



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

PROJECT DOCUMENT



Project Number and Title	XSP T33 - PROJECT CHILDHOOD: Protection Pillar: ‘Enhancing law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong’
Duration	4 Years
Estimated Starting Date	Q2 2010
Location	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam
Link to UNODC Medium Term Strategy	1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective 1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime
Link to Regional Programme outcomes	Pillar 1: Illicit trafficking – Outcome 1.2 Pillar 3: Criminal Justice – Outcome 3.3
Executing Agency	UNODC
Government Implementing Agency	To be advised
Partner Organizations	INTERPOL
Overall target funding	4,000,000 AUD
Budget approved	
Brief Description An effective response to safeguarding vulnerable children and bringing perpetrators of child-sexual exploitation to justice must minimally comprise of three cross-linked pillars – Prevention, Protection and Recovery. This project will take forward the Protection Pillar of Project Childhood and deliver a consolidated package of capacity building to Governments and their respective law enforcement agencies through two complementary components. Component 1 will focus on the delivery of technical assistance activities responding to key legislative, training and cooperation gaps and needs of the target countries. Component 2 will comprise of a number of time-bound specialized operational activities aimed at pooling international and regional investigative resources to specifically target travelling child-sex offenders and the mechanisms and intermediaries that support and facilitate their activities. The aim is to significantly expand the intelligence base around this closed community of offenders to more effectively interdict and prosecute those that seek to perpetrate or support this most insidious crime. This initiative comprises a partnership between UNODC and Interpol to maximize the effectiveness of the project utilizing the combined and coordinated strengths of their respective mandates and capacity.	

Signed on behalf of:

Party/Entity	Name/Title of Signatory	Date	Signature
Government of Cambodia			
Government of Lao PDR			
Government of Thailand			
Government of Viet Nam			
UNODC			

Table of Contents

1	Situation analysis – “The Why”	1
1.1	THE PROBLEM	1
	<i>Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer pre-pubescent children</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Preferential travelling child-sex offenders</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Situational travelling child-sex offenders</i>	<i>9</i>
1.2	COUNTERPART CAPACITY	9
1.3	JUSTIFICATION FOR UNODC AND INTERPOL INVOLVEMENT	13
1.4	SYNERGIES WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	14
1.5	TARGET GROUPS AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIARIES	17
2	Project description – “The What”	18
2.1	PROGRAMME STRATEGY CONTEXT	18
2.2	LOCATION AND DURATION	18
2.3	OBJECTIVE TREE	20
2.4	DESCRIPTION OF OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	21
3	Project implementation – “The How”	25
3.1	INPUTS	25
3.2	COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	27
3.3	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	32
3.4	RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION	33
3.5	SUSTAINABILITY	34
3.6	GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	35
3.7	LEGAL CONTEXT	36
	Annexes	38
	Annex 1 – Country Profiles	39
	Annex 2 – Logical Framework	42
	Annex 5 – Terms of Reference for project personnel	46
	5.1 PROJECT COORDINATOR – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT (UNODC)	46
	5.2 PROJECT COORDINATOR – OPERATIONAL COMPONENT (INTERPOL)	51
	5.3 PROJECT NATIONAL OFFICERS	54
	5.3 PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE / FINANCE ASSISTANT	57
	Annex 6 – Risk Management Matrix	60
	Annex 7 – Standard Supplemental Provisions	64

Acronyms

ARTIP	Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (United Kingdom)
CBT	Computer–Based Training (UNODC)
CPP	Child Protection Partnership
CST	Child-Sex Tourism
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Exploitation
FACE	Fight Against Child Exploitation
FANC	Foreign Anti Narcotic and Crime Community
FIND	Fixed INTERPOL Network Database
GIFT	(UN) Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
ICAID	INTERPOL Child Abuse Image Database
ICMEC	International Center for Missing and Exploited Children
ILO	International Labor Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LOBANG	(INTERPOL) Regional Liaison Office in Bangkok
MIND	Mobile INTERPOL Network Database
NCB	(INTERPOL) National Central Bureau
PCCC	Project Childhood Coordinating Committee
RCEAP	(UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
TOC	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VGTT	Virtual Global Taskforce
WTO	(UN) World Tourism Organization

1 Situation analysis – “The Why”

1.1 The problem

The convergence of a number of factors in some South-East Asian countries – extreme poverty, lack of sustainable livelihoods, gender inequality and attitudinal liberalization have all contributed to the boom of the so-called ‘sex-tourism’ industry in the region.

Whereas debate on the involvement of adult men and women in the sex industry can be complex and multi-dimensional, children – whether forced into the industry by way of fraud and deception or knowingly sold by family members – can only be considered as victims of the sex trade.

In South-East Asia, particularly in Thailand and increasingly in Cambodia and Viet Nam, child-sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing tourism industry which draws large numbers of foreign, regional, and local travelers to its cities, beach resorts, and historic sites each year. According to the *UN WTO World Tourism Barometer*, in 2006 South-East Asian countries grossed US\$153 billion in tourism receipts representing an impressive 21% of global tourism profits. An equally impressive 10% increase over profits was attributable to tourism earned in the region in 2005.¹

For sure tourism undoubtedly represents a crucial source for “legitimate” employment opportunities in hotels, resorts, souvenir shops, restaurants, etc. and indeed development of the tourism industry can greatly contribute to poverty reduction and economic development in many South-East Asian countries. However, it has also generated a high demand for entertainment, and subsequently, sex services. The rapid growth of the tourism sector has in many cases been disproportionate to growth experienced in other sectors, such as education, justice, and security.

Regrettably, the economic and social realities in the sub-region have made this a major destination for so-called ‘sex-tourism’ but among them, of more concern, ‘child-sex tourism’ (CST).

There are some concerns, both within the region 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. Some law enforcement agencies utilise 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

¹ UNWTO *World Tourism Barometer*, Volume 5 No. 1 January 2007

situational exploiters², 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 Project Document will continue to use both terms interchangeable to describe the phenomenon.

ECPAT (*End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Exploitation*) is an international NGO based in Bangkok who has labored for years against the phenomenon of CST. ECPAT 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’

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.³

In many circumstances, CST may fall within the legal definition of trafficking. Article 3c of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime provides in that ‘the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered trafficking of persons’

Producing research and accurate statistical information on these serious crimes in any sub-region of the world can prove extremely challenging. However, in 2007 the Australian-based NGO *Child Wise* compiled and edited the *ASEAN Child-Sex Tourism Review* based on contributions from each of the ASEAN member countries. This review not only examined the strategic situation with regards to travelling sex offenders but more concerning was able to highlight that child sex offenders were more likely to be longer term residents and workers now based and infiltrated within isolated communities often alongside vulnerable families and children.

² 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.

³ ECPAT International, *Combating CST: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 17

The review highlights inherent screening weaknesses that allow such offenders to take up ‘child-contact’ occupations – as teachers, tutors and ‘care’ workers offering almost unrestricted access to vulnerable children.

Within the ASEAN region, the Review examines country-by-country trends in tourism growth, recorded reports of child-sex tourism, the nationalities of identified offenders, and efforts by law enforcement and judicial officials to follow through with investigations and prosecutions. Despite the recognized challenges in obtaining accurate and reliable information, the Review concludes that *“information collected by law enforcement agencies within ASEAN and abroad pertaining to child-sexual offenses perpetrated by travelers represents just the tip of a potentially enormous iceberg.”*⁴

Despite the dedication and work of ECPAT, Child Wise, and many other organizations to raise public awareness as well as the political will to provide legal counsel and social services to victims, children in Southeast Asia continue to be trafficked, enslaved, and sold within or across borders for commercial sex work, the monetary profits of which few of them will also ever see. However, as international instruments have entered into force and international, regional, and national government and civil society processes increasingly focus on developing and implementing viable approaches to preventing and combating human trafficking and child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia, the time is right to take targeted action.

Among the most pressing activities are the identification, detection, investigation, and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes as well promoting conditions leading to raised awareness and reporting of suspicious circumstances particularly from within the tourism industry.

This requires, inter alia, significant awareness-raising and capacity-building within the law enforcement and judicial sectors, as well as improved methods of and means for gathering and exchanging crime-related information between stakeholders.

It is clear that any intervention against child-sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia must understand a range of different offenders, their motivations and modus operandi. It must also consider the relative vulnerability of children in different age groups.

The following matrix provides a simple but effective ‘model’ overview of the varying typologies and how these translate into intervention responses –

⁴ 2007 ASEAN Child-Sex Tourism Review: An Outcome of the Annual Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-regional Tourism Taskforce to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations, edited by Child Wise Tourism, August 2007; Page 9.

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

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.

There are notably 4 primary groups of child-sex offenders that this Project seeks to address –

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.⁵ 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

⁵ 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.

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.

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, 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.

Travelling child-sex offenders who prefer post-pubescent children

Many of the men (and sometimes women)⁶ 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;

⁶ Female travelling child-sex offenders are not common in Asia but are active in Central/South America, the Caribbean and parts of Africa.

- 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;
- 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.

Preferential travelling child-sex offenders

In Asia there is an oft-quoted but rarely adequately documented⁷ 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'.

⁷ 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.

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 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.

It is important to understand the concept differences as responses within the Protection Pillar will need to be adapted to target each particular group.

1.2 Counterpart capacity

With regard to national government counterparts, UNODC has field offices and ongoing, working relationships with key government agencies in all four project countries. The documented project strategy incorporates a series of national consultations and missions at the project commencement to identify all legal focal points. National partners for each part of the project will only be finalized at the completion of these activities.

There are no doubt those traveling child-sex offenders present a significant and growing threat in South-East Asia. The countries party to this project have been selected based on a number of factors including the relative volume of reported arrests of alleged child sex offenders, lack of existing institutional and legislative capacity to counter the crime and willingness to engage with the international community to take future effective action.

In many countries anti-trafficking and child protection laws are lacking, and where they do exist a lack of awareness, resources, and training have left these laws insufficiently enforced. In addition, widespread poverty, lack of education, and social conditions including pressure on children to contribute to family income, realities in all of the South-East Asian countries involved in Project Childhood, have sadly secured a steady supply of children who are highly vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation.

There are four significant capacity constraints to mounting an effective response against CST in South-East Asia, namely:

- (a) Gaps and inconsistencies in legislative frameworks – including, but not limited to definition of ‘child’, levels of criminalisation of offences, use of new technologies (internet and electronic media) etc.
- (b) Lack of awareness among relevant actors about the nature of the problem as well as how to identify and suppress it, including procedures, appropriate equipment and facilities, and knowledge/skills among key criminal justice institutions and personnel to effectively investigate and prosecute criminal cases
- (c) Lack of clear systems to quickly identify and assist both potential and actual victims and the effective and user-friendly communication of these systems and procedures.
- (d) Limited cooperation and coordination between law enforcement and judicial counterparts within the region.

The capacity constraints listed above surely hamper the region’s ability to collect, analyse and disseminate intelligence for operational action on travelling child-sex offenders operating in South-East Asia.

Many law enforcement officers have a low level of awareness of the nature of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, of existing child protection structures and services, and of the existing capacity of other actors who could respond to the problem.

Even if both awareness and understanding of the problem exists, the response often remains ineffective due to a lack of broader institutional capacity such as with respect to clear systems/procedures for dealing with both perpetrators and victims, the technology to access information and support from other agencies, the facilities to appropriately protect victims and witnesses, and mechanisms for effectively coordinating actions with other key agencies.

There is also across the region an often unrealistic expectation of law enforcement officers who have to operate in frequently under-resourced conditions and in the context of considerable pressure from those making a profit from CST. This must also be taken into consideration in the design and delivery of training programmes and the setting up of operational procedures.

The scale and scope of the problem requires a cooperative effort by the relevant authorities at the national, regional and international levels to ensure a joint, coordinated and sustainable response to child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children, particularly CST. A fundamental (and minimum) prerequisite for any positive law enforcement response across the region is a standard level of basic understanding and knowledge about the issues by the officials that are confronted with it, particularly those officers that operate at the frontline.

CAMBODIA

A Specialized Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Unit (AHTJP) was created in 2002, and a number of specialized units increased their coverage from seven to 17 provinces in 2006. Working units that include prosecutors and judges were established by the Ministry of Justice in the municipal and provincial courts to target human trafficking cases.⁸

A National Committee for Anti-Trafficking was established. Consists of 14 agencies and is chaired by the deputy Prime Minister (sign off for the project should go through the chair/deputy PM). Currently in the process of finalizing a 5 year National Plan of Action (2010-2014)

VIET NAM

A special anti-human trafficking unit is part of the General Police Department. About 30 officers were involved full time in combating trafficking in women and children in 2008.

The Deputy Prime Minister chairs a Standing Committee that looks at various issues including child sex abuse.

No official data is available regarding action taken against travelling child-sex offenders.

LAO PDR

The Lao Anti-Trafficking Unit (LAPTU) was created in 2005 as part of the national law enforcement body with a specific focus on trafficking in persons. Six provincial anti-

⁸ The information noted was provided by national government agencies to UNODC and published in UNODC's "Global Report on Trafficking in Persons", February 2009.

trafficking units were formed in 2006, and in 2007, the LAPTU was transformed into the Anti-Trafficking Division.

In order to respond to the trafficking situation, on 15 November 2004 a decree of the President promulgated the Law on Development and Protection of Women. This law defined trafficking in women and children. In October 2005, the Penal Code was modified, to include Article 134, which defines trafficking in persons. Before 2005 Article 100 – Trade and abduction of human beings was used. Lao PDR accessioned to the Trafficking Protocol in September 2003. The Penal Code also has provisions on money laundering and offences related to trafficking. The rights of women and children victims of trafficking are defined in the Law on Development and Protection of Women. Lao PDR and Thailand have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in order to curb the situation between their countries.

Lao PDR has established a National Commission on the Mother and Child under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 2004, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, with support from UNICEF, conducted a first national situation analysis into child trafficking⁹. The study was based on interviews with 253 victims of trafficking, their families and key informants, & found that most trafficking victims (60 percent) are girls aged between 12 and 18 years, and that 35 percent of these girls end up in forced prostitution.

Regarding criminal justice action for child-sex offences, in 2007, there were seven arrests of alleged travelling child sex offenders, and seven convictions; in 2008, the figures were 11 and nine. No Lao PDR citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/8

THAILAND

Two specialized agencies are primarily responsible for the issue of child sexual exploitation and trafficking in Thailand – the Department of Special Investigations, Ministry of Justice; and the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Royal Thai Police which inherited work areas formerly covered by the Children, Juveniles and Women Division (CWD). The Crime Suppression Department will also undertake cases in this thematic area on a case by case basis. Regarding criminal justice action for child-sex offences, in 2007, there were eight arrests of alleged travelling child-sex offenders, and no convictions; in 2008, the figures were eight and none. No Thai citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/8.

⁹ UNICEF, 'Broken Promises, Shattered Dreams', October 2004

1.3 Justification for UNODC and INTERPOL involvement

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global international organization offering its member countries a range of legal, analytical, and technical services to strengthen capacity to more effectively uphold the rule of law, thereby providing security and justice for its citizens. In order to reduce vulnerability of nations' citizens to crime and increase human security, UNODC works with governments to strengthen their legal and technical capacities. UNODC works with countries to ensure that measures taken are evidence-based, draw on good practice, and are in line with the relevant international legal norms and standards.

UNODC provides assistance to member countries to facilitate ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, including the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)* (for which it is custodian) and as well its supplementary *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (the Palermo Protocol).

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol states:

'The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve any of the means that define trafficking in adults'

Other UN instruments ratified by the four countries participating in Project Childhood include:

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which includes the right of the child to be protected from sexual exploitation, as well as the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2002)*. The Protocol defines the sale of children as:

"any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration, ie (i) offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of (a) sexual exploitation of the child..."

Historically significant attention has been focused on the transnational dimension of trafficking but the evidence in East Asia is that largely, although not exclusively, vulnerable children are moved within a country to be subsequently exploited by child-sex tourists.

The UNODC Global report on Trafficking in Persons 2009 estimated that 79% of all global trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation and that over 22% (of identified trafficking cases) involve children

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is the world's largest international police organization with 187 member countries. The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France. In addition to a representative office at United Nations

Headquarters in New York, the General Secretariat currently operates seven Regional and National Central Bureau (NCB) which is staffed and operated by the member country and serves as the designated contact point for the General Secretariat and other member countries requiring assistance with transnational investigations and the location and apprehension of fugitives.

As the only global law enforcement organization which provides operational criminal police support and offers advanced technological tools to strengthen international criminal police cooperation, INTERPOL is uniquely positioned to provide operational assistance to law enforcement around the world to more effectively prevent and combat crime. Through a state-of-the-art global communications network, called I-24/7, Interpol is able to securely exchange police information, request assistance with transnational investigations, and make other international enquiries relating to the work of law enforcement in real time. In addition, through I-24/7, law enforcement users also have the possibility to access information stored in Interpol's global databases which serve as a vital tool for making international links in investigations.

The *INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE)* was created as an enhancement of the previous ICAID database and provides means for law enforcement to share intelligence relating to the production and distribution of online child abuse material within the international police community.

The database contains hundreds of thousands of images of child sexual abuse submitted by member countries; images which themselves constitute concrete criminal evidence. Image recognition software can be used to compare details of where the abuse took place and connect images from the same series of abuse or images taken in the same location with different victims.

To date nearly 700 victims from approximately 40 different countries have been identified and removed from their abusive situations due to the vital contribution of the ICSE as well as Interpol's operational assistance and its focused effort to reinforce cooperation between law enforcement agencies in its member countries.

Recognizing each other's comparative advantages and strengths, INTERPOL and UNODC have collaborated to develop **Project Childhood: Protection Pillar**.

The project aims to actively combat the crime of CST, and related crimes such as child trafficking, by significantly enhancing the capacities of governments and criminal justice officials so that they may more effectively pursue traveling child-sex offenders and the criminals who support them in the South-East Asian sub-region, specifically in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam.

1.4 Synergies with other programmes and projects

The Project will build on, support and be coordinated with the following key initiatives:

A. ASEAN Regional Action Plan to Prevent the Sexual Exploitation of Children in ASEAN Tourism Destinations

The first sub-regional plan of action whose aims are concurrent with those of the Project is the *ASEAN Regional Action Plan to Prevent the Sexual Exploitation of Children in ASEAN Tourism Destinations 2007-2008*. The ASEAN Regional Action Plan, concluded in July 2007, was elaborated with the contribution of the ASEAN Regional Taskforce Working Group, comprising representatives from each of the 10 member countries who meet annually in order “to identify and share key priority areas on a national level which will contribute to regional efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of children from sexual exploitation in tourism destinations.”¹⁰ The action plan designates each ASEAN member as either a “destination” or “source” country and subsequently outlines national priorities for the period from 1 July 2007 to 31 June 2008. The actions proposed by the Project will contribute to achieving these aims by providing comprehensive technical support and capacity building to law enforcement in priority areas.

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

With Australian Government funding, the Australian NGO Child Wise developed, in partnership with ASEAN Member Countries, the South-East Asian Plan with the goal of making a significant, sustainable contribution to the prevention of CST in South-East Asia. This is a five-year plan 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.

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

This project is specifically designed to work towards achievement of Component 2

C. Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT Process)

The *United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking* (UNIAP) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), comprising Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, has worked closely with countries to develop institutional frameworks for action to combat human trafficking. UNIAP has facilitated the *Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking*, known as the COMMIT process. Project

¹⁰ 2007 ASEAN Child-Sex Tourism Review: An Outcome of the Annual Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-regional Tourism Taskforce to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations, edited by Child Wise Tourism, August 2007; page 5

Childhood: Protection Pillar stands to greatly benefit from – and will ultimately contribute to – the momentum, the increased government awareness, and the synergy between a range of government, UN, and civil society stakeholders that have resulted from the COMMIT process.

D. National Plans of Action to Implement the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action and the Yokohama Global Commitment

Some of the earliest attempts to raise public awareness about trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation of children and in particular CST were initiated by ECPAT International¹¹. ECPAT has consulted with many countries in the South-East Asian sub region to assist with the development of national plans of action for the protection and care of children. Such national strategies have emerged in the wake of the *World Congresses against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, the first of which took place in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996, followed by the second Congress in Yokohama, Japan in 2001, and the third in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2008. These three global events led to the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action which to date has been adopted by 161 states and the Yokohama Global Commitment which updated and expanded the Stockholm Declaration. ECPAT has closely monitored the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda by collecting information through its extensive network of local actors and it has reported that efforts in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam to develop and implement National Plans of Action are not well advanced.

E. Governmental Action

INTERPOL has developed close partnerships with a number of national law enforcement agencies across the globe who specialize in the fight against trafficking and crimes against children and who are highly actively in the South-East Asian sub-region including the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US ICE), the German Federal Criminal Police (BKA), and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). For example, INTERPOL closely collaborates with the UK-based *Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre* (CEOP) in order to track and bring child-sex offenders to justice. In carrying out their mission, CEOP builds intelligence and offers training to law enforcement and professionals around the world. CEOP and INTERPOL are also active members of the *Virtual Global Taskforce* (VGT) along with US ICE, the RCMP's National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC), and the Italian Postal and Communication Police Service. Working in association with and in complement to such national agencies and international networks will help to ensure that the Project will truly benefit from a diverse range of expertise and have the global reach requisite for its success.

F. UN agency and Non-Governmental Action

¹¹ Established in 1995, the acronym ECPAT originally stood for *End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism*. ECPAT works closely with UN agencies, governments, and communities to prevent and suppress various forms of CSEC including child prostitution, CST and trafficking in children for sexual purposes.

Among the NGOs who are most active in this crime area, the *International Center for Missing and Exploited Children* (ICMEC), ECPAT, the Coalition to Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE), World Vision, and the Australian-based Child Wise have engaged in pioneering work in preventing and combating CSEC, child-sex tourism, and child trafficking in countries throughout the South-East Asian sub-region. They also provide specialized training to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, legal professionals, non-governmental organizations, and government officials.

In the realm of advocacy and outreach, NGOs such as ECPAT, World Vision and Child Wise have launched a number of powerful partnerships with the tourism industry and civil society to prevent child-sex tourism by raising awareness within law enforcement and among individuals working in and with the tourism sector. Specific activities include leading information campaigns with deterrent messages for would-be sex offenders, training community members on how to report suspicious behavior, and assisting law enforcement agencies to identify sexual perpetrators.

A number of other United Nations agencies have been engaged in sustained work to combat the sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. UNICEF has worked at policy level with governments in the region, including on the development of National Plans of Action, policy and legislation.

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization (ILO-IPEC) maintains a presence in the sub-region, working to support governments' development and implementation of plans to combat trafficking in children for labour exploitation.

As a member of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN.GIFT), ILO-IPEC in 2007 developed a multi-dimensional resource kit for policy makers and practitioners on combating trafficking in children and, in 2008 led an inter-agency experts' group (including UNODC) in the development and testing of a training programme on child trafficking aimed at governments, workers' and employers' organizations, UN agencies and NGOs.

1.5 Target groups and ultimate beneficiaries

Within the project countries, the ultimate beneficiaries are first and foremost the child-victims of CST and children at risk of falling victim to this crime.

Law enforcement and judicial authorities, specifically those involved in cases of CST and sexual exploitation and trafficking in children for sexual purposes, will comprise the main target groups and intermediary beneficiaries of the project.

Precise target groups might be specific to individual countries and these will be further elaborated during the Inception Phase of the project.

Foreign law enforcement liaison officers resident in the target countries of this project will also benefit and they themselves will interact within the project. Not only will their

experiences and first hand knowledge of counterpart capacities be tapped to form the backbone of this project but the raised capacity produced will feed directly back into enhancing the effectiveness of their own bilateral exchanges and cooperation with counterparts.

Finally, in an unprecedented cooperative effort between INTERPOL and UNODC, the success of this initiative in the selected South-East Asian countries would ultimately solidify a partnership between two highly complementary international organizations and would provide an invaluable model and the momentum for the joint-project team to adapt the project for other countries in the world where trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and child-sex tourism are persistent and growing crimes.

2 Project description – “The What”

2.1 Programme strategy context

This project is fully consistent with and supportive of UNODC’s Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-12). It primarily supports the outcomes of Pillar 1 Illicit Trafficking through the Technical Assistance component and Pillar 3 Criminal Justice through the Operational component.

INTERPOL's strategic involvement in the investigation of offences against children began in 1989 following the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. To prevent a crime and especially prevent a child from being abused is the goal of all law enforcement agencies. INTERPOL’s Specialist Group on Crimes against Children focuses on four different areas; commercial exploitation and trafficking in children; sex offenders; serious violent crimes against children and child pornography, and represents a worldwide forum of specialists dealing with this type of crime.

This project fully supports and complements the existing child protection policies promoting a zero tolerance approach to child abuse and child pornography. In delivering activities under this project, UNODC and project partners undertake to observe the four guiding principles of an effective child protection policy :

- 1) Zero tolerance of child abuse
- 2) Recognition of children’s interests
- 3) Sharing responsibility for child protection
- 4) Use of a risk management approach

2.2 Location and duration

Due to the differing scale of the CST problem in each country a multi-country rather than a 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 victims in their country of origin, they are also being trafficked across borders to be victimized. It is hence therefore important that the project take a multi-country rather than a bilateral approach.

The Project will be implemented in South-East Asia and in four priority countries:

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam

The overall project will be coordinated from the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP), located in Bangkok, Thailand, with the UNODC Project Coordinator and Project Assistant based within this office.

The INTERPOL coordinator will by necessity work from two locations.

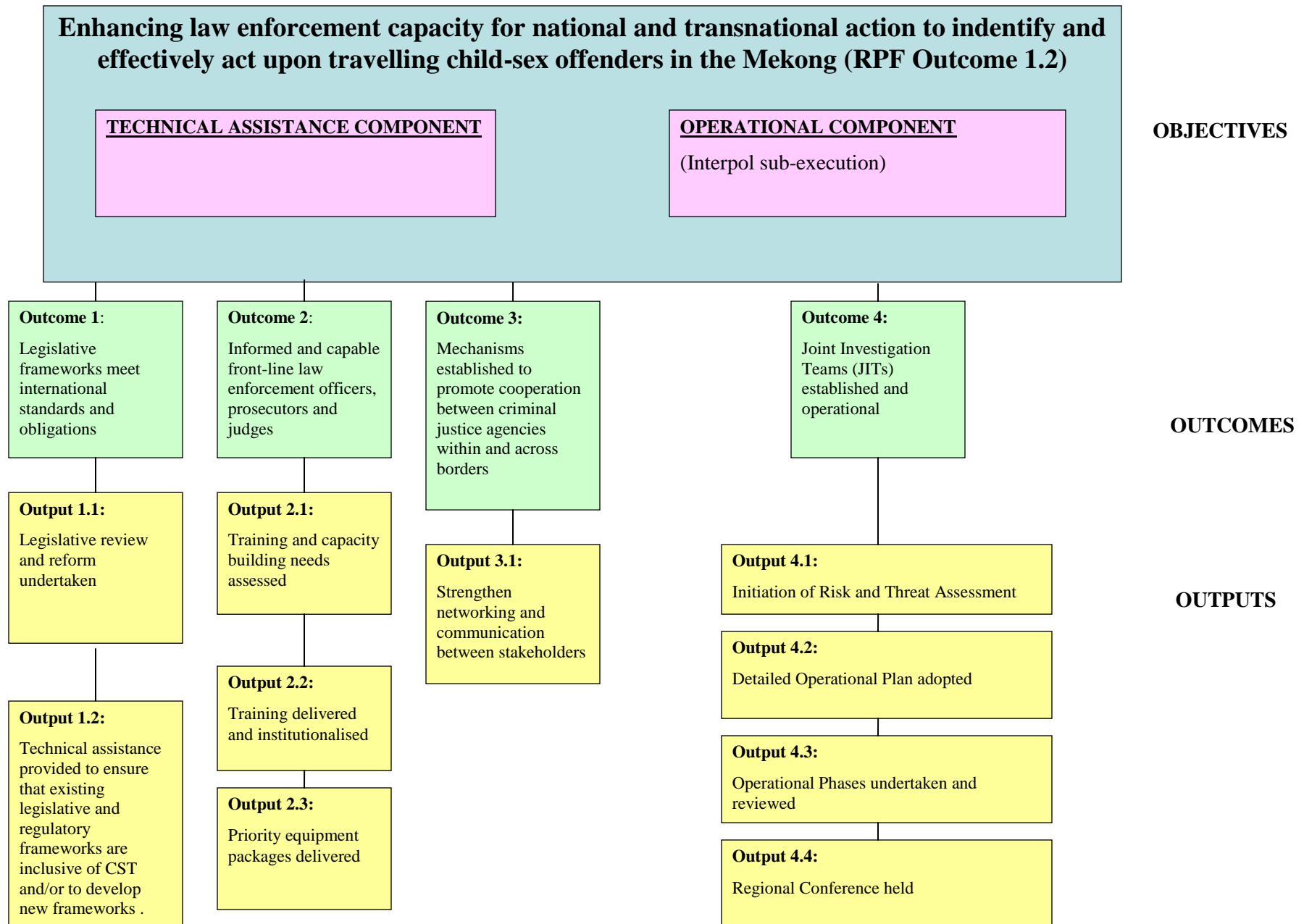
Firstly, it will be necessary to have access to the INTERPOL Regional Liaison Office in Bangkok (LOBANG) located at The Royal Thai Police HQ to facilitate use of INTERPOL systems and databases. The INTERPOL Coordinator will moreover be required to have regular access to the I24/7 secure communications system situated at LOBANG in order to facilitate coordination with INTERPOL staff (which will include proposed analytical support) and as well law enforcement officer based within the Interpol National Central Bureaus (NCBs) of the project countries.

Secondly, the INTERPOL Coordinator will have a 'hot desk' arrangement at UNODC Regional Centre in Bangkok to enable effective, consistent engagement with the UNODC Coordinator. This will be vital particularly in the first twelve months of the operation to ensure effective synergistic outcomes across both tactical and technical components.

UNODC additionally maintains a network of Country Offices across the region of East Asia and the Pacific with a specific presence in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. INTERPOL maintains a network of National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in all countries party to this Project.

The project is anticipated to commence in early 2010 subject to the availability of funding and placement of international staff. The Project will be implemented in two distinct but complementary modules comprising a Technical Assistance component and an Operational component. Both components are described in more detail later within this Project Document. It is anticipated that the project will require a three-month Inception Phase during which time national agency counterparts and partners will contribute to the development of the detailed work and operational plan for both the Technical Assistance and Operational components

2.3 Objective Tree



2.4 Description of outcomes, outputs and indicative activities

The overall objective of the project is **to enhance law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong** (UNODC Regional Programme Framework Outcome 1.2)

Project Childhood: Protection Pillar will consist of a technical assistance and an operational/tactical component:

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Outcome 1: Legislative framework meets international standards and obligations **(RPF Output 1.2.1)**

Output 1.1: Legislative review and reform undertaken

Activities

- 1.1.1 Desk study – how to ‘operationalise’ recent studies and legal gap analysis – particularly - ‘Mind the Gaps’ (*AusAID /Child-Wise study*)
- 1.1.2 Desk Study – norms and legislations on criminal data-sharing in the country of origin of the offenders
- 1.1.3 National missions – identification of legal focal points
- 1.1.4 Drafting assistance and/or mentoring to legal focal points
- 1.1.5 Follow-up / regional conference

Output 1.2: Technical assistance provided to ensure that existing frameworks are inclusive of CST or, if necessary, to formulate and implement new National Plans of Action (NPAs)

Activities

- 1.2.1 Desk study of existing frameworks (NPAs, TBPs, Child Protection Plans – including in relation to the MDGs and World Fit for Children commitments) and their effectiveness with a view to revision / adoption.
- 1.2.2 If appropriate and necessary, support to the development of specific frameworks (such as NPAs) that complement existing frameworks.

- 1.2.3 Dissemination and implementation of NPAs and/or CST-specific provisions in other frameworks within government agencies and tourism sector
- 1.2.4 Ongoing mentoring, monitoring and evaluation of NPAs and CST-related provisions in child protection frameworks.

Outcome 2: Informed and capable front-line, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges (RPF Output 1.2.3)

Output 2.1: Training and capacity building needs assessed

Activities

- 2.1.1 Stocktaking of existing training interventions (particularly ARTIP, UNICEF, CEOP, CPP, FANC etc.) and target populations
- 2.1.2 Targeted training needs analysis missions –
 - (a) Criminal Justice Practitioners
 - (b) Heads of Specialist Units (*build on ARTIP work*)
 - (c) Front line officers
 - (d) Specialist IT / Forensic support officers
 - (e) Informant management (cultivation / recruitment / handling)
 - (f) Interview personnel and other ‘accompanying’ carers (specific to child victims)
 - (g) Case management and intelligence systems

Output 2.2: Training delivered and institutionalised

- 2.2.1 Development of specialist training modules in respect of the above
- 2.2.2 Training delivery
- 2.2.3 Selection and training of specialist national trainers

Output 2.3: Priority equipment packages delivered

- 2.3.1 Equipment needs assessment
- 2.3.2 Procurement process
- 2.3.3 Delivery and training

Outcome 3: Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders (RPF Output 1.2.5)

Output 3.1 Strengthen networking and communication between stakeholders

Activities

- 3.1.1. Organize national seminars/workshops for enhancement of coordination and cooperation between law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary;
- 3.1.2. Organize regional seminars for enhancement of international cooperation and coordination between prosecutors;
- 3.1.3. Strengthen/establish specialized policy-level Task Forces on CST;
- 3.1.4. Promote regional communication and intelligence sharing mechanisms for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges based on existing networks (e.g. Transnational Crime Coordination Network (TCNN), Virtual Global Taskforce, NCB, etc.).
- 3.1.5. Media tools and training developed to promote the ‘deterrent’ effect on travelling child-sex offenders following from enhanced criminal justice mechanisms.

OPERATIONAL COMPONENT

Outcome 4: Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) established and operational **(RPF Output 3.4.2)**

Output 4.1: Initiation of Risk and Threat Assessment

Activities

- 4.1.1. Desk study - available literature and relevant case information
- 4.1.2. Targeted mission programme to meet with key partners and stakeholders
- 4.1.3. Desk study - analysis and further data collection
- 4.1.4. Regional workshop to discuss preliminary Risk and Threat Assessment

Output 4.2: Detailed Operational Plan adopted

- 4.2.1. National-level missions to relevant law enforcement counterparts advising on Joint Investigation Team modalities and establishment
- 4.2.2. Detailed technical discussions with international law enforcement community
- 4.2.3. Follow-up national-level missions on Joint Investigation Teams
- 4.2.4. Presentation and formalization of Operational Plan and logistics

Output 4.3: Operational Phases undertaken and reviewed

- 4.3.1. Phase 1 – Disruption of base / ‘street’ level offenders
Operational review and evaluation
- 4.3.2. Phase 2 – Proactive targeting of travelling child-sex offenders
Operational review and evaluation
- 4.3.3. Phase 3 – Identification of national facilitation mechanisms and intermediaries, and of transnational syndicates and facilitators
Operational review and evaluation

Output 4.4: Regional Conference held

- 4.4.1 Identification of conference venue and participants
- 4.4.2 Content elaboration with UNODC and stakeholders
- 4.4.3 Updating of Risk and Threat Assessment based on operational analysis
- 4.4.4 Launch of finalized Risk and Threat Assessment at Regional Conference
(Unclassified and Classified versions)

3 Project implementation – “The How”

The Project should proceed to implementation commencing with a 6 month **Inception Phase**. During the Inception Phase the implementing partners for the Protection Pillar in coordination with the project Donor will develop a Project Implementation Design Document (PIDD). The PIDD will articulate how activities are to be operationalised. There will be a stop/go review point at the completion of the Inception Phase.

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

- A Baseline Study including elaboration of a firm conceptual platform upon which to take forward activities;
- The development of a comprehensive M&E System in partnership with Project stakeholders;
- Consideration and reflection in the PIDD of how child participation, where appropriate, can be incorporated into Project activities;
- The development of a Gender Action Plan;
- 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;
- 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.

An initial indicative workplan is shown at Annex 2. This will be reviewed and updated during the Inception Phase in consultation with key stakeholders. Detailed implementation workplans will be prepared for each annual period in Q4 of the preceding year as part of an annual planning and review process.

3.1 Inputs

INTERPOL

- Provision of LOBANG Office, Bangkok, Thailand, including facilities and necessary equipment for Project Coordinator;

- Assistance to NCB, if necessary, for issuing Red/Green INTERPOL Notices;
- Assistance and expert advice to the UNODC Project Coordinator and the child-sex tourism cooperation network, where appropriate, with regard to all operational matters;
- Assistance in obtaining relevant information for producing and updating ‘watch-lists’ of wanted or suspected traveling child-sex offenders; identification and coordination of operational activity and intelligence gathering;
- General advice on project activities
- Participation (one representative) to the PCCC

UNODC

- Provision of UNODC RCEAP, Bangkok Thailand including facilities and necessary equipment for Project Coordinator and Admin/Finance Assistant;
- Recruitment/appointment of Project Personnel in coordination with INTERPOL;
- Assistance and expert advice to the project team for the organization of technical assistance issues and training;
- Subcontract for specific services including training, publication, translation, communication and awareness campaign
- General project management activities
- Participation (one representative) to the PCCC

PROJECT COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS

- Appointment of National Focal Points (NFPs)– (appointed and funded by project country government) representative from within national Law Enforcement responsible for handling domestic coordination matters and providing strategic and operational input, support, and assistance with regard to all outputs and activities within in their country. Where it is appropriate and would add value to do so these NFPs should be the same persons as those engaged under the ARTIP Project;
- Release of information relevant for identifying wanted or suspected traveling child-sex offenders, child traffickers, and other known criminal associates;
- Authorization for INTERPOL Project Coordinator and other relevant operational law enforcement personnel to support and assist local law enforcement authorities in investigations, etc.;
- Provision of operational and political support/cooperation necessary to effectively carry out investigations and to bring apprehended perpetrators to justice;
- Identification and release of the participants/trainees from other duties for training activities;
- Participation (one representative from key agency) to the PCCC

The proposed Project will call on the inputs listed above and in addition involve any necessary training staff or others contracted by the primary partners for the delivery of any of the detailed outputs of this project as referred to in Annex 3 – Workplan. The total cost of the Project will be 4 million AUD and this has been allocated 2.9 million AUD under the technical assistance component and 1.1 million AUD under the operational component.

Detailed job descriptions and profiles for the three dedicated staff to be assigned and funded from this Project are attached at Annex 4 – Terms of Reference for Project Personnel

3.2 Coordination and management arrangements

INTERPOL and UNODC will implement the Project Childhood: Protection Pillar activities in accordance with an Agreement concluded between the two Organizations and on the basis of the outputs and responsibilities described within this Project Document

UNODC will be responsible for overall financial management and administrative reporting of the Project and be accountable to the project donor for the appropriate use of project funds in accordance with UN Rules and Procedures and the additionally the specific terms of any donor Financing Agreement.

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 other stakeholders. 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 projects' work for the year ahead. It is also an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on the impact of the project in the past year and how it can be improved or modified in the year ahead.

The Implementing Team of the Project will include:

- The Project Coordinators (UNODC and INTERPOL) based in Bangkok. National Project Officers will additionally be recruited in each target country and will facilitate a regular and effect liaison with host country agencies and the implementation partners in the Prevention Pillar. A UNODC Admin/Finance

Assistant will be recruited and based in Bangkok. Hereinafter the above are referred to as the 'Project Team'.

- The relevant Sub Directorates and services within the INTERPOL General Secretariat (Lyon, France) who may also contribute guidance as well as operational and administrative support for the project.
- The Anti-Trafficking Section / South-East Asia and the Pacific Unit within UNODC Headquarters who may also provide technical and administrative support.
- National Focal Points who will be appointed by the project governments from within the national law enforcement agency responsible for dealing with criminal cases involving child-sex offenders.

In addition to the Implementing Team, where necessary, appropriate and upon agreement by both INTERPOL and UNODC, the Project Team may seek involvement and/or technical assistance from other national and international entities such as governmental agencies, NGOs, other UN agencies and programs and as well as bilateral missions / Foreign Anti Narcotic and Crime Community (FANC).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

The technical assistance component of this project will be managed by the UNODC Coordinator and will deliver the inputs and activities towards the achievement of technical assistance component outcomes. The technical assistance component is designed to intrinsically link and support the operational component. The effective dovetailing of the two components is essential toward achievement of the overall project objective.

It will provide the background environment for the operational component, for example in the legislative activities, or support the collection of information to be enhanced and disseminated as actionable intelligences. More directly, front-line officers, prosecutors and judges involved in the operational component will receive specialized training and equipment under the technical assistance component that will immediately be put into practical application.

In accordance with the identified needs of local law enforcement, both INTERPOL and UNODC will employ their expertise and existing resources to collaborate on targeted training for law enforcement and criminal justice officials. For example, INTERPOL's *Investigation Manual on Child Sexual Abuse* and UNODC's *Toolkit against Human Trafficking* and advanced human trafficking training modules will be appropriately modified and adapted to reflect the needs and realities of the countries where the training is being undertaken. INTERPOL and UNODC will also explore the possibility of jointly developing a targeted tool for law enforcement in the context of the Protection Pillar. The project will also build on the experience of other organization that have developed

and tested training methodologies in this field such as ARTIP, CEOP, etc. The project will aim at comparing the national legal frameworks against the international standards in this area, and where the need will arise, it will recommend adjustments. The project will provide not only the technical assistance in drafting such adjustments but political advocacy to ensure adoption and implementation

OPERATIONAL COMPONENT

The operational component of this project will be managed by the INTERPOL Coordinator and supported by a wide variety of law enforcement and intelligence officers from within the region, internationally and drawn from INTERPOL's network of specialized experts on crimes against children. Through an intensive and innovative Operational Plan to be elaborated in detail during the Inception Phase of this project partners will join together in what is likely to be the largest coordinated and sustained action against both travelling child sex offenders and the existing networks of resident offenders living and offending in South-East Asia. Using a variety of specialized investigative means and operational techniques offenders will be proactively targeted and networks identified and disrupted. The Operational Component will be undertaken in two distinct Phases with the aim of taking forward lessons learned and feedback from the first operational phase into tightening the targeting and effectiveness of the second phase. It is further anticipated that whilst the first phase will be a heavily mentored operation that this in itself will provide the countries of the region the experience and training to take on the full management of the second phase of the operation. This strategy is designed not only to promote ownership of the overall operation but moreover to assist in developing a sustainable operational management capacity for long term intelligence-led activities of this type.

The INTERPOL Coordinator cannot conduct the operational components alone. The success of the operational component of this Project will revolve around obtaining key buy-in through tactful and diplomatic engagement with key stakeholders in each country. This engagement will result in the coordinator being supported as such, by a wide variety of law enforcement, analytical staff, intelligence officers, foreign liaison officers and commercial entities from within the region to provide the robust framework required for successful operational deliverables. The INTERPOL Coordinator is present to engage, identify, develop and mentor the delivery *with the relevant key stakeholders* of the desired operational outcomes.

As an initial and essential component of the process, the INTERPOL Coordinator will conduct a thorough risk and threat assessment by meeting with all key actors, as briefly nominated above, to ensure a clear, concise picture is obtained of the criminal and operational landscape.

At present, a range of entities are engaged in the fight against child sexual exploitation in the region, yet a cohesive plan has not been achieved that leverages off the current structures and provides effective solutions to the critical gaps that are not being

addressed. The INTERPOL Coordinator will identify where these operational gaps exist and ensure they are not able to be further exploited.

This will be conducted separately in each of the operational areas of engagement as each will have cultural, infrastructure, organizational, legislative and operational constructs that will not permit a 'one size fits all' strategy to be implemented. Once this risk assessment is conducted, a yearly operational action plan will be developed for each country that will provide the detailed, graduated tactical overlay that will steer the operational component. This will entail the use of local joint investigation teams utilizing the key national law enforcement units that have responsibility for the investigation of this crime type locally whose capacities will be enhanced through the complementary technical assistance component of this Project.

Using a variety of specialized investigative means from this wide range of collective partners, including full engagement and assistance of relevant agencies/units from the five project countries, offenders will be proactively targeted and networks identified and disrupted.

A full suite of operational products and capabilities will be utilized (as required) that can be delivered by the variety of actors operating in the region. Only through this combined, sustained use of a range of tactical tools will the Project achieve its operational aims. It is envisaged this tactical engagement will occur at three levels from short to long term and elaborated thus -

1. Project Childhood: Protection Pillar will adopt a multi-disciplinary engagement to disrupt the base 'street' level offender. Intelligence from key NGO's operating 'on the ground', foreign liaison officers and community engagement through infrastructure reporting mechanisms such as hotlines will provide the ability to gather intelligence and target the appropriate areas to conduct regular, sustained operations at this level.
2. Project Childhood: Protection Pillar will target additionally the more sophisticated and disciplined preferential sex offender who takes far more precautions, such as that seen with INTERPOL Operation Vico, which resulted in the first global appeal of this type and subsequent arrest of the offender in that case. This is a more sophisticated operational engagement and will require a higher level of operational tools to achieve.
3. Project Childhood: Protection Pillar will seek to identify the transnational components of the intermediaries that arrange this activity by dismantling the core structures that govern all aspects of this crime type. This will require engagement with other global actors and key forums that INTERPOL and key stakeholders are engaged with to enable effective gathering of strategic intelligence to tactically disrupt at this level.

These operational components will be undertaken in two distinct phases with the aim of taking forward lessons learned from the first operational phase into tightening the targeting and effectiveness of the second phase. It is further anticipated that whilst the first phase will be a heavily mentored operation that this in itself will provide the countries of the region with the experience and training to take on the full management of

the second phase of the operation. This second phase will in particular build on the knowledge gained from previous engagement and be focused on dismantling high level syndicates behind this activity.

This strategy is designed not only to promote ownership of the overall operation but moreover to assist in developing a sustainable operational management capacity for long term intelligence-led activities of this type.

Wherever possible, current systems, structures and infrastructure will be utilized from host countries and supplemented by key tools that are able to enhance the leverage and operational scope.

In the context of Project Childhood: Protection Pillar, the Interpol Coordinator will work with authorities in project countries to promote expanded access to INTERPOL tools and services through I-24/7 beyond the NCB's to strategic locations within the country in order to enable law enforcement to access information and immediately communicate and exchange crime-related information with counter-parts at the national and international levels. This operational relationship is ongoing and will be reinforced through the project, increasing the potential for longer-term sustainability of results.

Expansion into the countries of engagement will be undertaken which will provide the core child sexual exploitation/trafficking units as well as border security front line officers with the tools to identify nefarious travelling activities and permit tactical intelligence and targeting of potential offenders to be conducted. This system allows for automatic checks of the INTERPOL database in parallel with checks of national databases.

A variety of cutting edge technologies exist that will be utilized to gather and search information in a variety of key global law enforcement databases. INTERPOL, MIND/FIND (Mobile/Fixed Network Devices) will be utilized which will permit the ability to remotely connect to INTERPOL databases and systems.

The operation will encourage authorities in project countries to establish MIND or FIND connections at airports and border control check points (even in remote locations) to allow front-line officers to verify travel documents against INTERPOL's databases.

Three databases that are currently not being utilised will be of benefit:

- b. SLTD: Stolen Lost Travel Document database will provide access to the (currently) nineteen million records of stolen/lost passport information that for the purposes of anonymity is utilized frequently for cross border travel by criminal entities. Access to this database permits enhanced security at key border trafficking points.
- c. INTERPOL Notices: Connection will be progressed to provide 'coal face' border security officials with access to this system, allowing for identification and gathering of information (using the INTERPOL Green Notice) on persons being targeted by the Project. This will provide a plethora of intelligence on operational targets that is currently not being obtained.
- d. ICSE: INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation database. This database is funded by the EU/G8 and is the enhanced version of

the previous ICAID database. By the end of 2009, thirteen countries will have access providing the ability to upload images, video and other evidence of child sexual exploitation activity into one consolidated database where the algorithms of each image are automatically examined. This allows linkages to be identified between images that may have been seized in disparate geographical locations permitting syndicates (or dissemination of materials) to be identified and higher level targeting to take place.

It is envisaged that this operational strategy will ensure key partners will effectively combine in what is likely to be the largest, coordinated and sustained action of its type ever conducted. It will target travelling child sex offenders broadly offending in South-East Asia.

3.3 Monitoring and evaluation

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.

In common with the Prevention Pillar the Protection Pillar will also develop a comprehensive M&E System during the Inception Phase.

The Logframe matrix at Annex 1 includes a draft set of indicators and means of verification that will be used to help monitor and evaluate project progress and the achievement of results (at the objective, outcome and output levels). These indicators and means of verification will be reviewed and improved in consultation with key government counterparts during the Inception Phase as part of an 'Evaluability Assessment' (EA). The purpose of the EA is to develop a common and clear understanding among stakeholders of what change the project seeks to support on the ground, and how this will (in practice) be measured and evaluated.

Given that the project is largely focused on institutional capacity building (the TA component), the 'measurement' of change will require that structured qualitative assessments be carried out. Key areas of focus will include: (i) quality of legislation and implementation of national action frameworks; (ii) quality of available data on child sex offenders; (iii) knowledge/skills of key officials; (iv) quality of systems for identifying and assisting victims; and (v) quality of cooperation mechanisms between agencies. Quality criteria will therefore be developed during the EA, as well as simple (but robust) assessment tools. This will be supported by UNODC RCEAP's Performance Management Specialist. Building partner government capacity to effectively collect, analyse and use information relevant to the understanding of CST is at the heart of the project's M&E strategy, as this is the key to promoting sustainable benefits. The project will therefore ensure that all M&E activities are developed and implemented in full

consultation with partners, and that the systems/tools developed and used are appropriate to context (in terms of skills, resource availability, etc).

Indicators within the M&E framework will include but not be limited to -

- Numbers of children rescued – gender disaggregated
- Increased information sharing/cooperation across borders results in increased successful investigations and prosecutions of offenders
- Increased numbers of perpetrators identified/arrested/prosecuted over time.
- Increased deterrent effect of effective prosecutions.

It will be important to ensure that the M&E Frameworks for both the Protection and Prevention Pillars are closely linked to ensure that appropriate inferences can be drawn from the data collected.

Formal project review, reporting and evaluation activities will be carried out in accordance with the internal rules and regulations of INTERPOL and UNODC including their respective auditing and evaluation mechanisms. In particular, the outcomes and outputs of the Project will be evaluated within the general evaluation scheme of the UNODC Regional Programme Framework 2009-2012. An external evaluation on all project activities will be carried out at the end of the project. A provision for the final evaluation has been made in the budget, and this budget shall not be used for any other purpose. Separate financial records and reports will be maintained and made available to contributing project partners. Funding provided for the implementation of Project Childhood: Protection Pillar will be reserved for that purpose and dispensed in line with the present project plan and budget. In total, at least 5% of the total project budget will be specifically allocated for monitoring and evaluation activities.

Specific reporting and evaluation procedures and requirements will also be outlined in the Agreement concluded between the two Organizations.

3.4 Risks and risk mitigation

Project will work in a complex institutional and operational environment, involving many different stakeholders, with different concerns, capacities and needs. This complexity and diversity implies risk, which must be recognized and proactively managed.

There are considered to be four main categories of risk which the project will need to account for and manage, namely:

1. Political commitment
2. Partner institutional commitment and capacity

3. Project management

4. Donor support

The risk matrix at Annex 5 summarizes these main risks and the proposed risk management strategies. These risks and management strategies will be reviewed and updated during the project inception period in consultation with partners, and then continually monitored (and as appropriate acted on) during project implementation.

While there are some significant risks that could impact negatively on achieving all planned objectives, the risk of not doing anything is that more children will be sexually exploited and the perpetrators of these crimes will go undetected and unpunished.

It is also clear that there is recognition among participating governments of the severity of the problem at hand. All of the project countries have signed the major conventions pertaining to child protection, and many of them have willingly worked with other international agencies to develop national agendas and plans of action. There is thus momentum for change and improvements in the way that this problem is addressed.

The implementation mechanism for this project is direct to UNODC, a global accredited international organization, with its own internal financial management and audit controls. Any additional fiduciary risk arrangements that might be required will be addressed in Finance Agreements with respective donors / partners.

3.5 Sustainability

Key elements of the project's sustainability strategy include the following:

- INTERPOL and UNODC will act primarily as facilitators of change, in recognition that it is partner governments and their officials who must take on ownership and primary responsibility for achieving project outcomes. Only through promoting genuine ownership will programme initiatives be sustained in the longer term.
- Project personnel will be recruited based not only on their technical skills, but also on their ability to work effectively in cross-cultural environments, to be effective motivators, to promote team work and communication and a results-oriented focus.
- The project will be responsive to need. While the project design includes a number of clearly specified outputs, and some indicative activities, the pace of implementation, sequencing of key tasks and the exact nature of activities will need to be continuously reviewed, and if required revised. The project will ensure that its activities are aligned with Government National Action Plans and priorities. This type of capacity development cannot follow a blueprint approach.
- The mentoring aspects of the project during the operational phases will be carefully designed so that on project termination a sustainable capacity remains with the participant law enforcement agencies to undertake such future activities utilising their own human and financial resources.
- The project will seek to institutionalize training materials and methods produced within the curriculum and core learning of law enforcement officers in the target countries. When combined with the activities of the Prevention Pillar it is hoped

that tangible behavioural change can be encouraged and that a strong law enforcement approach and commensurate prosecution will deter the situational offender and incarcerate habitual offenders into institutions where they can undertake counselling and psychological therapy.

- Throughout implementation linkages will be forged with other ongoing UNODC-implemented and donor-funded initiatives notably in relation to Computer Based Training, Border Liaison Offices and Smuggling of Migrants. Such is the overarching strategy of the UNODC Regional Programme Framework and its holistic vision that complementary Project outcomes can contribute to Programme outputs.

The capacity-building strategy of the project aims to be institutional and not just about individual skills training. By also supporting the establishment of supportive policies and systems and procedures, the prospects for sustained improvements in the interdiction of child-sex offenders will be enhanced.

3.6 Gender Mainstreaming and Stakeholder Participation

UNODC is committed to gender mainstreaming and exercises a proactive gender perspective in the process of assessing the implications of any planned action for both women and men. UNODC strategy seeks to ensure that women and men benefit equally by integrating their experiences and concerns into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.

A gender action plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that gender mainstreaming is achieved through this project, not limited to, but including:

- Ensuring that women participants benefit from training activities and inclusion in any workshop and / or meetings associated with project activities
- Ensuring that the different needs of male and female victims are reflected in all project activities.
- Ensuring respect and protection of human rights, particularly women's rights, to live free from discrimination and violence
- Collection of sex-disaggregated data throughout the project and particularly during the Monitoring and Evaluation process
- Gender appropriateness of all research undertaken, including the baseline survey, to ensure that the different needs of girls and boys at risk and girl and boy victims of CST are taken into account, and that recommended responses are gender-sensitive.
- Actively seeking to empower both girls and boys, and women and men to contribute equally to the objectives of the project including by providing information, confidentially, about suspected travelling child-sex offenders

The Project will also seek to promote participation of other stakeholders including children and young people where it is appropriate and safe to do so.

3.7 Legal Context

Standard Agreement with Governments: The following Governments, having signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on the dates indicated, agree that the SBAA shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present project document.

The Governments confirm, in particular, that Article IX (Privileges and Immunities) and Article X (Facilities for the execution of UNDP assistance) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this project. In case of conflict between the provisions of the present project document and those contained in the SBAA or the Standard Supplemental Provisions, as the case may be, the terms of the present project document shall prevail.

GOVERNMENTS	DATE OF SBAA SIGNATURE
Cambodia	19 December 1994
Lao PDR	10 October 1988
Vietnam	21 March 1978

The Government of Thailand, not being a signatory to a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), agree that the Standard Supplemental Provisions to the UNODC Project Document (attached to this document as Annex 5) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present project document. The Government confirms, in particular, that the section entitled Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities of the Standard Supplemental Provisions shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this project.

Non Liability/Compensation clause: UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Government(s) or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of the present project. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death, nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event. The Government shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this project.

Equipment-related clauses: The Governments will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within their respective territories. UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present project for the purposes of implementation of the project. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the parties and entities concerned.

The entity, to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present project, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

Copyright clause: UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications, etc) that result from activities carried out under the present project. Upon written request, at the end of this project, the Government shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

Opt-out clause: The implementation of UNODC activities under the present project document is subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this document.

Oversight/Audit clause: The present project is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

Revisions/Dispute resolution of the project document: The present project document may be modified by written agreement between the parties concerned.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Country Profiles

1. CAMBODIA

CST Situation

Cambodia welcomed 2,125,465 international visitor arrivals in 2008; experiencing a 5.48 % increase since 2007.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ As recently as May, Phnom Penh's municipal court charged a 62-year-old Swedish national with sexual offences against minors.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ NGOs explain that Cambodia is viewed as a chief destination following increased efforts to counter CST in neighbouring Thailand.¹⁸ The majority of offences are reported to occur in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville – all well-known tourist destinations.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

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 that address CST in Cambodia.

¹² 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.

¹³ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

¹⁴ Data from Action pour les Enfants provided by World Vision Cambodia during design consultations, 18 May 2009.

¹⁵ UNIAP Cambodia Office, News Digest – May 13, 2009.

¹⁶ The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007, p 30.

¹⁷ As above.

¹⁸ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

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 project duplication is significant.

2. LAO PDR

CST Situation

Lao PDR welcomed 1,736,787 international visitor arrivals in 2008; a 7% increase since 2007.²¹ 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 travelling child-sex offenders, and in particular preferential abusers, seek.²² As law enforcement heightens in neighbouring Thailand, and increasingly Cambodia, Lao PDR is predicted to emerge as a growing CST destination. While the problem has not been documented on a large scale, local NGOs and international law enforcers witness evidence of an emerging risk.²³ 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.²⁴

3. THAILAND

CST Situation

In 2008, Thailand welcomed 14,931,852 international visitor arrivals.²⁵ 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.²⁶

Several cities in Thailand suffer from the impacts of CST, 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

²¹ 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.

²² The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007, p 35.

²³ As above.

²⁴ Anecdotal data provided to Child Wise by UNICEF Lao PDR during design consultations, 19 May 2009.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ ECPAT International, Online CSEC Database, Thailand, http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Csec_onlineDatabase.asp, viewed 30 April 2009.

widely sold or distributed on-line.²⁷ Of the eight arrests of alleged travelling child-sex offenders in 2008, two were Dutch, two German and one from America, Britain, and Burma.²⁸

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 projects 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.

4. VIET NAM

CST Situation

Viet Nam welcomed 4,253,740 international visitor arrivals in 2008; a 0.6% increase since 2007.²⁹ The number of cases and arrests of foreign men for child-sex offences 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 become a new 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 Vietnam.³⁰

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 had 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 offences perpetrated against Vietnamese minors. 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 access vulnerable children.³¹

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Information in this paragraph is taken from The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007, p 35.

³¹ The information in this paragraph is taken from The Protection Program, The Johns Hopkins University, *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007, p 35.

Annex 2 – Logical Framework

Description	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Enhanced law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of offenders arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by location, nature of trafficking scale) for child-sex offences • Profile of offenders better elaborated (categorized by age, sex, nationality; offence/s ;locations of offence/s) • Qualitative assessment of country capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency records • Bi-annual qualitative survey of selected countries
Outcome 1: Legislative frameworks meet international standards and obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, percentage and name of countries with legislation and policies in place that meet their international obligations and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government status reports • Qualitative assessment through survey of country stakeholders, including government, civil society and private sector groups, using structured assessment tool. Conducted periodically by UNODC
Output 1.1: Legislative review and reform undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country-specific reviews and gap analysis carried out • Legal Focal Points nominated and engaged • Appropriate reform work initiated and amended laws in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC Assessment Reports

Description	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification
Output 1.2: Technical assistance provided to ensure that existing legislative and regulatory frameworks are inclusive of CST and/or to develop new frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies in place and appropriate frameworks developed for their implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of framework revisions and NPAs developed
Outcome 2: Informed and capable front-line law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officer, prosecutors and judges effectively informed / trained (M/F) by sex, country, organization, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating country agency training records / reports, including evaluations of training outcomes UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Periodic qualitative stakeholders surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from civil society organizations / research bodies etc.
Output 2.1: Training and capacity building needs assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database established of existing training interventions and trained staff Needs analysis missions carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports produced from establish database Mission reports
Output 2.2: Training delivered and institutionalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialized curricula developed and translated Number of training courses and m/f officers receiving training with new curricula Number and quality of specialist national-level m/f trainers selected and developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post training evaluation Partner agency human resource management records Reports and interviews with Training Academy Directors and teaching staff

Description	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification
Output 2.3: Priority equipment packages delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of additional technical equipment needed to carry investigations at international standards and protect children throughout the process; • Procurement and installation of equipment; • Conduct training sessions on proper use and procedures in relation to newly acquired equipment; local officials making optimal use of equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the meeting with national authorities to discuss/determine the needs for additional equipment to carry investigations at international standards and protect children throughout the process; • Regular monitoring / reporting by local officials on their use of the equipment during and after the project;
Outcome 3: Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of such mechanisms, including countries and agencies involved • Quality of those mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency status reports • Qualitative assessment through stakeholder surveys, including interviews with key justice agency officials using structured assessment tool conducted by UNODC
Output 3.1: Strengthen networking and communication between stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and frequency of cooperation requests both on the basis of ‘intelligence –only’ and Mutual Legal Assistance • Increase in number and knowledge of specialized officers dedicated to CST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agency records • Interviews with stakeholders • Evaluation Reports
Outcome 4: Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries which have established/used JITs • Quality of JIT operations, assessed against agreed criteria relevant to the activities and actions being carried out by the teams and the opinions of participants in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality/usefulness of the regional network, using structured qualitative assessment tools

Description	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification
Output 4.1: Initiation of Risk and Threat Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missions undertaken to project counties and other stakeholders • Regional workshop held to present preliminary findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative assessment of product • Feedback from stakeholders
Output 4.2: Detailed operational plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan endorsed by the Working Group on Paedophiles of the FANC Community and partner countries • Qualitative assessment of plan by all stakeholders • ‘Buy-in’ to Plan / operational resource mobilization by participating countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting records • Feedback from stakeholders • Operational protocols signed
Output 4.3: Operational Phases undertaken and reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrests, convictions and disruption of traveling child-sex offenders • Raised awareness of crime types with public and media • Increased information flow to police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police records • Evaluation reports • Structured interviews with stakeholders
Output 4.4: Regional Conference held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, level and profiles of participants • Scope and level of conclusions drawn • Quality of participation and productive dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference report • UNODC Evaluation Report

Annex 5 – Terms of Reference for project personnel

5.1 Project Coordinator – Technical Assistance Component (UNODC)

Functional Title of Post:	Project Coordinator
Classified Level of Post	P-3
Project Title:	Project Childhood: Protection Pillar.
Project Number:	XSPT33
Organizational Location:	Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Duty Station:	Bangkok, Thailand
Duration:	12 months

Organizational Setting and Reporting Relationships:

This position is located in the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP). Under the overall supervision of the UNODC Representative of the UNODC RCEAP, the Project Coordinator (PC) will coordinate the implementation of the technical assistance project “Project Childhood: Protection Pillar”.

Responsibilities:

Within delegated authority, the Project Coordinator will be responsible for the following duties:

- Provide substantive input and backstopping to the implementation of the activities under the project in accordance with the work plan with a view to ensuring high quality outputs;
- Implement the activities under the project by overseeing, contributing to and ensuring coordination among the relevant personnel and units at UNODC RCEAP and UNODC HQ in particular with regard to the administrative set up of the activities, recruitment of staff and consultants, subcontracting of services and financial monitoring and reporting;

- Cooperate and coordinate with the field office, regional section and UNODC HQ on implementation arrangements, and provide detailed specifications for activities;
- Guide and coordinate RCEAP project staff in planning the implementation of the project's strategies and activities as outlined in the project document by providing substantive and administrative support and inputs;
- Prepare and review execution arrangements and performance of the project;
- Participate in, and carry out periodic assessments of the project's budget performance, and ensure remedial action;
- Coordinate with the Interpol Project Coordinator (Operational Component) and supervise the Project Assistant to ensure effective implementation and management of the project;
- Initiate and facilitate project evaluation. Draft terms of reference for evaluations. Coordinate and organise project review meetings and evaluations as necessary;
- Coordinate and liaise with RCEAP staff and relevant units at UNODC HQ as well as other relevant international and regional actors, national and non-governmental actors in order to facilitate project implementation and create synergies in this regard;
- Prepare and draft a variety of written outputs that relate to the implementation of the project, such as background papers, progress reports, evaluation reports, mission reports, briefings and presentations;
- Ensure regular communication with all project donors, and ensure that reporting obligations and other obligations towards the donors are fulfilled in a timely manner;
- Substantively backstop and facilitate the preparation of technical publications and implementation of activities under the project.
- Organize and facilitate interregional, regional and national activities in the criminal justice field related to trafficking in persons especially the prevention and combating trafficking in children;
- Undertake needs assessment and technical assistance missions; identify technical assistance needs and assist in coordinating project implementation;
- Perform other duties to support project implementation as required.

Work implies frequent interaction with:

Counterparts, officers and technical staff of UNODC units and field offices, other relevant UN Secretariat departments and offices, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, representatives and officials of national governments, international organizations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, experts, consultants. Particularly this project will involve interaction with Interpol project, liaison office and General Secretariat staff and as well members of the Foreign Anti Narcotic and Crime Community operating in East Asia.

Results expected:

Effectively plan, develop, organize, coordinate and implement project activities. In a timely and efficient manner, deliver assigned tasks and responsibilities. Provide well-researched and sound analysis and expert advice on subject matter. Effectively disseminate best practices and methodologies. Organize and undertake assessment and technical assistance missions. Organize and deliver specialized training. Effectively and in a timely manner, liaise and interact with colleagues and concerned parties internally and externally. Provide strong partnerships with relevant parties. Effectively manage project staff and resources.

Competencies:

Professionalism: Knowledge of internal policies, processes and procedures generally and in particular those related to programme/project administration, implementation and evaluation, technical cooperation, programming and budgeting. Understanding of the functions and organization of the work unit and of the organizational structure and respective roles of related units. Ability to work well with figures, undertake basic research and gather information from standard sources. Demonstrated ability to apply good judgement in the context of assignments given. Shows pride in work and in achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations. Take responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives. Ensure equal and gender-appropriate participation of boys and girls, women and men in all areas of work.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed. Strong presentation skills.

Teamwork: Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.

Planning and Organizing: Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies;

identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time efficiently.

Client Orientation: Considers all those to whom services are provided to be “clients” and seeks to see things from clients’ point of view; establishes and maintains productive partnerships with clients by gaining their trust and respect; identifies clients’ needs and matches them to appropriate solutions; monitors ongoing developments inside and outside the clients’ environment to keep informed and anticipate problems; keeps clients informed of progress or setbacks in projects; meets timeline for delivery of products or services to client.

Accountability: Takes ownership of all responsibilities and honours commitments; delivers outputs for which one has responsibility within prescribed time, cost and quality standards; operates in compliance with organizational regulations and rules; supports subordinates, provides oversight and takes responsibility for delegated assignments; takes personal responsibility for his/her own shortcomings and those of the work unit, where applicable.

Technological Awareness: Keeps fully abreast of available technology for all outputs under this project; actively seeks to apply technology to appropriate tasks; shows willingness to learn new technology.

Qualifications:

Education: Advanced university degree (Master’s degree or equivalent) in law, law enforcement, international relations, political science, public administration or related field, or the equivalent combination of education and experience in any of the above fields. A first-level university degree in combination with qualifying experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree.

Experience: A minimum of five years of professional experience, preferably including several years at the international level, in government or public sector positions in areas related to law enforcement, criminal justice, technical cooperation and programme management. Knowledge of and exposure to work in the field of child protection, specifically child sexual exploitation and trafficking/CST is required. Experience with a UN organization in a work area related to the post is an asset.

Language: English and French are the working languages of the United Nations Secretariat. For the post advertised, fluency in English, with excellent drafting and communication skills is required; knowledge of French or another United Nations official language is an advantage.

Other skills: Sound grasp of UNODC's mandates combined with effective facilitation and problem-solving skills required to implement a demanding technical assistance programme. Knowledge of major international crime control and prevention issues, challenges, policies and practices. Practical field work experience. Project administrator/backstopping experience in crime-related areas. Ability to engage effectively with the donor community, to leverage resources and maintain a constructive working dialogue with multiple partners.

5.2 Project Coordinator – Operational Component (Interpol)

I. Position Information
<p>Job title: Project Coordinator</p> <p>Grade: (INTERPOL Contract) Grade 3</p>
II. Organisational Context
<p>This position is a seconded posting working alongside the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP) and the INTERPOL Regional Liaison Office in Bangkok (LOBANG). The UNODC Representative of the UNODC RCEAP maintains overall accountability to partners and stakeholders for the implementation of this project. The incumbent will maintain parallel reporting lines to UNODC Regional Representative, the Interpol Head of LOBANG and the Assistant Director, Trafficking in Human Beings, INTERPOL General Secretariat, Lyon. The precise nature of reporting will be elaborated in a UNODC-INTERPOL Letter of Understanding. The Project Coordinator will coordinate the implementation of the specialized operational component within “Project Childhood: Protection Pillar”.</p>
III. Main Responsibilities
<p>Under the strategic guidance of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) and in close coordination and consultation with the UNODC Regional Representative and with operational support from the INTERPOL Liaison Office in Bangkok, the Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management, coordination, and implementation of the operational component of the Project. In particular s/he will carry out the following tasks:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To manage the implementation of the project activities under the operational component of the project entitled “XSP T33: Project Childhood: Protection Pillar”; 2. To coordinate and participate in the country operational needs analysis/assessment in cooperation with partners and other project personnel, as required, with a view to preparing for the delivery of project activities in identified project sites; 3. To take responsibility for the implementation of the operational component of the project, and, by working with the UNODC Project Coordinator and the Project Assistant ensure complimentary outcomes with the technical assistance component; 4. To advise, coach, and assist participating country authorities in cooperation with the National Law Enforcement Focal Points regarding any follow-up activities resulting from any operational issues; 5. To coordinate and manage the design and delivery of the operational component in cooperation with partners and project personnel; 6. To oversee the financial management of the funding allocated to the operational component project ensuring that expenditure is in line with the project plan and budget;

7. To report to PAC, INTERPOL and UNODC, as stipulated in the project document and in accordance with all project-related agreements concluded between the two implementing Organizations, regarding the progress of the project, problems encountered in the implementation, action taken to resolve the problem and the utilization of project inputs;
8. To prepare operational progress reports in accordance with all project-related agreements concluded between the two implementing Organizations and to ensure their timely submission to the relevant offices;
9. To organize and participate in project reviews, planning meetings, and evaluation activities as appropriate;
10. To undertake such other tasks as requested by INTERPOL and UNODC contributing to the facilitation / implementation of this Project.

IV. Competencies

Professionalism: Knowledge of internal policies, processes and procedures generally and in particular those related to programme/project administration, implementation and evaluation, technical cooperation, programming and budgeting. Understanding of the functions and organization of the work unit and of the organizational structure and respective roles of related units. Ability to work well with figures, undertake basic research and gather information from standard sources. Demonstrated ability to apply good judgment in the context of assignments given. Shows pride in work and in achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations. Takes responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all areas of work.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed. Strong presentation skills.

Teamwork: Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.

Planning and Organizing: Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time efficiently.

V. Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	Advanced degree in criminology, law, related discipline or equivalent practical education from a recognized national police, customs or other staff training institute with specialization in criminal justice, crime prevention, law enforcement and serious crime investigation.
Experience:	A minimum of 10 years of law enforcement experience with a nationally accredited law enforcement agency is required, including a substantial period of criminal investigation duties at the operational level.
Technical requirements:	Practical field work experience. Project administrator/backstopping experience in crime-related areas and specifically CST/child sexual abuse and exploitation an advantage. Ability to engage effectively with the international law enforcement community and maintain a constructive working dialogue with multiple partners.
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English is essential.

5.3 Project National Officers

I. Position Information
<p>Job title: National Project Officer(s) – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam</p> <p>Grade: NO(A)</p>
II. Organisational Context
<p>These positions will be located in the participating project countries. Under the overall supervision of the UNODC Project Coordinator, the National Project Officers will substantively support the implementation of the technical assistance project “Project Childhood: Protection Pillar”.</p>
III. Main Responsibilities
<p>In particular, s/he will be responsible for the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide substantive input and backstopping to the implementation of the activities under the project in accordance with the work plan with a view to ensuring high quality outputs; • Implement the activities under the project by contributing to and ensuring coordination among the relevant national stakeholders in particular with regard to reporting on delivery and sustainability of approaches; • Guide and assist the Project Coordinator to appreciate and understand local cultural issue and nuances that might impact on effective implementation of project activities; • Participate in, and carry out periodic assessments of the project’s progress and performance, and ensure remedial action; • Coordinate with the Project Coordinator (Operational Component) and supervise the Project Assistant to ensure effective implementation and management of the project; • Coordinate and liaise with UNODC staff, stakeholders and regional actors, national and non-governmental actors in order to facilitate project implementation and create synergies in this regard; • Prepare and draft a variety of written outputs that relate to the implementation of the

project, such as background papers, progress reports, evaluation reports, mission reports, briefings and presentations;

- Ensure regular communication with project donors, and ensure that reporting obligations and other obligations towards the donors are fulfilled in a timely manner;
 - Maintain a detailed knowledge and overview of national legislation and government designed to counter the sexual exploitation of children.
 - Undertake needs assessment and technical assistance missions; identify technical assistance needs and assist in coordinating project implementation;
 - Perform other duties to support project implementation as required.
- 1.

IV. Competencies

Professionalism: Knowledge of internal policies, processes and procedures generally and in particular those related to programme/project administration, implementation and evaluation, technical cooperation, programming and budgeting. Understanding of the functions and organization of the work unit and of the organizational structure and respective roles of related units. Ability to work well with figures, undertake basic research and gather information from standard sources. Demonstrated ability to apply good judgment in the context of assignments given. Shows pride in work and in achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations. Takes responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all areas of work.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed. Strong presentation skills.

Teamwork: Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.

Planning and Organizing: Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies

when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time efficiently.

V. Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	Advanced University degree from a recognized institution in law, law enforcement, international relations, political science, public administration or related field, or the equivalent combination of education and experience in any of the above fields. A first-level university degree in combination with qualifying experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree.
Experience:	Minimum of five years working experience in crime / child protection / international project environments.
Other skills::	Practical field work experience. Project administrator/backstopping experience in crime-related areas and specifically countering child sexual exploitation.
Language Requirements:	Bilingual ability in English and the language of the relevant project country is essential. Excellent drafting ability in both languages is desirable.

5.3 Project Administrative / Finance Assistant

I. Position Information
<p>Job title: Project Administrative / Finance Assistant</p> <p>Grade: GS-4</p>
II. Organisational Context
<p>This position is located in the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP). Under the overall supervision of the UNODC Project Coordinator, the Project Assistant will administratively support the implementation of the technical assistance project “Project Childhood: Protection Pillar ”.</p>
III. Main Responsibilities
<p>In particular, s/he will be responsible for the following duties:</p> <p><i>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in the planning and implementation of project activities such as meetings, training event and study tours, including the negotiation of services to be provided, programme preparation, invitation preparation, collation of briefing documents and liaison with participants. 2. Follow up of nominations for project events to ensure timely issues of visas, travel authorization etc. 3. Collate reports for distribution and take any required follow-up action. 4. Advise and refer inquirers during the project Coordinator absence. <p><i>PROJECT AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain files, classify correspondence and cross filing as required. 2. Monitor incoming correspondence and take appropriate action. 3. Draft routine correspondence, and process documents and reports. 4. Maintain business calendars for project staff. 5. Organize and attend meetings as required. 6. Make travel arrangements e.g. visas, air tickets, accommodation, travel claims. 7. Liaise on administrative matters with other UN agencies, governments and other organizations. 8. Perform duties as assigned. <p><i>BUDGET/EQUIPMENT</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Assist Project Coordinator in planning, monitoring and updating project expenditures

3. Prepare budget revisions.
4. Procure office/project materials and equipment.
5. Be responsible for project inventory control/register and process transfer of equipment on project completion.

IV. Competencies

Professionalism: Knowledge of internal policies, processes and procedures generally and in particular those related to programme/project administration, implementation and evaluation, technical cooperation, programming and budgeting. Understanding of the functions and organization of the work unit and of the organizational structure and respective roles of related units. Ability to work well with figures, undertake basic research and gather information from standard sources. Demonstrated ability to apply good judgment in the context of assignments given. Shows pride in work and in achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations. Takes responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all areas of work.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed. Strong presentation skills.

Teamwork: Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.

Planning and Organizing: Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time efficiently.

V. Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	University/ Advanced University degree or equivalent education from a recognized institution in business administration, public administration, finance or any other related fields
Experience:	minimum of three years working experience in secretarial/ administrative/ financial supports
Technical requirements:	typing skill – a minimum of 35-40 words per minute; a good

	working knowledge of computer software i.e. MS Word, Excel, Access, PowerPoint and Lotus Note Calendar Organiser, etc;
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English and Thai is essential, other local languages are favorable.

Annex 6 – Risk Management Matrix

Risk categories and specific risks	Risk consequence	Risk management strategy	Lead responsibility
Political commitment There is no clear political leadership / driving force behind the implementation of improved child protection policies / strategies / activities	Partner government institutions and officials do not actively prioritise child protection activities supported by the project	Conduct high level meetings at the commencement of the project, and on an ongoing basis, with senior officials and politicians, to help ensure political support is galvanised and given an appropriate public profile.	UNODC and INTERPOL senior officials
Partner governments do not adequately prioritise the drafting and enactment of required or improved legislation	Project support does not result in improved legislation being developed or enacted. Resources are wasted.	Reassess and clarify each government's interest in/commitment to establishing improved legislation during the project inception period, and allocate resources accordingly to focus on those countries where there is a clear commitment and demand. Monitor progress on an ongoing basis and conduct regular collaborative reviews to identify and address implementation problems.	PC Country Focal Points
Adequate partner resources are not committed in national budgets to sustain improvements in systems and operational activities initially supported by the project	Project supported activities / improvements are not sustained in the longer term	Conduct joint assessments (with partners) of recurrent budget implications of all proposed 'improvements' to partner operational systems and practices, and (as required) develop and implement sustainable financing plans	PC Country Focal Points
There is inadequate high level political support for collaboration and information	Joint Investigation Teams are not effectively supported and field operations continue to lack	Conduct lobbying with senior officials and politicians on the importance of promoting improved inter-agency and x-border collaboration	UNODC Regional Rep and senior INTERPOL

Risk categories and specific risks	Risk consequence	Risk management strategy	Lead responsibility
sharing within and across borders	coherence	and information sharing	management Country Focal Points
Partner institutional arrangements, operational commitment and capacity Change in or reorganization of lead agencies dealing with child protection within partner countries	Project's relationships with key counterparts disrupted. Implementation of project work plans delayed	Conduct ongoing review / assessment of the institutional contexts within which the project is working, and include this as a specific topic for regular discussion/review between the project coordinator and Country Focal Points	UNODC Country Focal Points
Legislation in not enforced by the competent authorities	The anticipated benefits of improved legislation are not realised	Conduct extensive socialisation of new / improved legislation, including its operational implications, among key officials within the competent authorities	Country Focal Points
Country Focal Points for the project are not actively and/or effectively engaged in supporting project implementation	Limited local ownership of project supported activities, including negative impact on both activity implementation and the prospects for sustainability of benefits	Establish clear roles/responsibilities for Country Focal Points Engage in ongoing and open dialogue with lead partner agencies regarding performance of all key project stakeholders, and as required identify remedial actions	Partner government lead agency PC
The 'wrong' people are selected by partner agencies for project supported training, conferences, workshops etc	Training/workshop/conference activities do not result in the desired changes on the ground (more effective child protection)	Establish clear criteria and procedures for participant selection, and monitor jointly with partners	PC Country Focal Points
On completion of training/workshop activities,	Training/workshop/conference activities do not result in the	Engage senior managers from participating agencies in thinking through what they would like	PC

Risk categories and specific risks	Risk consequence	Risk management strategy	Lead responsibility
staff are not effectively supported to apply their new knowledge/skills or transferred to other duties	desired changes on the ground (more effective child protection)	to see come out from planned training/workshop/conference activities, and what role they must play in supporting these desired post-training/workshop outcomes	Country Focal Points
Entrenched reluctance to share information between agencies	Negative impact on operational effectiveness (e.g. fewer children effectively protected)	Draft SOPs regarding ‘minimum’ expectations with respect to the sharing of key information. Highlight and emphasise the practical benefits of improved information sharing on operational efficiency and effectiveness.	PC Country Focal Points
Project management			
UNODC and INTERPOL roles, responsibilities and working arrangements are not clearly established	Ineffective collaboration between the two agencies, and reduced focus on achieving results on the ground	Preparation and signing of a Letter of Agreement between UNODC and INTERPOL, clearly stating respective roles and responsibilities, prior to the commencement of project activities on the ground	UNODC INTERPOL
Project staff (e.g. project coordinators) do not have the requisite knowledge and/or skills	Ineffective project management and implementation	Establish clear TOR for all project funded positions (including required knowledge/skill sets), conduct regular performance appraisals and take swift action if there are identified performance concerns	UNODC Regional Representative INTERPOL management
UN bureaucracy limits project flexibility and responsiveness	Delays in management decision making, access to resources and the effectiveness of project support	Give the PC adequate authority to manage activities on the ground. Regional Centre to continue to streamline internal procedures with a focus on achieving results on the ground	UNODC
Donor support			
Donor funding is not available as planned / expected, or is not	The project cannot implement the scope of work as planned, and/or cannot sustain an	Seek long-term and clear commitments from donors. Provide regular, clear reports on project progress to help galvanise and sustain donor	UNODC Donors

Risk categories and specific risks	Risk consequence	Risk management strategy	Lead responsibility
sustained	adequate level of support to build sustainable capacity	support. Request regular feedback from donors on any concerns they may have and/or potential changes in future funding.	
Donor bureaucratic / procedural requirements (e.g. on financing, reporting) limit project management flexibility or distract resources/attention from implementation priorities	Time and effort is diverted from project implementation issues to meeting procedural requirements which have no clear benefit in terms of supporting child protection ‘on the ground’	Maintain regular and open dialogue with concerned donors regarding any concerns arising regarding their procedural requirements/requests. Agree on clear and streamlined project monitoring, reporting and evaluation requirements which do not require different reports for different donors	UNODC Donors

Annex 7 – Standard Supplemental Provisions

Standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

The Legal Context

General responsibilities of the Government, UNDP and the executing agency

1. All phases and aspects of UNDP assistance to this project shall be governed by and carried out in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations organs and in accordance with UNDP's policies and procedures for such projects, and subject to the requirements of the UNDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System.
2. The Government shall remain responsible for this UNDP-assisted development project and the realization of its objectives as described in this Project Document.
3. Assistance under this Project Document being provided for the benefit of the Government and the people of (the particular country or territory), the Government shall bear all risks of operations in respect of this project.
4. The Government shall provide to the project the national counterpart personnel, training facilities, land, buildings, equipment and other required services and facilities. It shall designate the Government Co-operating Agency named in the cover page of this document (hereinafter referred to as the "Co-operating Agency"), which shall be directly responsible for the implementation of the Government contribution to the project.
5. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government participation and will provide through the Executing Agency the required expert services, training, equipment and other services within the funds available to the project.
6. Upon commencement of the project the Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for project execution and shall have the status of an independent contractor for this purpose. However, that primary responsibility shall be exercised in consultation with UNDP and in agreement with the Co-operating Agency. Arrangements to this effect shall be stipulated in the Project Document as well as for the transfer of this

responsibility to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government during the execution of the project.

7. Part of the Government's participation may take the form of a cash contribution to UNDP. In such cases, the Executing Agency will provide the related services and facilities and will account annually to the UNDP and to the Government for the expenditure incurred.

(a) Participation of the Government

1. The Government shall provide to the project the services, equipment and facilities in the quantities and at the time specified in the Project Document. Budgetary provision, either in kind or in cash, for the Government's participation so specified shall be set forth in the Project Budgets.

2. The Co-operating Agency shall, as appropriate and in consultation with the Executing Agency, assign a director for the project on a full-time basis. He shall carry out such responsibilities in the project as are assigned to him by the Co-operating Agency.

3. The estimated cost of items included in the Government contribution, as detailed in the Project Budget, shall be based on the best information available at the time of drafting the project proposal. It is understood that price fluctuations during the period of execution of the project may necessitate an adjustment of said contribution in monetary terms; the latter shall at all times be determined by the value of the services, equipment and facilities required for the proper execution of the project.

4. Within the given number of man-months of personnel services described in the Project Document, minor adjustments of individual assignments of project personnel provided by the Government may be made by the Government in consultation with the Executing Agency, if this is found to be in the best interest of the project. UNDP shall be so informed in all instances where such minor adjustments involve financial implications.

5. The Government shall continue to pay the local salaries and appropriate allowances of national counterpart personnel during the period of their absence from the project while on UNDP fellowships.

6. The Government shall defray any customs duties and other charges related to the clearance of project equipment, its transportation, handling, storage and related expenses

within the country. It shall be responsible for its installation and maintenance, insurance, and replacement, if necessary, after delivery to the project site.

7. The Government shall make available to the project - subject to existing security provisions - any published and unpublished reports, maps, records and other data which are considered necessary to the implementation of the project.

8. Patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights to any discoveries or work resulting from UNDP assistance in respect of this project shall belong to the UNDP. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties in each case, however, the Government shall have the right to use any such discoveries or work within the country free of royalty and any charge of similar nature.

9. The Government shall assist all project personnel in finding suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents.

10. The services and facilities specified in the Project Document which are to be provided to the project by the Government by means of a contribution in cash shall be set forth in the Project Budget. Payment of this amount shall be made to the UNDP in accordance with the Schedule of Payments by the Government.

11. Payment of the above-mentioned contribution to the UNDP on or before the dates specified in the Schedule of Payments by the Government is a prerequisite to commencement or continuation of project operations.

(b) Participation of the UNDP and the executing agency

1. The UNDP shall provide to the project through the Executing Agency the services, equipment and facilities described in the Project Document. Budgetary provision for the UNDP contribution as specified shall be set forth in the Project Budget.

2. The Executing Agency shall consult with the Government and UNDP on the candidature of the Project Manager a/ who, under the direction of the Executing Agency, will be responsible in the country for the Executing Agency's participation in the project. The Project Manager shall supervise the experts and other agency personnel assigned to the project, and the on-the-job training of national counterpart personnel. He shall be responsible for the management and efficient utilization of all UNDP-financed inputs, including equipment provided to the project.

3. The Executing Agency, in consultation with the Government and UNDP, shall assign international staff and other personnel to the project as specified in the Project Document, select candidates for fellowships and determine standards for the training of national counterpart personnel.
4. Fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowships regulations of the Executing Agency.
5. The Executing Agency may, in agreement with the Government and UNDP, execute part or all of the project by subcontract. The selection of subcontractors shall be made, after consultation with the Government and UNDP, in accordance with the Executing Agency's procedures.
6. All material, equipment and supplies which are purchased from UNDP resources will be used exclusively for the execution of the project, and will remain the property of the UNDP in whose name it will be held by the Executing Agency. Equipment supplied by the UNDP shall be marked with the insignia of the UNDP and of the Executing Agency.
7. Arrangements may be made, if necessary, for a temporary transfer of custody of equipment to local authorities during the life of the project, without prejudice to the final transfer.
8. Prior to completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government, the UNDP and the Executing Agency shall consult as to the disposition of all project equipment provided by the UNDP. Title to such equipment shall normally be transferred to the Government, or to an entity nominated by the Government, when it is required for continued operation of the project or for activities following directly therefrom. The UNDP may, however, at its discretion, retain title to part or all of such equipment.
9. At an agreed time after the completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government and the UNDP, and if necessary the Executing Agency, shall review the activities continuing from or consequent upon the project with a view to evaluating its results.
10. UNDP may release information relating to any investment oriented project to potential investors, unless and until the Government has requested the UNDP in writing to restrict the release of information relating to such project.

Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

1. In accordance with the Agreement concluded by the United Nations (UNDP) and the Government concerning the provision of assistance by UNDP, the personnel of UNDP and other United Nations organizations associated with the project shall be accorded rights, facilities, privileges and immunities specified in said Agreement.

2. The Government shall grant UN volunteers, if such services are requested by the Government, the same rights, facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to the personnel of UNDP.

3. The Executing Agency's contractors and their personnel (except nationals of the host country employed locally) shall:

(a) Be immune from legal process in respect of all acts performed by them in their official capacity in the execution of the project;

(b) Be immune from national service obligations;

(c) Be immune together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them from immigration restrictions;

(d) Be accorded the privileges of bringing into the country reasonable amounts of foreign currency for the purposes of the project or for personal use of such personnel, and of withdrawing any such amounts brought into the country, or in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange regulations, such amounts as may be earned therein by such personnel in the execution of the project;

(e) Be accorded together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them the same repatriation facilities in the event of international crisis as diplomatic envoys.

4. All personnel of the Executing Agency's contractors shall enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the project.

5. The Government shall either exempt from or bear the cost of any taxes, duties, fees or levies which it may impose on any firm or organization which may be retained by the Executing Agency and on the personnel of any such firm or organization, except for nationals of the host country employed locally, in respect of:

- (a) The salaries or wages earned by such personnel in the execution of the project;
 - (b) Any equipment, materials and supplies brought into the country for the purposes of the project or which, after having been brought into the country, may be subsequently withdrawn therefrom;
 - (c) Any substantial quantities of equipment, materials and supplies obtained locally for the execution of the project, such as, for example, petrol and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of equipment mentioned under (b), above, with the provision that the types and approximate quantities to be exempted and relevant procedures to be followed shall be agreed upon with the Government and, as appropriate, recorded in the Project Document; and
 - (d) As in the case of concessions currently granted to UNDP and Executing Agency's personnel, any property brought, including one privately owned automobile per employee, by the firm or organization or its personnel for their personal use or consumption or which after having been brought into the country, may subsequently be withdrawn therefrom upon departure of such personnel.
6. The Government shall ensure:
- (a) prompt clearance of experts and other persons performing services in respect of this project; and
 - (b) the prompt release from customs of:
 - (i) equipment, materials and supplies required in connection with this project; and
 - (ii) property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of the personnel of the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, or other persons performing services on their behalf in respect of this project, except for locally recruited personnel.

7. The privileges and immunities referred to in the paragraphs above, to which such firm or organization and its personnel may be entitled, may be waived by the Executing Agency where, in its opinion or in the opinion of the UNDP, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the project or to the interest of the UNDP or the Executing Agency.

8. The Executing Agency shall provide the Government through the resident representative with the list of personnel to whom the privileges and immunities enumerated above shall apply.

9. Nothing in this Project Document or Annex shall be construed to limit the rights, facilities, privileges or immunities conferred in any other instrument upon any person, natural or juridical, referred to hereunder.

Suspension or termination of assistance

1. The UNDP may by written notice to the Government and to the Executing Agency concerned suspend its assistance to any project if in the judgement of the UNDP any circumstance arises which interferes with or threatens to interfere with the successful completion of the project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The UNDP may, in the same or a subsequent written notice, indicate the conditions under which it is prepared to resume its assistance to the project. Any such suspension shall continue until such time as such conditions are accepted by the Government and as the UNDP shall give written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency that it is prepared to resume its assistance.

2. If any situation referred to in paragraph 1, above, shall continue for a period of fourteen days after notice thereof and of suspension shall have been given by the UNDP to the Government and the Executing Agency, then at any time thereafter during the continuance thereof, the UNDP may by written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency terminate the project.

3. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the UNDP may have in the circumstances, whether under general principles of law or otherwise.