

# Annual Report 2016

NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE DOWN TO ZERO ALLIANCE



Picture: Ronald de Himmel

 **Down to Zero**

Fighting commercial sexual exploitation of children

# 1. Summary

This report describes the results of the first 6 months (July-December 2016) implementation of the Down to Zero programme, after the successful completion of the inception period in the first half of the year.

The Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance is a partnership with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), led by Terre des Hommes, with Defence for Children-ECPAT, Free a Girl, ICCO Cooperation, and Plan Netherlands. The programme aims to end Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in 11 countries, by addressing 4 interrelated actors: children, community members, government officers, and private sector actors. The programme was designed in the first half of 2016. In that same period the Alliance governance structure was put in place, communication- and learning strategies were agreed, a baseline was carried out and implementing partners were identified. A detailed report about the results of the first half year is described in the inception report of DtZ. The implementation of the programme by local partners of the Alliance began in July 2016.

Although an analysis of the context had only been done at the start of the year, a few significant changes were established over the last half year. Most notably where the changes in Bangladesh, India and Nicaragua. Although they affected the planning of some of the DtZ activities in 2016, they are not expected to influence the expected results significantly. These and other contextual changes are described in more detail in chapter 2.

The first results of the programme activities are described in chapter 3. These results are a reflection of the changes in the behaviour of the four identified actors, in comparison to the behaviour identified in the baseline at the start of the year. Most progress was recorded with children and communities. This might be because the partners have a lot of valuable experience in this line of work, but whether all results can be solely attributed to this programme is unclear. Programme activities with communities and children are often a continuation of previous programmes.

The progress with government agencies differs a lot per context. In some countries, partners had to start from the beginning by building relations, initiating dialogues, and drafting plans and policies, while in other countries authorities were already engaged in the implementation of policies and protocols. The least progress is visible with the private sector. Several partners only recently started working with private sector actors. Approaching representatives to build relationships were first steps. Entering into dialogue has taken time, but seems to have laid the right foundations for future success.

All of this is the result of the DtZ collaboration in action. The governance structure seems to work to everyone's satisfaction. It has given structure to the meetings in 4 countries that have led to the design of the 7 Theories of Change that shape the programme. Two additional milestones that will leave an imprint on the further development of the Alliance, are worth mentioning here: the development of the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) manual and the development of the learning platform. In 2017 the PME and learning systems will be embedded in all 11 countries where DtZ operates. All these successes have called for a further exploration of the partnership in 2017. How this is envisaged is described in chapter 4.

How gender and inclusiveness is mainstreamed is explained in chapter 5. Although we may conclude that gender and inclusiveness are incorporated in each organisation and each activity, the Alliance believes that it should explore further how this can be monitored more systematically across the Alliance.

In chapter 6 it is noted that two countries identified a need to make slight adaptations to their ToC. Since at this stage it is too early for such changes, they will be monitored so that an informed decision can be taken about a possible revision of the ToC in the next planning round in August/September 2017.

In chapter 7, the first lessons learned and a few best practices are mentioned. These were also shared amongst partners to encourage collaboration and learning, which should ultimately benefit the programme quality.

The programme quality will equally improve by learning from each other and by addressing the challenges identified by our country teams together. Chapter 8 of the report describes challenges faced by partners in the

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## Annexes

1. **Mother ToC**
2. **Financial report**
3. **Case story**



implementation of the programme. They clearly demonstrate the complexity of the problems encountered at different levels, but nothing that is expected to hamper the programme at large.

## 2. Context

In 2016, the civil society space shrank in India, Bangladesh and Nicaragua, as described in more detail below.

### INDIA

In November, India demonetised its 500 and 1000 rupee banknotes by retiring these banknotes. This action affected 86% of all cash in circulation. The demonetisation was intended to curb black money and sponsorship of terrorism, but also led to long queues due to bank runs both in urban and rural areas. It hampered the DtZ activities for the Community and Private Sector Pathways as follows: 1) Communities: since bank accounts are not available to everyone, most financial transactions in the communities are done in cash and therefore, mostly affected families below the poverty line. Besides, the partner did not have enough cash money for organising community meetings because the government had set a limit for withdrawal of money; 2) The private sector faced their own difficulties related to the demonetisation. Consequently, they did not show interest in new partnerships and collaboration on CSEC related matters.

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs of India, is strictly monitoring the NGOs Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) accounts. The FCRA regulates the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contributions by organisations or companies and prohibits the acceptance of foreign contributions for any activities detrimental to the national interest. This has no implications for the DtZ partners as of today.

Positive changes include some new policies that have been introduced in India: the Anti-Trafficking Act by Ministry of Women and Children, the Juvenile Justice Act, the Child Labour Act and the National Plan of Action for Children.

### BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh, the government introduced the NGO Regulations Act 2016 in November 2016. The law enables the government to cancel the registration of NGOs if they make malicious or derogatory statements about the constitution and constitutional bodies of the country. This made NGOs promoting human rights or critical of government policies more cautious in fear of losing their registration, which is essential for receiving foreign funds. However, the DtZ programme will not be affected by the new Act, because the work of our partners is covered by the Children's Act and our partners do not intend to critically monitor government activities.

### NICARAGUA

In Nicaragua, government control over NGOs increased because the Ministry of Governance suspected NGOs of involvement in politics and of using international funds to destabilise the government. This affected our partners because central level authorisation is always required. Luckily, government departments at the local level continued to show willingness and capacity to work directly with our partners.

Other contextual and political changes are described below.

### BRAZIL

The Alliance believes that the current political context in Brazil puts human rights policies at risk, especially those concerning health, education and social assistance. In the last months of 2016, the Protection Network including state institutions and social movements, prioritised adolescents rather than children. It has become necessary to mobilise actors towards improving policies for children and to encourage social mobilisation by informing the public about human rights.

Due to budget restrictions in the public sector, the National Social Assistance Committee was forced to take up other lines of work, such as combating drugs, agriculture development and social security benefits. These areas

will distract the focus of the Committee from social assistance, which will directly affect the lives of children. These contextual changes will not affect the programme implementation, but less budget for child protection, will affect one of our major actors: the government. In order to keep moving forward, the programme will need to advocate for a higher priority of child protection and a corresponding increase in budget.

## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Although several months have passed since national elections, changes in governmental institutions have been slow in 2016. As a result, there have been delays in all ongoing national processes in relation to CSEC. Hence, DtZ activities involving government officials were also delayed.

## **BOLIVIA**

Until recent (Jan. 2016), only the Departmental Autonomous Government of Santa Cruz had a Plan to fight human trafficking and CSEC. This changed in December, when the Municipal Autonomous Government of the city of La Paz, with the support of more than 150 civil society organisations including DtZ partners, presented a proposal for an Anti Human Trafficking Law and Related Crimes, to the Municipal Council. This law defines CSEC as a crime and includes regulations for prosecution. The proposal has not yet been approved in full by the municipal government. It is expected to be approved in the course of the first half of 2017.

## **COLOMBIA**

In La Guajira, the political situation was tense due to investigation of several corruption cases. This resulted in interventions by the central government and replacement of the governor. This process has taken place between July and December 2016, affecting the institutional structure of many governmental departments with whom contacts had been established. To continue their work, local partners had to strengthen their relationships with local authorities. In the city of Bogota, there is a conducive environment for the construction of participatory planning and interventions regarding CSEC.

## **PERU**

National elections have resulted in governmental changes and restructuring of some ministries such as that of Women and Justice. Since September, DtZ's partner CHS Alternativo is part of the Permanent Multisectoral Commission against Human Trafficking and Migrant Trafficking, in charge of the implementation of actions to fight these crimes. In October, the Working Group on the Comprehensive Response to Human Trafficking was formed. It recognised CSEC as a priority issue. The working group is part of the Commission for Women and Family of the Congress of Peru.

## **INDONESIA**

Regional elections in Jakarta have caused delay in some advocacy activities of DtZ. It is expected that these activities will be postponed until the new governor is elected. According to the timeframe, the new governor will be elected by May 2017. The government budget has been cut between 10-20% at all levels to promote efficiency of the national government.

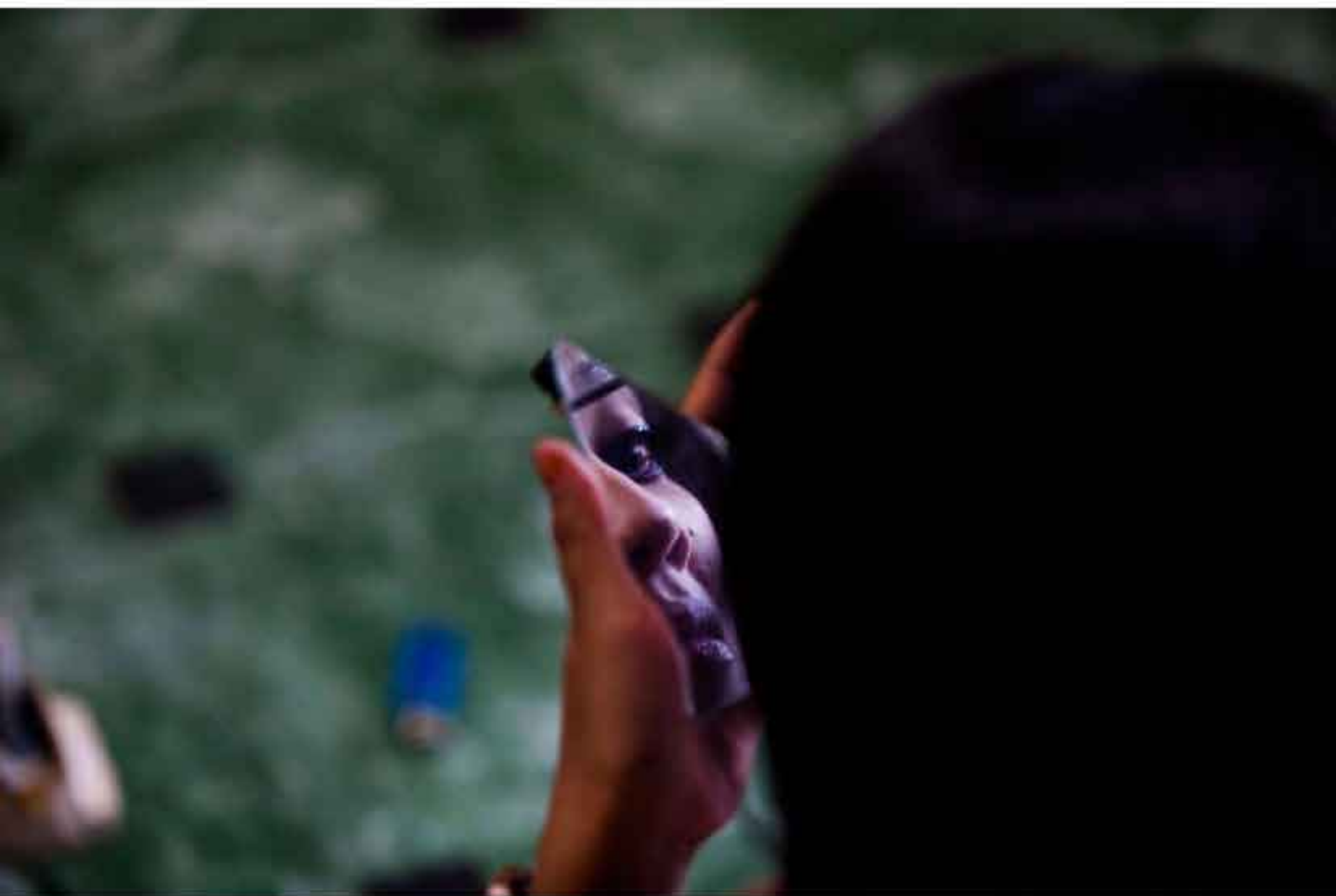
The religious radical movement of Indonesia is growing. This may have potential impact on DtZ's interventions, because CSEC is a sensitive issue especially from a religious perspective. SRHR is still a taboo, that people often resist to talk about. This potentially hampers the process of reintegration of CSEC victims into the community.

## **PHILIPPINES**

After national elections in the Philippines, President Duterte was nominated on July 1, 2016. The change in administration led to changes in the leadership of committees within Congress, Senate, and of government agencies, who focused their campaign on illegal drugs, peace and order. Efforts were impeded to localise a comprehensive programme for Child Protection and rolling out of the Multi Disciplinary Teams by the Committee for the Special Protection of Children. The mechanisms for child protection may still be in place, but the operations and responses were low. This caused some delay in our work with government.

## THAILAND

Some political changes occurred that might affect the DtZ programme. Firstly, the government has approved two-year visa for trafficking victims who are non-Thai. This is a positive development, but implementation should be monitored. Secondly, a Working Group on Online Protection of Children was established under the National Children and Youth Development Committee at the Department of Children and Youth, which falls under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Thirdly, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI), establishes a task force for Counter Crime Against Children. It will work with related governmental agencies and will provide CSOs and victims with better access to justice.



### 3. Analysis of results

This analysis reflects the progress of the DtZ programme on the four pathways of the mother ToC (see annex 1), between July and December 2016. If relevant, it also includes a brief financial analysis, based on the expenditure report in annex 2.

This report is based on the consolidation of all country/regional reports and provides an overview of the collective results of the Alliance. The country/regional reports were drafted by the Country/Regional Alliance teams, partly on the basis of inputs that were collected during 2 regional (Asia, Latin-America) workshops, held at the start of 2017. The aim of these workshops was to train implementing partners and local Alliance staff in the PME system underpinning this programme. A key method that was explained at the workshop, is "Outcome Harvesting". This method will be used in future to collect data about progress at outcome level, which will be used to write the Annual Report. The workshop in 2017 was also used to emanate some results about the very first months of this programme.

In accordance with the Ministry, a full analysis and verification process of these results was not done at this stage. This would have been too soon; iron-proof results at outcome level could not be expected in such a short time. Except for places where Alliance partners had worked previously, the first half year of the implementation was used to build up the programme with local partners. This was anticipated when the inception report was submitted and that is why the first planning period reaches from mid 2016 until the end of 2017. From 2018 onwards the Annual Plans will cover a calendar year and the Annual Reports will be based on solid data collected during the year, analysed during Outcome Harvesting meetings and verified by reliable sources, before finding their way into the Annual Reports.

On the basis of the results collected at the above mentioned workshops, the Steering Committee conducted an analysis of the progress per ToC, compared notes between countries/regions and discussed the consequences for the continuation of the programme, during two consecutive meetings.

In the subsequent paragraphs, the results are summarised for each of the four actors. These are subsequently illustrated through observations that were linked to outcomes. This is preceded by the starting point at the beginning of the programme: the situation as described in the baseline. For reference sake, a box is inserted for each actor, reflecting the pathway as described in the inception report: the chain of outcomes leading to the final outcome expected by 2020. The precondition for the achievement of the first outcome is the same for all, namely awareness raising on risks of CSEC and knowledge about child rights.

The Alliance is aware that some of the results cannot be solely attributed to the present Down to Zero programme. This is because several activities are a continuation of previous programmes of our implementing partners, mainly regarding our work with children and communities, but in some cases also with government and the private sector. This is also the reason why in some cases the programme took off faster, while in others the first six months were mainly invested in start-up activities.

All outputs are reported in IATI. In this report we have listed the standard outputs at the end of each paragraph as an illustration of the type of interventions that were applied to achieve the results. In addition, some countries achieved additional outputs specific to their context. These are not mentioned here.

The Alliance discussed the effectivity of its interventions but this goes beyond the scope of this report. Hence, the report does not explicitly mention the link between outputs and outcomes, nor the effectivity of our outputs to achieve the outcomes. The Alliance will use this information to improve the quality of the programme.

## 3.1 CHILDREN

### Pathway of Change

#### Final outcome 2020:

Child victims and children at risk are empowered, act as agents of change and are able to protect themselves from (re)victimisation of CSEC.

#### Intermediate outcomes:

4. Children participate as agents of change in decision-making within the family, community and (local) government regarding their rights, in particular their right to protection against CSEC.
3. Children report cases of CSEC of themselves and other children.
2. Children engage their peers in becoming advocates and conduct child-led campaigns for child rights and child protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
1. Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.

#### Precondition:

Awareness on risks of CSEC, child rights and acknowledgement of CSEC as a problem is a precondition for behavioural change.

As outlined in the inception report, the pathway of change for children in the DtZ ToC is about different levels of empowerment of CSEC child victims and children at risk of CSEC. In the baseline study, the level of empowerment of children in all 11 countries was assessed, using the Alliance' definition of empowerment of children in four stages:

1. Level of awareness, knowledge and skills of children
2. The extent to which children access support services and enhanced opportunities
3. The degree of mobilisation of participation of children
4. The level of influence of children over others and children's collective agency.

To an certain extent these levels also reflect the pathway of of behavioural changes we would like to see in children.

The baseline study showed that children have a fair level of awareness, knowledge and skills in Asia and a bit less in Latin America. Additionally, also the extent to which children access support services and enhance opportunities was assessed to be moderate in most Asian countries and less in Latin America. Partners have worked to raise the awareness even further.

Given the above described starting point, most country programmes focussed on the enhancement of the level of awareness, knowledge and skills of children, thus creating the precondition for the other outcomes in this pathway. Progress was thus achieved on outcome 1 and 2 through contributions by the DtZ programme interventions. E.g. Specialised services were provided for more than 900 child victims of CSEC, such as psycho-social services, temporary shelter, health services, education, and legal assistance. In many cases this has led to increased access to services that protect victims, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.

In some countries such as Indonesia, India, Bangladesh and Thailand, children even started to engage with peers on CSEC issues. Children at risk, both boys and girls, gradually opened up, talked about forms of CSEC and shared their own experiences. E.g. with child victims in the Sneha Shelter Home in India, issues of CSEC and trafficking were discussed (what is it, where/how/why does it happen, what are the risks, the consequences, etc.). Afterwards, some of the children started to work as peer educators and organised different awareness raising sessions among their peer groups in the shelter. Another example is a child victim in Indonesia that sought help from her parents to trace and support the investigation of her case. Child victims also start to



discuss CSEC and child rights among their peers through child fora and youth groups.

In Thailand and Brazil, youth leaders were trained on the issue of CSEC and child rights. These youth leaders then shared the knowledge among their peers. The Alliance believes that the activities carried out so far are crucial steps to mobilise and facilitate these children and adolescents to act as agents of changes in their social environment in the future.

#### Achieved outputs 2016

- 909 CSEC victims receiving specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, education, legal aid)
- 3667 children trained on CSEC and how to report cases
- 1218 children trained to raise issues of CSEC among their peers
- 2102 children trained to advocate for child rights and protect against CSEC

### 3.2 COMMUNITIES

#### Pathway of Change

##### Final outcome 2020:

Targeted communities are safer, offer better protection to child victims and can prevent children from becoming (re)victimised.

##### Intermediate outcomes:

4. Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC.
3. Communities report cases of CSEC to the relevant authorities.
2. Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.
1. Community leaders initiate discussions within their communities on change of values, norms and practices that keep children safe from CSEC.

##### Precondition:

Awareness on risks of CSEC, child rights and acknowledgement of CSEC as a problem is a precondition for behavioural change.

The community pathway is about communities acknowledging their responsibility to protect children from CSEC. As outlined in the baseline study, CSEC is in most DtZ countries tightly linked to poverty, social exclusion and marginalisation. In some countries such as Thailand, Philippines, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Brazil, CSEC is condoned. The community pathway aims to create a community that prevents CSEC and responds adequately to cases of CSEC.

In 2016, DtZ contributed to the start of the process of changing attitudes and values through training and awareness raising activities for community members and child protection committees, e.g. in Dominican Republic, Nicaragua. The main progress is visible on outcome 1. In Indonesia, Thailand and Nicaragua, community members have indepth knowledge of child rights, SRHR and CSEC issues and interact with their neighbourhood through community gathering (religious prayers, community health post and youth groups). Parents of the CSEC victims are now more often involved in the case handling process and reintegration of the victims, and they discuss this with the child while it was a taboo before. In Nicaragua, a Leaders Community Network has been created, for which members have been trained. They promote CSEC prevention in their community. In Thailand, communities realised CSEC as a problem after awareness raising sessions of Down to Zero, and they started internal discussions within their community. Teachers also recognise the gravity of CSEC and they start teaching children about online risks.

Some progress is noticed on outcome 2, though mainly in the Philippines. There are already examples of communities reporting cases of CSEC to DtZ's local partner, and community structures that identify and refer these cases to formal support agencies like the Barangay Council for the Welfare of Children (BCWC). In other countries, community referral systems have been established (total 66) and 131 child protection committees have been supported. Clear evidence of behavioural change is not identified yet.

#### Achieved outputs 2016

- 15 effective referral systems established
- 232 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling)
- 131 child protection committees supported
- 4200 community members (with children at risk of CSEC) that participated in awareness raising activities

### 3.3 GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

#### Pathway of Change

##### Final outcome 2020:

Government applies policies, plans of actions, budgets and protocols to effectively combat CSEC. The judiciary system applies policies, plans of actions, budgets and protocols to effectively combat CSEC.

##### Intermediate outcomes:

4. Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC. Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC.
3. Governments allocated or increased budget to address CSEC. Law enforcement agencies actively investigate cases of CSEC.
2. Government developed Action Plans to address CSEC. Law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of CSEC cases and receive and file reports of CSEC cases.
1. Government officials enter into dialogue with CSOs and agents of change about CSEC. Law enforcement agencies apply child-friendly protocols.

##### Precondition:

Awareness on risks of CSEC, child rights and acknowledgement of CSEC as a problem is a precondition for behavioural change.

The pathway about the enabling environment combines two major actors in the DtZ programme; Government and Law enforcement agencies. Progress on all intermediate outcomes has been noticed, though mostly on outcome 1 and 2. Through the work carried out in this pathway, the inter-institutional relations between partners and authorities are being strengthened. It is important in the initial phase of the programme to invest in the relationship with authorities and get support and engagement about the issue of CSEC. This takes time and does not show clear evidence of behavioural change yet in 2016.

In order to get CSEC on the agenda of local governments and dialogues starting, training was carried out and relationships have been established between partners and government staff, in order to bring CSEC issues to government's attention, e.g. in Dominican Republic, Brazil, Indonesia. Additionally, police officers were trained in Nicaragua, Bolivia and India. In Indonesia, the Court in Surabaya initiated to apply a child friendly protocol during the sessions where children are involved either as witness or victims.

During the baseline study it was found that many countries have Plans of Action to combat CSEC in place (e.g. Brazil, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines). However, implementation is lacking and therefore lobby is directed towards more budget allocation and proper implementation structures. Additionally, national laws are not adequate and need revision. In the case of Nicaragua, partners were involved in the creation of a national Plan of Action by the government to eliminate CSEC.

In Thailand, the advocacy work resulted in the government becoming more active regarding the issue of CSEC and allocate resources for governmental and LEA institutes in different sectors such as Sadao Immigration police, and the working group on Online Protection of Children. Due to budget restrictions, the planned activity of training 90 female immigration officers on CSEC and child-safe justice was removed from the 2016-2017 programme.

In the Philippines, the city government of Tagbilaran enacted an ordinance on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism in July 2016. Moreover, local government of Balamban, Naga and Compostela of Cebu drafted an ordinance on Child Protection in October 2016 for Bukidnon Province, Mindanao.

The progress in this pathway differs a lot, because of the different contexts in each country and even within some countries at local level. In the financial report it shows that there is underspending in this pathway because of the delays due to elections and other political process as described in paragraph 2 (context analysis).

#### Achieved outputs 2016

192	meetings held with Government officials
64	meetings held with police and judiciary on CSEC
966	government officials trained on CSEC
779	LEA officials trained on CSEC
8	media campaigns on CSEC conducted
30	lobby and advocacy documents presented to government
0	lobby and advocacy documents presented to law enforcement agencies

### 3.4 PRIVATE SECTOR

#### Pathway of Change

##### Final outcome 2020:

Market leaders or branch associations of at least three private sector industries are actively engaged in the protection of children against CSEC.

##### Intermediate outcomes:

4. Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoU's for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.
3. Private sector provides opportunities for education and/or alternative livelihoods to children at risk and/or victims of CSEC.
2. Besides the tourism industry, two other sectors developed a child friendly relevant code of conduct.
1. Targeted industry sectors enter into dialogue with CSOs and the public regarding prevention of and detecting CSEC.

##### Precondition:

Awareness on risks of CSEC, child rights and acknowledgement of CSEC as a problem is a precondition for behavioural change.

In the pathway of change for the private sector, DtZ aims to create awareness and engagement among targeted sectors on CSEC. Industries are stimulated to develop, implement and monitor Codes of Conduct which ensure the safeguarding of child rights. Moreover, DtZ hopes that the private sector contributes to child protection, by providing educational and livelihood opportunities for children in targeted areas.

The baseline study shows that in some countries Codes of Conduct for private sector branches are in place. CSR initiatives including support to combat CSEC, are unevenly spread over the countries. In Brazil, Colombia, Thailand, India, Indonesia and Philippines such initiatives were already noted, while these were not yet detected in the other countries.

In 2016, the focus of the DtZ programme in this pathway was on creating the conditions for work on the outcomes in the ToC: raising awareness and sensitising private sector staff on CSEC. It is crucial to build relationships with private sector actors and introduce them gradually to the issue of CSEC. As a result, the Alliance started to book progress on outcome 1. Dialogue is starting and there is a growing interest of companies in the tourism industry (hotels and associations) to develop policies or adhere to a Code of Conduct. This happened amongst others in Indonesia and the Dominican Republic.

The Alliance is proud to report that 95 companies have been sensitised about the issue of CSEC. Ideally this will lead to a proactive approach towards CSOs and/or the general public about CSEC, but this has not happened yet. In some countries, private sector actors are still reluctant to engage in discussions about CSEC. This is most prominent in Bangladesh, but also holds true in India and Thailand. One of the lessons that our partners learned, was that the way they approached companies and the language they used in the initial contact, were critical to their subsequent success. E.g. At first, companies are reluctant to discuss CSEC, but they are more open to discuss and support child rights in general. While building the relationship, the dialogue can gradually focus more on sexual exploitation and the role of the private sector.

In Thailand, engagement with private sector actors slowly starts paying off. A significant development towards a positive change is shown through Google Thailand's sponsorship of a training for 45 law enforcement officers on how to use Google application for CSEC investigation.

In 2016, a number of international companies with relevant activities in DtZ countries became new members of The Code<sup>1</sup>: Corendon (Netherlands), Aurinkomatkat Oy (Finland). Dialogue is in process with ABTA (British Travel Association) and international business travel companies such as FCM Travel Solutions (Germany), BCD Travel (USA) and Vision Travel (Canada). This demonstrates that there is more and more engagement of the private sector internationally, to protect children against CSEC in travel and tourism, covering the whole supply chain.

Some other private sector actors also signed and implemented relevant codes of conducts or MoU's for child rights safeguarding including protection against CSEC. However effective monitoring systems are not in place yet so still interventions are needed on this outcome in the programme.

The financial report shows underspending on interventions in this pathway, because the main focus is on relationship building and partners explore how to approach to private sector. This is crucial for the realisation of sustainable behavioural change in this sector, but does not require a lot of funds. It clearly shows that a lot of time has to be invested by our partners, before clear results and an increase in expenditure will become visible.

#### Achieved outputs 2016

- 2023 private sector staff trained on CSEC
- 95 companies sensitised on CSEC
- 1 market needs assessment scans in order to look for job placements, completed
- 31 companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to CSEC

<sup>1</sup> The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.

### 3.5 CONTRIBUTION TO MOFA'S SRHR RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Down to Zero contributed to both results 1 and 4 in the SRHR Results framework of MoFA. Below the link between the frameworks of DtZ and MoFA is described, as well as the extent to which DtZ contributed to MoFA's results framework in 2016. The outcomes in bold are the ones that DtZ made progress on in 2016, followed by the actors and a reference to the paragraphs where this was described in more detail. Underneath the table, is a list of interventions that contributed to these results.

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

	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
A	Promote active and meaningful involvement of young people in policy- and decision-making	Children participate as agents of change in decision-making within the family, community and (local) government regarding their rights, in particular their right to protection against CSEC.	Children	No
C	<b>Boost access to and use of youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services</b>	<b>Children (in particular child victims) access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to CSEC.</b>	Children	Yes, see par. 3.1
D	<b>Prevent and halt all forms of harmful practices against children and adolescents, including child marriage and FGM/C</b>	<b>All DtZ outcomes contribute to this objective, because this objective is in line with DtZ final outcome (halt all forms of CSEC).</b>	Children Communities Government Private Sector	Yes, see par 3

DtZ contributed with its programme to the objective 1c of MoFA: Boost access to child- and adolescent-friendly SRHR services. In some countries access to specialised services by children was enhanced. In total, 909 victims received specialised services by our partners (e.g. shelter, health services, educational services, legal aid) and 232 families of child victims receiving support services (e.g. counselling and legal aid). The DtZ programme includes sexual education for young people in and outside of schools. In 2016, 3667 children were trained on CSEC and how to report cases.

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

	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
A	<b>Strengthen and promote use of global and (inter) national human rights frameworks for SRHR and HIV/ Aids</b>	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b> Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC.	Government	Yes, see par. 3.3
B	<b>Improve the enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health rights for all</b>	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b> Law enforcement agencies actively investigate cases of CSEC. <b>Law enforcement agencies apply child-friendly protocols.</b>	Government	Yes, see par. 3.3
		Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoUs for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.	Private Sector	No
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective.	Community	Minimal, see par. 3.2
C	<b>Strengthen accountability mechanisms vis-a-vis governments, service providers and other actors</b>	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b>	Government	Yes, see par. 3.3
		<b>Governments allocated or increased budget to address CSEC.</b>		
		<b>Government developed Action Plans to address CSEC</b>		
		Law enforcement agencies diligently prosecute perpetrators of child sexual abuse and CSEC. Law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of CSEC cases and receive and file reports of CSEC cases.		
D	Help to end violence and discrimination against key populations, women and girls in relation to SRHR	<b>Governments develop/improve policies and guidelines in relation to CSEC.</b>	Government	Yes, see par. 3.3
		Private sector effectively implements and monitors within their sector relevant codes of conduct or MoUs for child rights safeguarding, including the protection against and reporting of CSEC.	Private Sector	Minimal, see par. 3.4
		Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC (and initiated discussions (=other outcome)).	Community	No

	Objectives BZ	Outcomes DtZ Mother ToC	Pathway	Contributed
E	Strengthen communities and advocacy networks to promote SRH rights for key populations*	Community leaders, traditional and religious leaders publicly condemn values, norms and practices that contribute to CSEC.	Community	No
		Community-based child protection mechanisms and referral systems for victims of CSEC are in place and are effective	Community	Minimal, see par. 3.2

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

DtZ contributed in 2016 mostly to objective 4C: strengthening accountability mechanisms vis-a-vis governments, service providers and other actors. Some progress has been made on this particular result where lobby on implementation of Plans of Action resulted in more budget allocated for the implementation of Plans of Action against CSEC in some countries and also more involvement of CSOs in drafting these Plans of Action or new ordinances. However, this is only the beginning of long-term process to strengthen accountability mechanisms. DtZ also contributed to strengthening of national human rights networks for SRHR, specifically CSEC (4A), by improving policies of governments and law enforcement agencies. Improving the enabling environment for SRHR, specifically CSEC victims and children vulnerable for CSEC, is starting to be realised by improving government policies in relation to CSEC, and apply child-friendly protocols for law enforcement agencies.

## 4. Analysis of partnership

The Alliance developed a governance structure in the inception phase and started to work according to this structure. At each level, important progress was made that will form the foundation for future collaboration. Below the development of the partnership is described for the different levels, namely: a) implementing partners, b) Alliance partners, c) Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a partner.

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Local partner organisations implement the Down to Zero activities in the 11 countries, and they were involved in the design of the DtZ programme in their respective countries. In 2016, workshops have been organised with implementing partners to develop the Theories of Change per country with an important contribution of the implementing partners with their knowledge and experience of the context. The involvement of all implementing partners and Alliance members in the development of the ToCs and DtZ PME training has contributed to the common understanding and ownership of the DtZ programme. Responsibilities and roles are defined by having consultative processes between the organisations and shared with all concerned parties.

The Alliance started sharing experiences and networking between implementing partners within their country and between countries in their region. Although this is just the beginning, it is very much appreciated by the partners. In most countries, Alliance Country Teams meet regularly to monitor the programme and update each other on the implementation. Suggestions and inputs are taken into consideration in order to bring the best solutions to issues commonly felt. It will contribute to learning within the organisations and improvement of the programme activities. Leveraging on the expertise and experiences between all the partner organisations has not yet happened in 2016 but is foreseen in the coming years.

## ALLIANCE PARTNERS

Having established the structure of the partnership and finalised the inception report in August 2016, the Alliance directed its time and attention to the following issues:

1. **Learning:** The Down to Zero Knowledge Platform was developed in 2016, and introduced to all the implementing partners early 2017. Partners were asked to share best practices, questions or articles on the platform. There is a forum to develop knowledge and experience on the two learning questions, as well as for sharing of other relevant lessons learned and practices. The DtZ Desk will encourage all implementing and Alliance partners to actively contribute to ensure joint learning and sharing.
2. **Collaboration:** More discussion within the SC took place about collaboration in this partnership, this is further described below.
3. **Coordination:** A PME manual was developed with planning tools, reporting formats and guidance for monitoring. The manual and the PME cycle of DtZ will be introduced in 2017.
4. **Alignment:** Communication guidelines were developed for the use of a common branding-style in our communication about the programme.

By building the Theory of Change together with the Alliance and implementing partners in the countries, knowledge and experience from different angles was used which led to increased quality of the ToC. Besides developing the ToC together and dividing roles and responsibilities as described before, the Alliance conducted a brainstorm to identify what they perceive as 'good collaboration' and what scope they see to develop an even closer or stronger partnership.

First, they developed a common understanding of the aim of such a partnership. The DtZ Alliance believes that a good collaboration should increase the impact and effectiveness of the DtZ programme. By learning from each other and building on each other's strengths, each of the members can achieve better results and collectively even moreso. Furthermore, this partnership should increase our efficiency and reach: by working together the Alliance expects to have a bigger return of investment and reach beneficiaries in a larger geographical area than if each member would operate alone. By developing joint products like best practices, research, etc, Alliance members and local partners will work more effectively and we can better cope with challenges in the complex contexts of CSEC. Good partnership facilitates a wider network and more capacity. This is beneficial to the agreed programme and beyond. Effective referral systems can be established between partners and stakeholders. Collective learning, sharing knowledge and an open and transparent relationship based on trust and equality is the basis of this collaboration.

During 2017, the Alliance will develop and agree an approach to achieve the identified milestones of 'good partnership'.

## DUTCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Down to Zero Alliance has an open and transparent relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Hague. MoFA was very much engaged in the development of the programme, attended the workshops where Theories of Changes were drafted, and is regularly involved in the Programme Steering Committee meetings. MoFA provides constructive feedback and strategical guidance to the Alliance.

Most of the embassies connected to the countries where the DtZ programme is being implemented are also involved. However, as also described in the inception report, the capacity and commitment of the different embassies varies a lot. Mainly in Latin America, the embassies have limited capacity and other priorities. Consequently direct collaboration with the Alliance will be limited.

Embassies in Latin America:

- In the case of Colombia and Peru, work on economic issues takes priority over child right issues. Hence, so they do not have the capacity to support DtZ actively.
- In Brazil and the Dominican Republic there has not been contact with the Dutch embassies yet. This will be done in 2017 when official DtZ communication material is ready.
- The embassy in Costa Rica showed interest in supporting advocacy actions in Nicaragua, but with a low profile, due to the current context.



#### Embassies in Asia:

- The Dutch embassy in Bangladesh participated in the kick-off workshop in Dhaka, April 2016. Follow-up meetings were requested but not yet taken place. This is most likely because CSEC is not a priority for them.
- The outgoing and incoming representatives of the Dutch embassy in Indonesia also participated in the kick-off meeting in Jakarta. The embassy organised a partnership meeting on SRHR issues in October 2016. Two representatives of the Country Alliance team were present at that meeting. No further bilateral collaboration was agreed.
- The embassy in the Philippines maintains an open communication for coordination and collaboration with DtZ Country Alliance Team. During her visit to the Philippines, the Programme Manager of DtZ offered copies of the Inception Report to the new representatives at the embassy. She took that opportunity to introduce the new Country Manager of Terre des Hommes, the DtZ Programme and the final ToC. Follow-up was discussed based on exploratory conversations about possible areas of collaboration. Unfortunately the police liaison office was not present at that time.
- The liaison police officer of the embassy in Thailand collaborates with some DtZ partners since 2016 in providing training and technical assistance. More agreements on DtZ level are yet to be made.

In November 2016, the Alliance participated with 4 members in the Asia Carrousel Event 'Combating Child Sexual Exploitation' at the embassy of Indonesia in The Hague, with other Asian embassies, Dutch Government services and NGOs. The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness on CSEC, share experiences and best practices to combat CSEC with mutual cooperation in Asia.



## 5. Gender and inclusiveness

Monitoring and evaluation tools have been designed in each organisation to capture data of children that receive services and/or information disaggregated by gender and age. Whether all implementing partners keep such disaggregated data still needs to be established. If so, it will allow the Alliance to analyse the impact of the activities on these groups in future and to take measures to balance out inequalities, if needed.

The Steering Committee discussed whether data (outputs) of our interventions and impact of our work with communities, government and the private sector should also be disaggregated and whether more needs to be done to address gender throughout our programme. This will be agreed on the basis of a concrete proposal about a more coherent approach addressing gender-equality by one of the SC members in 2017.

The programme promotes gender equality through all its interventions, as well as encouraging women to participate in the organisation of community-based child protection mechanisms and children groups. E.g. During community level training sessions, the importance of gender - with particular emphasis on young boys and girls - is always taken into account. Also with government and law enforcement agencies, gender-equality approaches are promoted. E.g. In Thailand, the use of female immigration officers has been enforced and promoted, particularly when dealing with cases of children and women.

While the majority of CSEC victims are girls, an increase of boy victims has been noticed by partners in certain countries. However, there are limited data on boy victims and there is a lack of specific mechanisms to promote work with boys, specific services for boys and specialised (social) workers to work with boy victims. This is a point of attention for the Alliance.

Many partners work with men/boys to discuss masculinity and cultural norms and values attached to sexual relationships, whereby the expected attitude of men is one of dominance. This is still the predominant norm in some countries like Brazil and Colombia. The goal is to transform gender stereotypes and thus to dismiss vulnerability of girls and young women. To address this issue in Brazil, adolescents and youth groups are mobilised. Young people are addressed in the community associations, schools and churches, in order to discuss sexual violence against children and adolescents and discrimination based on gender misunderstandings.

Moreover, the Alliance gives special attention to marginalised groups such as people with disability, people with different sexual orientation, people with HIV/AIDS, etc, and always tries to include these groups in the interventions.

## 6. Reflection on the ToC

The ToC was drafted in the first half of 2016, and it is therefore too early to judge whether adjustments should be made. In August 2017, the Alliance will reflect on the validity of the ToC and its underlying assumptions, in time for the next annual plan. However, the Country Alliance Teams of the Dominican Republic and Thailand already raised some issues that might lead to adjustments of their ToCs. These issues are mentioned below. They will be monitored over the course of 2017 so that an informed decision can be made in time for the Annual Plan of 2018.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Theory of Change is still relevant. However, the Alliance will expand the number of intervention communities from 14 to 17. In these communities the partners have been active before and feel more work needs to be done. The Alliance partners can easily build on the past experiences in these communities.

On the other hand, the partners anticipate that it will be difficult to achieve their final outcome “congress adopts a national protocol and budget to fight CSEC”, given that political changes and budget reorganisation paralyse the results of advocacy activities aimed at achieving this outcome. The country team will discuss how to reformulate this outcome during the next Outcome Harvesting meeting.

## THAILAND

Currently, the Theory of Change is still valid. However, there has been an observation under the pathway Children. Thailand ToC excluded one of the intermediate outcomes from the mother ToC, "Children act as agent of change". However, after a six-month implementation in 2016, the implementing partner has noticed changes happening to the children trained by the programme. They become aware of the risk of CSEC, they decided to start their own project and submit a proposal written by themselves to the implementing partners. Thus they acted more as potential change agents than expected. It will be considered whether the excluded intermediate outcome should be added to the ToC at a later stage. This change has been noted and will be monitored and followed up in 2017.

# 7. Lessons learned and best practices

In the first 6 months of implementation, there are already a lot of lessons learned and best practices identified by the implementing partners. Most are specific to the context, but most of the below mentioned lessons are relevant to many countries. They lend themselves of duplication.

## LESSONS LEARNED: PRIVATE SECTOR

- In India, Peru and Brazil, we need to create a dialogue based on evidence that invites private companies to engage in the fight against CSEC. This will provide us with a convincing example for the effective introduction of CSEC, that can be adapted to other circumstances. The Alliance learned that CSEC issues should not be addressed directly and explicitly at first. Companies are more inclined to enter into dialogue around Human Rights issues. Once a relationship has been build, the more specific issues of CSEC can be addressed. This lesson resonated with the team in Indonesia, because CSEC is a taboo across the society. The Alliance Team believes that the example of interesting private sector engagement, could also be applied to our work with communities and families.
- In Indonesia, the Alliance learned that active involvement of the government in our engagement with the private sector, will automatically increase the chances of a positive response from the private sector, because government influences the existence of their business to a large extend. This strategy is already being used in the Philippines and has resulted in more commitment from the private sector.
- The adoption of a code of conduct for stakeholders in the tourist sector in the city and at the municipal level, proves to be binding and an effective proactive approach in protecting children against SECTT; it has resulted in an increase of cases reported to the authorities.

## LESSONS LEARNED: GOVERNMENT

- In the Philippines, DtZ learned that it is more effective to do advocacy with other Alliance members on policy change regarding CSEC. The Alliance also enables the establishment of referral systems between different locations, by using each others' network.
- In Bolivia, the term CSEC is often confused with Human Trafficking because CSEC is included in the Bolivian Human Trafficking Law. For this reason, it is necessary to continue working on prevention interventions that help people identify the difference between these two crimes. Communication is an important contributing factor; it provides visibility to CSEC and facilitates the work with the State, Private Sector and Community.

## LESSONS LEARNED: COMMUNITIES

- In Indonesia, there is a need to build networks among CSOs at international level, to monitor cross border child sex offenders.
- In Nicaragua, partners realised that a reflective process of questioning gender inequalities and their impact on the lives of their sons and daughters must include fathers. Fathers can have a more active role in changing attitudes; they can dispel tolerance for violence towards boys, girls and adolescents.

### **BEST PRACTICES: PRIVATE SECTOR**

- In Thailand, partners were pleased to establish a best practice for achieving effective collaboration with the Internet Service Providers (ISPs). They realised that the best way to approach them, is by bringing a globally recognised issue such as CSEC to their attention, by explaining how they could benefit from joining the fight against it.

### **BEST PRACTICES: GOVERNMENT**

- In Colombia, due to recent personnel turnover (due to corruption cases) at the municipal and local level La Guajira, it was necessary to change the approach. One of the strategies consisted of strengthening important relationships with the state at the national/central level (Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, Ombudsman, Attorney General of the Nation among others). This facilitated renewal of the contacts with the local authorities.

### **BEST PRACTICES: COMMUNITIES**

- In the Dominican Republic, an effective approach to create a new vision of masculinity seems to have been the incorporation of young men as promoters in local community committees, while mothers act as observers.
- In India, mass events (e.g. religious events) provide an important arena to raise awareness on CSEC issues. In Bangladesh, raising awareness amongst students is important, as students can be involved as volunteers to spread awareness on CSEC.
- In India, a crisis centre (open 24 hours, seven days a week) has been opened in a red light area in Kolkata. This addresses a need of commercial sexworkers with children, to keep their children safe (while working). It also provides the organisation with access to work with children of commercial sexworkers, in an attempt to prevent second generation prostitution.

### **BEST PRACTICES: CHILDREN**

- In Colombia, playful strategies and interactive strategies have been developed, in the work with children and adolescents, as a way to share information and raise awareness. This seems to lead to greater retention about the modalities and the risks of CSEC.
- In Latin America, children are approached as agents of change. They are seen as empowered actors that can bring change to the family, community or social environment. They are not seen as passive, as victims that only receive care. The same goes for communities. If they are involved in the design of activities and seen as active agents of change, they feel more ownership.

## **8. Challenges and opportunities**

There were some delays in the first phase of the programme, some due to internal organisational issues, and some due to governmental issues as described in the context analysis. These challenges were not substantial and not causing any concerns for the overall results.

The main challenge currently is in Thailand, which will be followed-up in 2017. AAT in Thailand works in the region through cross-border programmes following routes of victims of trafficking (Laos, Shan State, Thailand and Malaysia) but the DtZ programme focuses only on Thailand. This is a challenge when victim assistance has to be provided outside of the country.

Another challenge is the relocation of brothels from Thailand (destination country) to the country of origin (Laos and Shan State) reflected in the decreasing number of trafficked cases. The new challenge poses difficulty to the disguised operation originally taking place in entertainment establishments in Thailand as they have been moved to operate in the country of origin of the trafficked victims. The decreasing number of cases in Thailand does not mean that the regional situation is getting better, because recent cases show that the victims have already been trafficked within their country (Laos and Myanmar) before being sent to Thailand.