



WORLD STOP **SEX TRAFFICKING** **OF CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE**

GLOBAL PROGRESS CARDS SUMMARY REPORT

GLOBAL PROGRESS CARDS - KEY FINDINGS:

- Only 10% of countries reviewed have special police units established across the country to investigate child trafficking cases with appropriate specialised training
- 60% of the assistance and care services offered to children in countries reviewed are not comprehensive or specialised for child victims of trafficking
- One in three countries do not have help lines to provide specialised assistance to vulnerable children or child victims of trafficking
- One in three countries do not have specialised shelters to accommodate child victims of trafficking
- Only 2% of states are reported to offer comprehensive and specialised counselling services to specifically address the particular needs of child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes while 29% do not offer any type of services to accompany the psychological healing of child victims

I) CAMPAIGN GOALS

In August 2009, The Body Shop and ECPAT International announced the launch of a new international campaign to “Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People”.

While the partnership between The Body Shop and ECPAT initially seeks to support immediate relief for children and young people affected through raising funds and awareness, in 2010 the campaign focus is on inspiring long-term change by raising and facilitating the voice of the customer to be heard by those with decision-making power, to strengthen legislation and action to offer children and young people greater protection.

In order to deliver this objective, The Body Shop and ECPAT identified three campaign goals which call for governments around the world to take specific action. The goals are classified under three headings; prevention, legal framework and care. These objectives are closely linked to the global commitments agreed by 137 governments at the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Brazil in November 2008 and to other international instruments to protect children.

Both partners will use their core skills to deliver the four stage advocacy strategy below driven by the development of progress cards. The Body Shop will use their global network of 2,500 stores and dedicated store staff to drive the campaign message and mobilise customer support. ECPAT International will use their experience, expertise and knowledge of the issue to develop and deliver the progress cards and oversee regular updates to monitor progress. Working together, both partners seek to fulfill the objective of long-term change for children and young people everywhere.

II) THE FOUR-STAGE ADVOCACY STRATEGY AND PROGRESS CARDS

The Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People campaign will seek to fulfill the three campaign goals through a four-part advocacy strategy which is driven by the launch and continued updating of ‘progress cards’, a new and innovative tool designed to measure and monitor state progress taking action to protect children and young people from sex trafficking.

- 1 August 2009: The campaign was launched globally and nationally through the publication of the Global Campaign Report, which publicly stated its goals and targets.
- 2 September 2009: The campaign progress cards are launched and a Global Overview Report on Progress Cards published, which identifies specific concerns about the gaps in state protection of children and young people from trafficking and sexual exploitation. The progress cards are presented as a tool to examine and highlight the measures that countries have taken or, conversely, the limitations of states’ action for the protection of children and young people from sex trafficking. Findings will be disseminated through the media, opinion formers, as well as ECPAT’s international network and The Body Shop’s international network of customers.

- 3 July 2010: The Global Overview Report on Progress Cards will be transformed into comprehensive country progress cards for The Body Shop and ECPAT markets to utilise to inform their ongoing advocacy campaign activities. These valuable resources assess country-level situations, identify progress on identified opportunities for change and enable a systematic assessment of state progress on implementation of the international commitments based on the campaign goals.
- 4 July 2010 – August 2012: The next stage of the Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People campaign will be launched to consumers and media. The campaign call for change will be led by the country progress cards, which will be updated regularly until the close of the campaign in August 2012.

III) GLOBAL OVERVIEW REPORT – SUMMARY

A) Approach

Based on the three long-term change goals, ECPAT International and The Body Shop have conducted an initial assessment of progress towards these goals in 41 countries.

The countries were assessed in relation to the 3 goals. Progress against these three goals was measured through 12 indicators (four indicators per goal). These indicators were chosen because they will be significant in contributing to achieving the three specific goals and providing a comprehensive level of protection for children¹ from sex trafficking.

These countries were chosen on the basis of presence of The Body Shop and ECPAT and as such, act as a representative sample of the overall global collaboration.

B) Global Performance - Overview

Examination of state performance, accomplished under each indicator of the three goals, has revealed various degrees of states' progress on policies and programmes to prevent child trafficking and protect the victims.

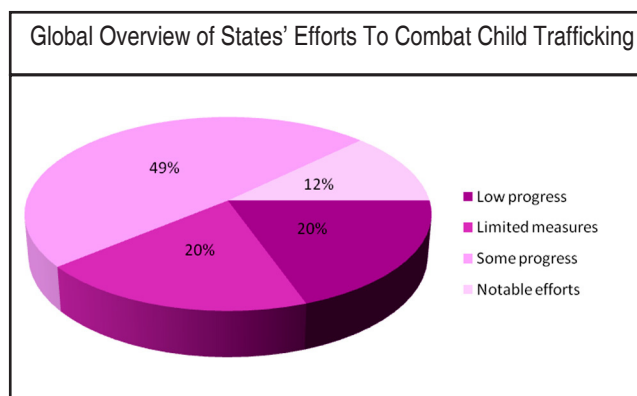
Almost one in five countries have made limited progress to adequately create child protection frameworks to combat child trafficking, while only 12% have made notable efforts to prevent trafficking in children.

“Millions of children and young people under 18 are trafficked every year so a simple question should be raised: Do we protect efficiently the children and their rights? Unfortunately not! Preventing and combating this multidimensional and complex phenomenon is directly linked to the capacity of a society to adopt a holistic approach to the fundamental rights of children. This global partnership between ECPAT and The Body Shop is a wonderful example of such approach and brings opportunities to highlight the major gaps and challenges to protect children and raise public awareness and attention to the additional efforts still needed by states to turn commitments into concrete actions and the full respect of the rights of the child.”

Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid

UN Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

¹ In this Report, and in agreement with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, we use the term “children” to refer to anyone under the age of 18. In our campaign title and materials, this is also referred to as “children and young people”.



C) Global Performance – Goal 1: Prevention

Community-based prevention programmes to stop child trafficking are reaching at-risk populations

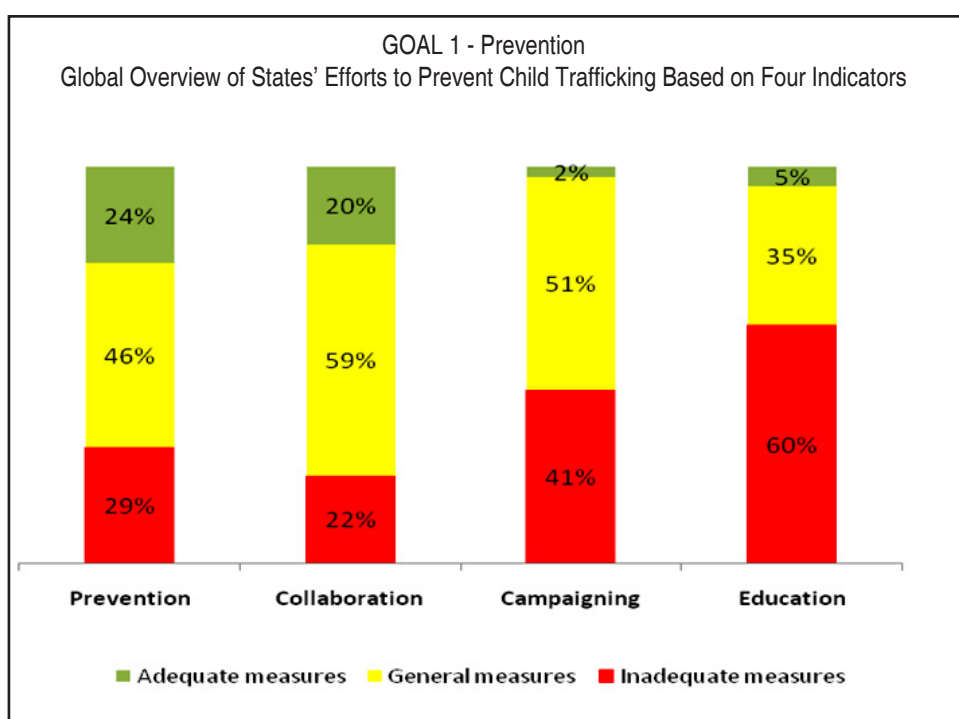
Preventing children from falling prey to sex traffickers is the first step that must be taken in the range of comprehensive measures needed to guarantee the protection of children.

The four indicators for Goal 1 are:

- 1 State policy provision for implementation of community-based prevention programmes on child trafficking
- 2 State policy provision for wide multi-stakeholder collaboration on child trafficking prevention
- 3 State implements or fully supports awareness raising programmes
- 4 Policy provision for teacher training curriculum to include information on CSEC

The research has produced the following findings:

- 29% of countries reviewed do not have any current policy on preventing trafficking
- 41% of countries do not conduct any awareness-raising campaigns on child trafficking
- Only 5% of countries have taken adequate measures to include child trafficking in teachers' training curriculum



D) Global Performance – Goal 2: Legal Framework

International legal standards for protecting children from trafficking have been included in the national legal framework

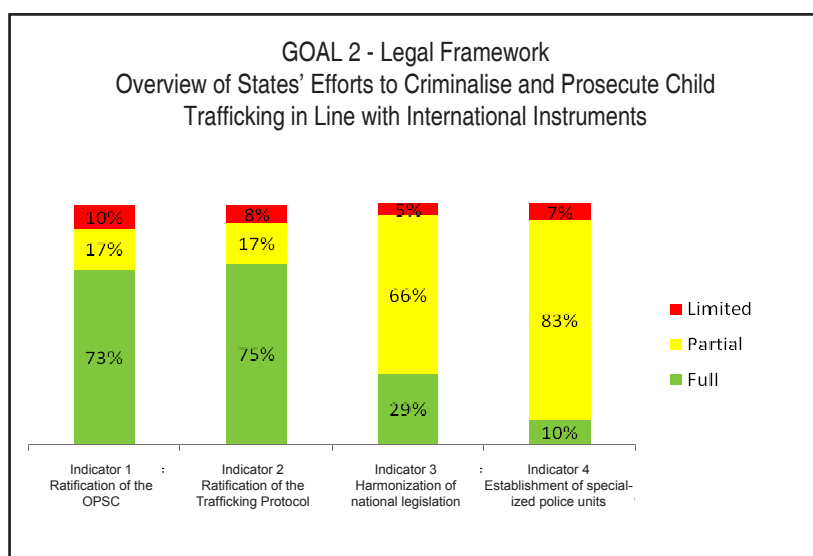
Strong laws in line with international instruments, together with effective enforcement procedures which are child sensitive, are of crucial importance to protecting children from all forms of sexual exploitation, including child trafficking for sexual purposes.² Progress made towards this goal is assessed through a tripartite framework of international/national standards and their enforcement through a child and gender-sensitive process that avoids any possible re-traumatisation or re-victimisation of the child.

The four indicators of Goal 2 are:

- 1 The State has ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC)
- 2 The State has ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol)
- 3 The State has harmonised national law in line with the Trafficking Protocol
- 4 The State to establish a special police unit to combat crimes against children, including trafficking and sexual exploitation

The research has shown that, while advances are evident in the adoption of international instruments and the enactment of anti-trafficking laws by states around the world, insufficient resources are allocated for their implementation and for necessary follow-up and support initiatives:

- 27% of all the countries reviewed have not yet fully adopted the Optional Protocol
- 25% of all the countries reviewed have not yet fully adopted the Trafficking Protocol
- Two in three countries reviewed have adopted legislations that only partially protect children in line with the Trafficking Protocol
- Only 10% of countries reviewed have special police units established across the country to investigate child trafficking cases with appropriate specialised training



E) Global Performance – Goal 3: Care

Specialised government services for child victims of trafficking are integrated in national policies

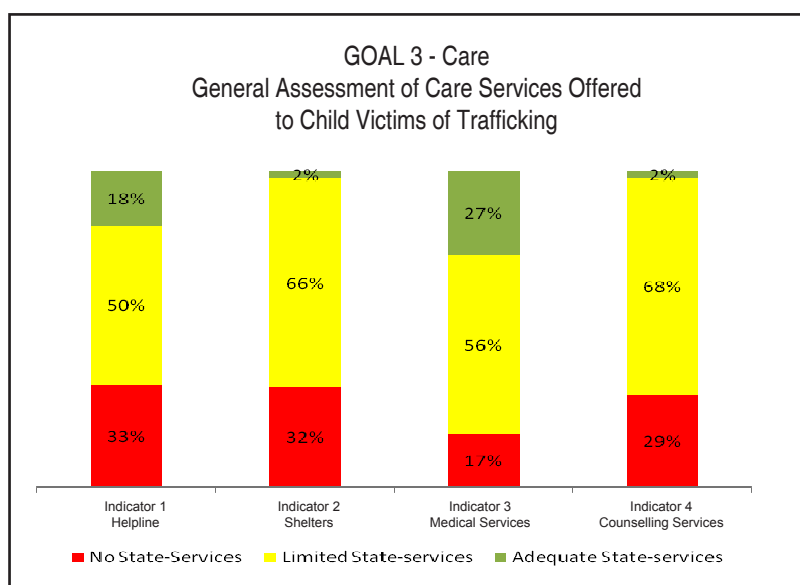
Child victims of trafficking have specific rights to protection, which entail receiving appropriate care and assistance without discrimination to provide for their special needs. The State is required to take a systematic integrated approach for the delivery of a full range of specialised services to restore the rights of the victims and support a long-term and effective recovery.

The four indicators of Goal 3 are:

- 1 The State has established a helpline for child victims of trafficking
- 2 The State has established shelters for child victims of sexual exploitation, including trafficking
- 3 The State has established medical services for child victims of sexual exploitation, including trafficking
- 4 The State has established psychological counselling services for child victims of sexual exploitation, including trafficking

Research has shown that:

- 60% of the assistance and care services offered to children in countries reviewed are not comprehensive nor specialised for child victims of trafficking
- One in three countries do not have help lines to provide specialised assistance to vulnerable children or child victims of trafficking
- One in three countries do not have specialised shelters to accommodate child victims of trafficking
- Only 2% of states are reported to offer comprehensive and specialised counselling services to specifically address the particular needs of child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes, while 29% do not offer any type of services to accompany the psychological healing of child victims



The review of services provided by key institutions has highlighted some areas of achievement while significant gaps also persist. When looking at all the support services available to child victims of trafficking, it was noted that in 60% of the cases, they are limited, inadequate or not specialised.

IV) HOW WILL CHANGE HAPPEN?

The Global Overview Report shows that, while there has been progress, there is still a great deal of work to do to reach the three campaign goals. Faced with these challenges, as well as the ever-increasing vulnerability of children around the world, one might rightly ask how a world free from child sex trafficking is conceivable.

However, The Body Shop and ECPAT believe that it is possible to progress towards fulfilling the campaign goals by now focusing on the specific situation at a country level in order to create greater understanding of the issue and provide concrete and accessible information in each country to allow the public to assess the situation and open avenues for public action for children. This will be done through the creation of country progress cards.

These valuable resources will assess national level situations, identify progress on specific opportunities for change and enable a systematic assessment of state progress on implementation of the international commitments based on the three globally agreed goals and 12 indicators.

The country progress cards represent a unique opportunity for long-term impact around the world, by:

- Monitoring the measures implemented by individual states to protect children;
- Assessing their effectiveness against child sex trafficking;
- Identifying urgent actions required to protect children from child sex trafficking; and
- Encouraging states to turn binding and moral agreements into concrete positive outcomes for children.

A) What information will the country progress cards include?

The country progress cards will provide a visual index of the level of action on each goal and indicator for each country. They will also make recommendations on required policies to help stop sex trafficking of children and young people.

Three colors will be used to indicate advanced (green), partial (yellow) or a significant lack (red) of measures implemented to achieve the goals.

Data will be collected and analysed regularly to input into these matrixes, which will be reviewed and completed with updated information to monitor on-going action and progress achieved in a specific country. The data collection will be undertaken through a variety of informants from UN bodies, governmental, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking measures, research and policy documents, largely supported by the ECPAT network's experience in this issue.

A sample country progress card illustrating this concept can be found in Appendix 1.

B) What will be the impact of the country progress cards?

We believe the power of the country progress cards lie in their ability to provide straightforward and precise information on the level of state protection on child trafficking which will inform both The Body Shop and ECPAT on the specific calls for change that the campaign should pursue.

The country progress cards will be an invaluable driver to raise public awareness and mobilise consumers. In The Body Shop markets the country progress cards will inform customers and the public of the issues related to child trafficking, and what exact policies need to be implemented by governments to ensure greater protection.

In addition, the Country Progress Cards enable country comparisons based on uniform indicators and global analysis supported by aggregated information; it is a dynamic tool that facilitates regular monitoring and upfront appraisal of progress or regress of government efforts.

V) CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Since the Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People campaign was launched in August 2009, thousands of customers have already demonstrated their commitment and interest in contributing to this social change to secure a safe world for children.

Over the coming years, the country progress cards will dramatically accelerate this action, through:

- Increasing amount of information made available, reflecting more countries and analysis of the progress made to combat child sex trafficking in each country;
- Resources, knowledge building to build commitment to the 3 campaign goals amongst the public and to strengthen the grassroots base in each country;
- Channels to mobilise active supporters to demand action from their governments and decision-makers.

These activities will complement and support the continuing work of the various monitoring bodies, such as the UN Human Rights Council, and in particular the UN Special Rapporteurs on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on Trafficking in Persons, to ensure that the rights of children are respected and that states take their responsibilities for guaranteeing this.

By 2012, when the final global campaign assessment will be released, it is expected that significant progress will have been made by states and other relevant stakeholders to honour their commitments and secure a safer world for children.



Appendix 1

Sample Country Progress Card – Spain³

Community-based prevention programmes

1.1. State policy provision for implementation of community-based prevention programs on child trafficking	1.2. State policy provides for wide multi-stakeholder collaboration on child trafficking prevention	1.3. State implements or fully support awareness raising programs	1.4. Policy Provision for teacher training curriculum to include information on CSEC
		*	
The Spanish Government is fully complying with this indicator as prevention programs against CSEC are included in two National Plans of Action: the 2nd NPA against child and adolescent sexual exploitation (2006-2009) and the 1st NPA against trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes 2009-2011, adopted on 12th December 2008 and implemented since January 2009. As part of this plan, a special section focuses on 'Measures of sensitisation, prevention and investigation' and is particularly focused on women and girls.	The Spanish Government is fully complying with this indicator as the 2009-2011 NPA against trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes includes in the Prevention section specific objective (obj. 5) "To improve the prevention and early detection systems of the trafficking of human beings" through measures adopted in coordination and collaboration with many different Ministries (Foreign Affairs, Domestic Affairs, Labor and Immigration, Health and Education etc..)	The Spanish Government does not implement awareness-raising programmes on child trafficking. However, some sensitisation activities on child trafficking are conducted by NGOs and IOGs such as the distribution of flyers and other informational material ³ and this is illustrated through the presence of the symbol*.	The Spanish Government is fully complying with this indicator as a policy provision has been adopted to include sensitisation and awareness programmes on trafficking in persons for sexual purposes in the education system (both for teachers and students) in collaboration with the autonomous communities according to Area 1, Objective 3 of the NPA against trafficking of human beings. While this policy has recently been adopted, its implementation is not monitored through this indicator.

* Work undertaken by NGOs and other partners in this field

Legal Framework

2.1. Ratified the Optional Protocol	2.2. Ratified the Trafficking Protocol	2.3. The national legislation is in line with the Trafficking Protocol	2.4. Special Police Units to combat crimes against children have been established
Spain ratified the Optional Protocol in 2002	Spain ratified the Trafficking Protocol in 2002	The Spanish legislation is not fully in line with the international instruments as it does not provide for a complete and comprehensive definition of the crime of trafficking in human beings in line with the elements of the Trafficking Protocol.	The National Police (Policía Nacional) has a special unit for investigating crimes against children as part of the Dirección General de la Policía. (Unidades especializadas en delitos contra menores –GRUME, Units specialising in crimes against minors). This unit acts in case of mistreatment of children and minors' abandoned; sexual aggressions against minors; crimes in which the minors are victims. La Guardia Civil also has a special division to act in case of mistreatment and violence against women and children (EMUME-general division of specialist in women and children). Two other specialised units have also been created to investigate child pornography crimes (BIT-Brigade for the technologic investigation and GDT - Group for Telematics crimes). While these efforts are commendable, further specialised capacity-building efforts would be necessary to ensure all the personnel involved in these units are adequately trained to investigate crimes related to child trafficking in a child-sensitive approach.

³ T. Freixes Sanjuán, Y. Gómez Sánchez, C. Elías Méndez, Thematic Study on Child Trafficking – Spain, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Barcelona July 2008, <http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/Child-trafficking-09-country-es.pdf>

Specialised services for child victims

3.1. State-Established Helpline	3.2. State-Established Shelters	3.3. State-Established Medical Services	3.4. State-Established Psychological Counseling Services
<p>While general telephone resources directed to adult women who have suffered sexual exploitation or gender-based violence exist, these are not equipped or trained to adequately assist children who have been victims of trafficking.⁴ Some initiatives of helplines to assist children who have been abused exist but these are not specifically focused on child trafficking and are limited to some autonomous communities and not at the national level.</p>	<p>The Spanish Government partially complies with the provision of adequate shelters for child victims of trafficking. Special shelters for trafficked children do not exist, however if a trafficked child is unaccompanied, he/she will be placed in a centre for vulnerable children and for children who are particularly at risk. These centres are mostly administered by the autonomous communities with the collaboration of specialist NGOs.⁵ While the 2009-2011 NPA against trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes previews the creation of specific centres to accommodate the victims of human trafficking and to provide them with specific programs for integral care (including psychological, medical and legal assistance), no specialised shelters have been established for the moment.</p>	<p>The Spanish Organic Law on the Legal Protection of Minors establishes that foreign minors who are in a high-risk situation or under the care of the competent Spanish public authority, should enjoy full healthcare as well as other public services, even if they are illegally residing in Spain. However, in practice, vulnerable children illegally residing in Spain do not always have easy access to these services. Further progress is needed to guarantee full implementation of these provisions.</p>	<p>The conclusions of the 2nd Plan against Child Sexual Exploitation report that “the attention programs for the victims -psychosocial, judicial, telephone lines, are not CSE specific. They correspond to overall maltreatment or sexual abuse. This situation implies that many victims cannot be identified or if they are, it is as generalised sexual abuse victims”.⁶ The psychological counselling services are not therefore adequately specialised and even though the 2009-2011 NPA against trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes previews to improve the service of care and attention for the victims, including programs of psychological attention, this has not yet been translated into concrete results.</p>

4 Save the Children Spain, Conclusions of the IInd Plan of Action against Child Sexual Exploitation, November 2008.

5 As reported in the US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2009, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,USDOS,ANNUALREPORT,FRA,4a4214bbc,0.html>

6 Save the Children Spain, Conclusions of the IInd Plan of Action against Child Sexual Exploitation, November 2008.