a different agency to manage and answer the hotline. For example, police manage the hotlines in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Laos, whereas Viet Nam and Brunei use hotlines that are part of the Child Helpline International network (designed for counselling children and families). **Cooperation between national agencies must be enhanced to ensure children's best interests are paramount and suspected offenders can be rapidly apprehended.**
- **Human Resources**
Few countries have comprehensive and specialised training for operators. Limited language ability is another key constraint. **Trained and multi-lingual operators should be available at all times to ensure reports are dealt with appropriately.**
- **Records and Processes**
Limited information was provided about the processes for receiving (including whether anonymous calls are accepted), referring and recording calls. **To identify and encourage best practice in the region, site visits to call centres and further consultation are necessary.**

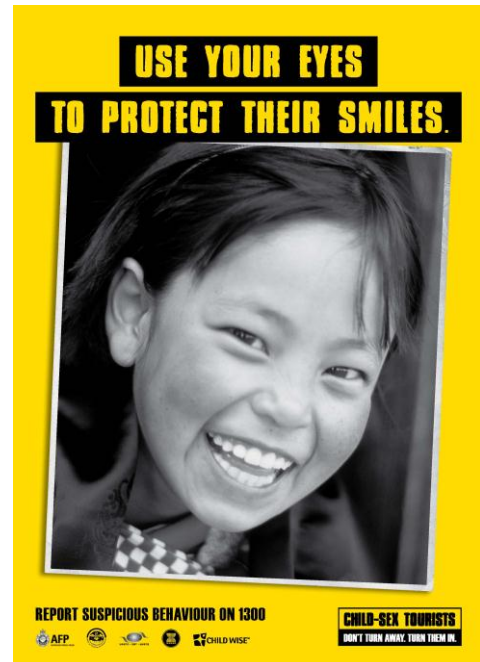
The findings of the situational analysis will be disseminated to relevant entities. Recommendations will inform the development of *The South-East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations (2009-2013)*.

1. Background and Methodology

Since late 2005, Child Wise has worked in partnership with the ten ASEAN Member States to develop and implement a region-wide public education campaign to address child-sex tourism. Beyond mere awareness-raising, the campaign aims to effectively catalyse action amongst the target group. The inclusion of a reporting hotline number is critical to facilitate action. Each ASEAN Member Country has identified the most appropriate telephone number to which reports of child-sex tourism can be directed. This hotline number is included in all campaign materials.

This situational analysis is an important tool to identify the strengths, weaknesses and challenges relating to hotline numbers in the region. The methodology used for the situational analysis was primarily qualitative; interviews were carried out with stakeholders throughout 2007 and 2008, information was submitted by ASEAN Member Countries as part of the National Roundtable Series during February and March 2009, and test-calls to hotlines were made in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam.¹⁰³

With the exception of Viet Nam, site visits to call centres were not undertaken. With the exception of Cambodia, systems of data collection and documentation were not made available.



¹⁰³ Appendix 1 provides a country-by-country list of stakeholders who provided information and with whom consultations were undertaken regarding the hotline numbers. The full content of the country reports provided during the National Roundtable series will be published in the upcoming Annual CST Review.

2. Regional Overview

The following table outlines key information about the hotline number(s) in each country.

Table 1: Summary of ASEAN Hotlines as at 24 March 2009

Country	No. of Hotlines	Operating Hours	Toll Free	Languages	Operators	Key Recommendation(s)
Brunei Darussalam	1	7:45am-12.15pm, 1.30pm-4:30pm Monday-Thursdays, Saturdays	Y	Malay, limited English	Social Workers, Department of Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour, 7 day operability
Cambodia	2	24 hours	Y/N	Khmer, English, Vietnamese	Police, Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, Ministry of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Indonesia	1	Variable	N	Bahasa, English	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline 24 hour, 7 day operability Effective processes to record and respond to reports
Lao PDR	1	9am-5pm weekdays	N	Lao, English	Tourist Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline Position hotline number within a suitable police department 24 hour, 7 day operability Multi-lingual operators available at all times. Specialised training for operators Effective processes to record and respond to reports
Malaysia	1	24 hours	-	English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil	Department of Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

Country	No. of Hotlines	Operating Hours	Toll Free	Languages	Operators	Key Recommendation(s)
Myanmar	2	24 hours	-	Myanmar, English	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Philippines	1	24 hours	Y	English, Tagalog	Philippine National Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Singapore	1	24 hours	Y	English, Mandarin, Malay, Tamil	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Thailand	1	24 hours	Y	Thai, limited English	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-lingual operators available at all times Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Viet Nam	1	7am-9pm daily	-	Vietnamese, limited English	Social Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour operability Multi-lingual operators available at all times Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

Country Studies

2.1. Brunei Darussalam

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Brunei Darussalam.

Table 2: Summary of Brunei Darussalam Hotline

Hotline number	141
Toll free	Y
Operating hours	7:45am-12.15pm and 1.30pm-4:30pm, Monday-Thursdays, Saturdays
Language/s	Malay, limited English
Operators	Social Workers, Department of Community Development
Specialised training for operators	Short courses and training in basic counselling and communication skills
Recording/ reporting process	Standard recording form and guidelines prepared by Department of Community Development. Collaboration with police where criminal activity reported.
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	None

Information provided by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam utilises the 141 hotline number in its ASEAN Regional Campaign materials. According to the Department of Community Development, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (**MCYS**), the 141 number is best described as a “helpline”, not a “hotline” (993 is the police “hotline”).

The helpline was launched on 31 July 2006 and is part of Child Helpline International, a global network of child helplines. The helpline number has the added meaning “one for one”, which indicates individual people can support another person. The helpline only operates during office hours; 7:45am-12.15pm and 1.30pm-4:30pm on Monday to Thursday and Saturday.

The helpline is staffed by employees of the MCYS; 26 social workers on a rotational basis. Short courses and training on basic counselling and communication skills are provided to staff. According to the Department, 30% of calls to the helpline are genuine. One of the Department’s major challenges is the misuse of the helpline with prank calls. When staff receive a prank call,

the standard response is to explain the primary goal of the helpline. Another challenge is the limited number of trained staff.

The MCYS is working closely with other agencies that operate hotlines 24 hours a day (e.g. the police hotline 993) to assist callers out of office hours. Several NGOs in Brunei Darussalam also volunteer to assist the helpline by exchanging information on social issues and promoting the helpline. The Women's Council has volunteered to manage the helpline during weekends and after office hours. The MCYS is approaching Child Helpline International to train helpline staff and volunteers.

As well as including the helpline in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign, the MCYS promotes the helpline on the radio and television every week. The helpline is advertised on the first page of local newspapers and in the telephone directory, alongside emergency services.

There is a basic standard form and guidelines for the staff of the helpline. Each call is recorded in the log book and a form with details such as the profile of the caller and the reasons for the call. All reports to the helpline are kept confidential and the privacy of callers is protected. Statistics are updated monthly.

Between January and October 2007, there were 813 calls to the helpline. Reports generally concern child neglect, children that are "out of control", malnourished children and moral issues. There have been no reports of child-sex tourism.

To improve the helpline, the MCYS intends to:

- Lobby for a 24 hour service.
- Conduct training to equip staff with counselling skills.
- Conduct academic research to evaluate the efficiency of helpline and ensure children or victims receive the help they need quickly.
- Exchange experiences and ideas with other child helplines in the region.
- Improve data collection regarding calls to the helpline.

Key Recommendation

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Brunei Darussalam:

- 24 hour, 7 day operability

2.2. Cambodia

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Cambodia.

Table 3: Summary of Cambodia Hotline

Hotline number	023 99 79 19 and 666
Toll free	023 99 79 19 (the caller needs to pay but the operator can call back) 666 (free for all incoming calls)
Operating hours	24 hours per day
Language/s	Khmer, English, Vietnamese
Operators	Police, Department of Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection, Ministry of Interior
Specialised training for operators	Yes
Recording/ reporting process	Operators record reports in notebooks. These records are then transferred to a computer.
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	2007 – 42 2008 – 40

Information provided by stakeholders in Cambodia

Cambodia began using the 666 hotline number in its most recent ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials (to be launched March 2009). The hotline operates 24 hours per day. A police officer in the Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Unit, Ministry of Interior, answers the calls. Operators can speak Khmer, English and Vietnamese. Operators receive training from the Legal Enforcement Project Against Sexual Exploitation of Children (LEASECT Project).

Prior to 2009, the campaign materials included the 023997919 hotline. This hotline number still exists. In 2008, the Head of the Anti-Trafficking Unit, Ministry of Interior advised that after a call is received, the police launch an investigation to ascertain whether the call is valid (if they think it is not, they organise to meet with the person who made the call), then they launch an operation to locate the victim and offender. People living in the local area are the most frequent callers, and tourists seldom – if ever – call. In 2006, Child Wise was provided with the Ministry of Interior quarterly reports relating to the hotline.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ Refer Appendix 2 – Template for Hotline Data Collection from Cambodia. At the time of receipt, Child Wise was advised that reporting and recording systems were being revised.

Consultations with stakeholders revealed a great deal of concern about the efficacy of hotline numbers in Cambodia for a number of reasons, including:

- A perception that there is no accountability after calls are taken; no reports are made and very little gets investigated.
- People would be reluctant to place calls with police, as there is a significant level of mistrust.
- There are a plethora of hotlines operating in Cambodia.
- Often people employed to answer phones do not have the necessary training to deal with calls, and are often hired only because they are related to the employer.

Stakeholders were supportive of a central hotline number for Cambodia, which assists both adults and children.

In 2008, World Vision commissioned a report titled “Lessons Learned Review on the Law Enforcement Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children Project (LEASETC)” by Felicia Johnston. Relevantly, she observed the following issues with the hotline:

- The hotline is often unattended; reports have been received that the calls are answered approximately once every five calls, and that the hotline is not attended during holiday periods or late at night.
- Despite widespread and effective promotion of the hotline in English, the hotline operators lack English language skills.
- The length of time taken by the police to respond to calls.
- Widespread doubt that action is taken on cases reported to the hotline.
- High turnover of hotline staff.

Ms Johnston’s recommendations included that:

- LEASETC and/or its donors should encourage a high level direction on the importance of 24/7 operation of the hotline. Additional training should also be delivered to all hotline staff on their roles and responsibilities, and particularly on dealing with unusual cases.
- A switch should be established under the national hotline number. An automatic response in a number of languages should lead to options for the language of the message. Following this, options should be given for being diverted to the provincial numbers (should one exist). If the caller is in Phnom Penh, options should be available for transferring to the hotline staff or alternative numbers for speakers of other languages.
- Language training, especially in English and Vietnamese, may need to be provided to hotline staff in the long-run, although this is likely to be problematic given high staff turnover and the length of time taken to develop effective language skills.

Key Recommendation

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Cambodia:

- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.3. Indonesia

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Indonesia.

Table 4: Summary of Indonesia Hotlines

Hotline number	021 5234 333
Toll free	N
Operating hours	Variable
Language/s	Bahasa, English
Operators	Police
Specialised training for operators	-
Recording/ reporting process	-
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008¹⁰⁵	2007 – 29 2008 – 31

Information provided by stakeholders in Indonesia

Indonesia began using the 021 5234 333 number in its most recent ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials (to be launched March 2009).

Prior to 2009, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (**MOCT**) promoted 31 hotline numbers – one hotline number for each main province. The Jakarta hotline number, 523 4333, was printed incorrectly on ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. Most of the 31 hotlines did not operate 24 hours a day. Hours of operation varied from province to province.

Too many hotline numbers made promotion and recall difficult (i.e. the MOCT could not easily fit all of the hotlines onto their posters/stickers and it was particularly difficult for members of the public to remember the hotline number).

Child Wise did not have access to the Indonesian National Police to discuss hotline operability and proposed improvements.

¹⁰⁵ Data provided by Indonesia included cases of trafficking in children for sexual purposes.

Key Recommendations

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Indonesia:

- Establish one national toll-free hotline
- 24 hour, 7 day operability
- Effective processes to record and respond to reports

2.4. Lao PDR

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Lao PDR.

Table 5: Summary of Lao PDR Hotline

Hotline number	021 251 128
Toll free	No
Operating hours	9am-5pm, weekdays (closed for lunch)
Language/s	Lao, English
Operators	Vientiane Tourist Police
Specialised training for operators	No
Recording/ reporting process	No
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	-

Information provided by stakeholders in Lao PDR

Lao PDR uses the 021 251 128 number in its ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. The hotline is run, funded, staffed and monitored by the Tourist Police Department of Vientiane. It appears there has been no specialist training for the police that staff the hotline.

The hotline operates from 9am to 5pm daily. Tourists have reported that their calls have gone unanswered after 5pm and on the weekend. The hotline also closes at lunchtime. The national hotline number is not a toll free number.

The number of calls to the hotline has been limited. During consultations in 2007, no recording mechanism had been established. In addition, the response process had yet to be tested. The

responsibility for managing reporting mechanisms appears to sit with the Lao Tourist Police – but no records have been made available.

The national hotline has faced a number of obstacles. These include:

- The hotline being manned and operated by un-trained regular police who have little experience in child-sex tourism.
- The absence of a system which ensures action in the provinces when a report of possible abuse is received by staff in Vientiane.
- Limited English language skills of operators mean that reports can not be recorded and may not be accurately transcribed.
- The Lao Police do not have resources to improve the hotline themselves. They would like to follow the ASEAN wide number (141) but it is difficult enough managing the operability of the hotline.

Key Recommendations

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Lao PDR:

- Establish one national toll-free hotline
- Position hotline number within a suitable police department
- 24 hour, 7 day operability
- Multi-lingual operators available at all times.
- Specialised training for operators
- Effective processes to record and respond to reports

2.5. Malaysia

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Malaysia.

Table 6: Summary of Malaysian Hotline

Hotline number	15 999 (however the old hotline number 1800 88 3040 is still on campaign materials)
Toll free	-
Operating hours	24 hours per day
Language/s	English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil
Operators	Department of Social Welfare
Specialised training for operators	-
Recording/ reporting process	-
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	-

Information provided by stakeholders in Malaysia

Malaysia uses the 1800 88 3040 hotline number in its ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. The hotline is run, funded, staffed and monitored by the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. The hotline operates 24 hours per day. After office-hours, the number is transferred to an NGO.

A new hotline number (15999) was launched in 2007. To date, there have been no reported cases of child-sex tourism. Calls are about other issues, such as abuse, missing children, adoption queries, etc. Operators speak English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil. The old number is still on the campaign materials. It is still in operation but it will cease operating shortly.

Calls are escalated to the police if they involve criminal activity. The Ministry works closely with the police. (The police hotline is 999.) The hotline number is still very new and its operation has not yet been evaluated.

Key Recommendation

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Malaysia:

- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.6. Myanmar

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Myanmar.

Table 7: Summary of Myanmar Hotline

Hotline number	067412139 and 01544144
Toll free	-
Operating hours	24 hours
Language/s	Myanmar and English
Operators	Police
Specialised training for operators	Yes
Recording/ reporting process	-
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	2007 – 1 2008 – 0

Key Recommendations

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Myanmar:

- Establish one national toll-free hotline
- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.7. Philippines

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in the Philippines.

Table 8: Summary of Philippines Hotline

Hotline number	0919 777 7377
Toll free	Yes
Operating hours	24 hours
Language/s	English and Tagalog
Operators	Philippine National Police
Specialised training for operators	Yes
Recording/ reporting process	Records are kept and there is a procedure for escalating and referring calls.
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	-

Key Recommendation

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in the Philippines:

- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.8. Singapore

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Singapore.

Table 9: Summary of Singapore Hotline

Hotline number	1800 225 0000
Toll free	Y
Operating hours	24 hours
Language/s	English, Mandarin, Malay, Tamil
Operators	Police
Specialised training for operators	Yes
Recording/ reporting process	Yes
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	0

Information provided by stakeholders in Singapore

Singapore began using the police hotline number (1800 225 0000) in its most recent ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials (to be launched March 2009). Prior to 2009, Singapore did not include a hotline number on recent ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials.

In August 2008, Child Wise conducted consultations with the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Singapore Police Force. During consultations, Singapore advised that it is ready for a hotline however further consideration is required as to the appropriate hotline to use for child-sex tourism reports. Singapore has a police hotline number that could be used for the Child Wise Tourism campaign. Singapore also has a child protection hotline for child abuse cases, for example, teachers reporting suspicions of abuse, neglect. That hotline is staffed by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports.

Hotline operators undergo an Induction Program when they are first posted to the Radio Division, followed by On-Job-Training for another two to three months which covers how to handle a Police Hotline Call. Calls are recorded in a Police Hotline Register.

There is a procedure for escalating and referring calls. A First Information Report is created in Cubicon system and routed to the Division Investigation Officer concerned. The Duty Officer Media Relations Officer will also be informed if the call is related to CrimeWatch cases where Police had requested for information.

Key Recommendation

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Singapore:

- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.9. Thailand

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Thailand.

Table 10: Summary of Thailand Hotline

Hotline number	1300
Toll free	Y
Operating hours	24 hours
Language/s	Thai, limited English
Operators	Social Workers, Prachabordi Center, Office of Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Specialised training for operators	Y
Recording/ reporting process	Y
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	2007 – 48 2008 – 72

Information provided by stakeholders in Thailand

Thailand uses the 1300 hotline number in its ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. The hotline number is operated by the Prachabordi Centre, Office of Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The hotline is a 24 hour, toll-free number. Operators work in three shifts: 6am-2 pm; 2pm-10pm; and 10pm-6 am.

The operators are social workers. Operators normally speak Thai but if foreigners call, an English speaking operator can provide assistance.

Operators provide information and accept complaints. If the caller requires advice concerning life and family problems or other advice that requires specific expertise, social workers and professional volunteers will assist. In emergency cases, operators will contact the rescue team to assist. Operators cooperate with local Government Bodies such as shelters, the Child and Youth Welfare Centre and the Children, Juveniles and Women's Division.

Operators undertake a training course prior to taking calls. All received calls are recorded and investigated as required. Names and data are recorded. Where the matter must be kept confidential, operators will do their utmost to do so. From July 2005 till December 2008, 65,542 calls have been received. Of this amount, there are 204 exploited women and children. In Bangkok, approximately 20% of these cases result in arrests.

A test-call to the hotline revealed that the operator could not speak any English and the conversation could not be continued.

Key Recommendations

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Thailand:

- Multi-lingual operators available at all times
- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

2.10. Viet Nam

The following table outlines key information about the hotline in Viet Nam.

Table 11: Summary of Viet Nam Hotline

Hotline number	1800 1567
Toll free	-
Operating hours	7am – 9pm, daily
Language/s	Vietnamese, limited English
Operators	Social Workers
Specialised training for operators	-
Recording/ reporting process	Y
Child-sex tourism reports 2007/ 2008	-

Information provided by stakeholders in Viet Nam

Viet Nam uses the 1800 1567 hotline number in its ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials. That hotline number was launched on 12 June, 2004. The hotline is jointly funded by Plan International, UNICEF and Save the Children. The hotline is promoted as a State-funded hotline.

The hotline is promoted through the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign, in the newspaper,¹⁰⁶ and by Plan Viet Nam.

The national hotline is run by the Centre for Consultancy and Communication Services, which is under the Viet Nam National Committee for Population, Family and Children (**VNCPFC**) operation. The hotline is staffed by VNCPFC staff, who hold degrees in social work and psychology and generally provide counselling and referral services for child victims. The team of 20 (including six volunteers) appear satisfactorily equipped to manage an average of 150 – 200 calls per day (varying from 10-90 minutes per call).

¹⁰⁶ Refer Appendix 2: Media article regarding Vietnam hotline



PLEASE PROTECT OUR NATIONAL TREASURES.

REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR ON 1800 1567



CHILD-SEX TOURISTS
DON'T TURN AWAY. TURN THEM IN.

The hotline office is located in Hanoi and is available from 7am to 9pm every day. The hotline is part of Child Helpline International. Accordingly, they follow international standards for receiving, referring and recording all calls.

Most calls relate to violence in the family or at school, but an increasing number of calls from Nha Trang, Sapa and HCMC relate to sexual abuse (although, the number of these calls is not available to the public). When the hotline began four years ago, 30% of all calls were made by children and 70% by adults. Now the breakdown is 50% for each group.

Hotline reporting mechanisms are managed by the VNCPFC. The Ministry of Labour determines if a report should be forwarded to the Ministry of Public Security (police).

The VNCPFC keeps a record of calls received, but this record relates to all counselling calls. It is difficult to obtain specific figures relating to calls made about suspicious behaviour. To date, the Vietnamese Ministry of Interior has not been able to provide information outlining how they follow-up these calls.

The managers of the hotline see value in promoting the hotline as the child-sex tourism prevention number, particularly as they have direct access to the police (and as a Government Department, they have more power to influence the police to take action). However, others believe that as the hotline was established as a counselling hotline for children, it is not specifically designed to deal with reports of suspicious behaviour. Other stakeholders agree with the regional request to adopt a regional number (e.g. 141)

Key Recommendations

Based on information provided, Child Wise recommends the following to enhance the hotline in Viet Nam:

- 24 hour operability.
- Multi-lingual operators available at all times.
- Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

Appendix 1: List of stakeholders consulted regarding hotline numbers

Brunei Darussalam

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

Australian Ambassador to Cambodia

Australian Federal Police, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Ministry of Tourism, Cambodia

SISHA (NGO), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Anti-Trafficking Unit, Ministry of Interior

UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Indonesia

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia

Australian Federal Police, Jakarta, Indonesia

ECPAT Indonesia

Lao PDR

Lao PDR National Tourism Administration

Lao PDR Tourist Police Department, Ministry of Public Security

Lao PDR National Police

UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Lao PDR

Malaysia

Royal Malaysia Police

Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development,
Malaysia

Myanmar

Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Myanmar

Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs

Philippines

Department of Tourism, Philippines

Philippine National Police

Singapore

Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, Singapore

Singapore Police Force

Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

Thailand

Office of Tourism Development, Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Viet Nam

Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism

Australian Federal Police, Hanoi, Viet Nam

UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Viet Nam

Viet Nam National Committee for Population, Family and Children

Appendix 2: Template for hotline data collection from Cambodia

Hotline Monthly Report, Year 2006

	Number of calls			Type of Case							Callers				Victim's age and sex									Investigation by		
															below 15			15-17			18 & above					
Date	Total	Rel	Not	Rape	cse	ht	dch	In A	Mic	Sb	vic	accq	lp	ngo	f	m	total	f	m	total	f	m	total	Dept	Pr	Local
Jan-06																										
Feb-06																										
Mar-06																										
Apr-06																										
May-06																										
Jun-06																										
July-06																										
Aug-06																										
Sept-06																										
Oct-06																										
Nov-06																										
Dec-06																										
Total																										

Number of Call : Total, Relevant (Rele), not Relevant (Not)

Cases : Child Sexual Exploitation (cse), Human Trafficking (ht), Rape, Child Debauchery (cd),

Callers : Victim (vic), relatives (accq), local police (lp), NGOs

Victim's age and sex : below 15, 16-17, 18 and above

Investigation referred to : Ministry of Interior (Mol), Phnom Penh (pp), Province (pr)

Location : Phnom Penh (pp), Province (pr)

Appendix 3: Media article

Viet Nam News

20 May 2008

Helpline offers abused kids hope

by Thu Giang



HA NOI — A vicious sex attack left young teenager Bui Thu Cuc (not her real name) so traumatised she fell ill and couldn't go to school. But a year later the 14-year-old is looking to rebuild her life, thanks to counselling provided via State-funded child helpline, 18001567.

Children forced to earn a living on the streets are at high risk of being sexually-abused. Plan Viet Nam's free helpline aims to aid children in need. — VNA/VNS File photo

Cuc was born into a poor family in northern Hung Yen Province. One afternoon when she was home alone, her 40-year-old neighbour broke into her house and raped her while she was in the bathroom. She was only discovered hours later when her mother Men (not her real name) returned from work.

"A doctor examined my daughter and said she had been raped. Then police arrested the man," Men says.

"Cuc's spirit was broken, she developed a high fever and could not go to school.

I didn't know what to do. Then I remembered an advertisement I saw on the TV about a helpline for abused children. I called the number and was immediately referred to a social worker."

Following Men's call, Cuc was taken to Ha Noi for psychological therapy, paid for with money from the UK Save the Children, helpline counsellor Vu Kim Nga says. "When Cuc's mother called we contacted a number of agencies, including the Committee for Population, Family and Children, the Women and Development Centre, Ha Noi's Bach Mai hospital and the UK Save the Children.

Cuc is strong enough to get through this but she is still a child and we need to help her integrate back into community," Nga says.

Cuc's abuser was sentenced to only four years at the provincial court, her family lodged an appeal with the High Court.

Lifeline

Set up four years ago by Plan Viet Nam in co-operation with the Viet Nam Committee for Population, Families and Children, so far the helpline has received over 250,000 calls from children in 64 cities and provinces nationwide. Out of these, over 2,000 children have received urgent support.

The helpline, which operates from 7am to 9pm everyday, is expected to expand its services by 2010 to provide round-the-clock assistance and support centres for needy children in at least 38 provinces and cities nationwide. It is currently managed by the Centre for Consultancy and Information Service.

But one problem lies in the availability of aid in one particular area, employee at the Dong Da District's Committee for Population, Families and Children Cao Minh Quyen says. "Facilities are limited here. Our centre is not big enough to support all the kids who need help," he says. "We house disabled and homeless kids. We don't have the right doctors to treat children with psychological problems."

According to helpline counsellor Nga, if local relevant sectors lack necessary facilities and doctors to help children overcome difficulties, children will be sent to the capital. "But sometimes it takes a long time for relevant sectors to fill in the paperwork," she says. "All the red tape can mean big delays in getting these kids help."

Rehabilitation

Cuc may have received some psychological help but her struggle to regain a normal life is far from over, her mother says.

"Cuc has come home at last but she is still scared when she sees the neighbour's house. She hasn't been allowed to go back into her school year because of all the time she took off. I don't know if we can stay here. We don't know what to do."

Children don't get enough psychological treatment, doctor at the National Paediatrics Hospital Hoang Cam Tu says. "The centre should have a therapy centre for children. This would really help them get better."

But not enough centre care is only part of the problem, according to deputy director of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs' Child Care and Protection Department Dang Nam. "Many sectors are responsible for children's safety, including the police and schools," he says. "The social service network is unsystematic and there is not enough co-ordination among relevant sectors at all levels. We need to build a system that defines specific ways to help children in different circumstances, all of which the State will manage and supply systematic services for."

Setting up the State-funded helpline marked the beginning of a nationwide child protection system, Deputy Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Phung Ngoc Hung says. "We expect relevant sectors and international organisations to work together closely to develop the phone line," Hung says.

This optimism is echoed by director of Plan Viet Nam, Mark Taylor Pierce. "The establishment of a children's helpline has and will continue to provide a wide range of children with the opportunity to contact someone when they feel in need of special protection or a counselling service," Pierce says.

The phone line offered Cuc and her family hope but the challenge now is whether that hope will be enough to help Cuc forget about the past and look forward to a better future. — VNS