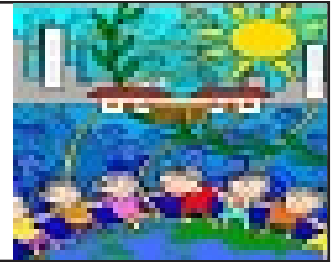




REGIONAL CAMPAIGN UPDATES



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ASIA ACTS AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING

September 2007

Southeast Asia Moves Ahead in Protecting Human Rights of Trafficked Children

■ Indonesia launches Guidelines on protecting the Rights of Trafficked Children



July 26, 2007 was a favorable day for Indonesia's children. Coinciding with the celebration of National Children's Day was the launch of the Guidelines to protect child victims of trafficking. The project was a collaborative effort of *Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan* (YJP, also known as *Women's Journal Foundation*), Indonesia ACTs, Terre des Hommes – Netherlands and OAK Foundation.

"Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan/ YJP (The Women's Journal Foundation) is also concerned about child issues, especially with the growing case of child exploitations which are triggered by poverty. Data from Indonesia Acts show that most survivors of child trafficking are girls. On the occasion of National Children's Day 2007, we feel the urgency to hold this seminar and workshop," said Adriana Venny, Executive Director of the YJP in her opening speech to the Seminar and Workshop and the Launching of the 51st

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issue of the Women's Journal and the Guideline for Protecting Child Trafficking Victim Rights in Indonesia. The program was held at the Ministry of Women Empowerment of Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta.

Frans van Dijk, Director of TdH-NL-South East Asia Regional Office, added that Children's Day would also become a moment to reflect on the problems of Indonesian children who sustain harassments, exploitations, violence, are deprived of education and care, and forced to work. Ironically, however, during court hearings on child trafficking cases, they are often criminalized or victimized for the second time. "The questions asked often make children more discouraged." This is why the guideline on child rights protection becomes urgent for guiding law practitioners in dealing with child trafficking cases.

Kasmawati AP, representing Ministry of Women Empowerment of Republic of Indonesia also added that trafficking in children is a serious crime against humanity, but, ironically, sometimes it happens because parents sell their children, mistakenly believing that children are their properties. This child trafficking issue is also closely related to consumerist lifestyle and gender inequality.

One interesting presentation came from Mohammad Farid from National Commission for Human Rights. According to him, trafficking in persons is not identical with prostitution or human smuggling although these may be elements of trafficking in persons. For him, trafficking in person (based on



Palermo Protocol) must meet the three aspects, namely, the action, the process and the purpose of exploitation. Farid also stated the fact that children in Indonesia do not get enough protection.

At the second session, Emmy LS, Coordinator of Presidium Indonesia ACTs, reminds us to the UU No. 21/2007 PTPPO (Trafficking Law) which has not specifically explained what trafficking in children is. Nevertheless, Emmy clarified that legalization of Trafficking Law is a landmark. To help the implementation of the Trafficking Law, especially child rights protection, a simple guideline must be made for legal practitioners. The content substantially is that children must be accompanied in a court hearing, by related parties. A child must be treated as human being with dignity, and so there will be no humiliation related sex, gender, ethnicity, class, or faith. A child is also entitled to obtain information, economic and legal protections. A child must be free to express opinions. They cannot be forced to be silent and they have right to get support. Fadjaruddin, Junior Investigator of the Research and Communication at Indonesia Police Headquarter, said that the program also emphasized the importance of caregivers who assist children.

The successful event was participated by about 100 government officials, NGO members and media people who subsequently presented the event through TV, newspaper and radio. Media coverage of the launch also became a good opportunity to educate participants and the public about the implementation of Laws No. 21/2006 on Anti-Trafficking (PTPPO) and popularization of the guideline amongst policy makers and law enforcement.



■ Thailand gears up for the recognition of human rights guidelines for trafficked children

In Thailand, Child Trafficking Watch Thailand (CTWT) spearheaded the translation of the Guidelines from English into Thai. The translation had to pass a series of tests since the translation contained technical terms that were difficult to understand. It took a long time for the Guidelines Taskforce and concerned people to synthesize the contents. They changed technical terms to simple words for easy reading and understanding. They also used specific words from the draft of the Measures of Prevention and Suppression of the Trafficking Act, the Child Protection Act; and relevant MOUs. They had to ensure that the contents of these guidelines are accurate before distributing to the public.

The draft guidelines were then sent to coordinators of seven provinces (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lampang, Nan, Tak and Mae), to specialists, to organizations working on children and women, to CTWT network member organizations, state authorities, lawyers and other alliances for their feedback. For wider reach, the guidelines were likewise distributed through e-mails and through the CTWT website (www.hugla-on.com) to get comments, recommendations and information from partner organizations and the general public.

CTWT analyzed communities by using SWOT analysis utilizing focused group discussions (FGD). The FGD participants were composed of community leaders, volunteers, women and young people from 3 communities: Mae Sam Laeb Village Community, Sobmoei district, Mae Hong Son focused on Karen, Tai Yai and Muslim Karen groups; Likhai Village Community, Muang district, Chiang Rai focused on Akha and Lahu groups; and Sam Poo Village Community, Vieng Haeng district, Chiang Mai focused on Tai Yai and indigenous groups.

Eliminating child rights violation or child trafficking takes time and CTWT believes that going to the grassroots level is important alongside lobbying at the national level.

The current political situation in Burma makes it very difficult to respond to the needs of Burmese communities and to implement project activities



directly in Burma. However, Burmese vulnerable groups are beneficiaries of project activities in refugee and migrant communities in North Thailand.

Human Rights Education Institute of Burma (HREIB) organized a meeting with different NGOs protecting and promoting of children's rights in Mae Sod, a town along the border with Burma on June 21-22, 2007. Thirty-two participants from Mae Sod area including Burma ACT members attended this meeting. On behalf of the Burma Acts, HREIB presented the anti-child trafficking work and guideline among the stake holders of protecting and promoting of child rights and groups working for anti-child trafficking work. Participants also concluded that an important requisite to implement the guideline is to translate it into local languages. ■

■ Philippines holds first National Training on Philippine Guidelines to Protect Rights of Trafficked Children

Rainy days did not dampen the enthusiasm of 54 delegates from all over the Philippines to come to Tagaytay City, Philippines last 27-29 August 2007. The three-day event was the first National Training-Workshop on the Philippine Guidelines to Protect the Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking, a project of Asia ACTs with support from Unicef-Manila.

The 54 participants are service providers directly involved in implementing the Philippine Guidelines. They are government social workers, NGO workers, police officers, labor officials and church members. Most of them have been with the Asia ACTs campaign against child trafficking since the beginning.

The discussions on the provisions of the guidelines were animated with anecdotes of actual experiences since participants are all directly involved in handling cases of trafficked children. With the guidelines now in place, the participants retrospectively assessed the strengths and weaknesses of how they handled cases of child trafficking. Participants realized many lapses in the handling of child survivors, as in the case of 4 children trafficked from Davao City and intercepted at Iriga City, Camarines Norte. The

rescued children were allowed to sleep and to be detained with the trafficker simply because of lack of facilities to house the children and lack of time for proper turn-over with a trusted adult custodian or service provider.

The three-day training ended with a planning workshop. Considered a breakthrough, the first training-workshop will hopefully be the momentum for a series of similar trainings all over the archipelago to popularize the Philippine Guidelines from local to national levels.

It is fortunate that at present, there are significant child rights organizations and institutions in the country already using the Philippine Guidelines. These initiatives will surely enrich the theory and practice of the guidelines.

Another important step to make the Guideline truly appropriate is to conduct consultation with trafficking survivors. After such consultation, the guidelines will then be presented to the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) for finalization.



"Service Providers assuming various roles during their mock interview of children victims" taken in August this year during the HRS Training in Daet, Camarines Norte.



Training of Trainers in Lao PDR and Vietnam

Participants prepare for anti-trafficking campaign in the next 2 years



A two-day Training of Trainers on Anti-Child Trafficking enabled participants to create a workshop module for vulnerable groups in 45 areas in Vietnam and 30 areas in Lao PDR for the next two years.

Twenty participants composed of social workers, educators, project coordinators and Officers of the Board of Ho Chi Minh City Child Welfare Foundation attended a training of trainers for the vulnerable groups in Emperor Hotel, Ho Chi Minh City. Held on 20-21 September 2007, the training of trainers will result in a multiplier effect that will raise awareness at the community level about the issue of child trafficking.

Other expected outcomes from the training are: the establishment of community level protection networks to prevent trafficking, the promotion of children's rights to participation, and the involvement of children in efforts to prevent child trafficking. The training was organized by Ho Chi Minh City Child Welfare Foundation, the Asia ACTs focal point for Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Village Focus International (VFI) in Lao PDR conducted a similar training on 3-4 September 2007. Held in Salavan Province, participants were composed of 12 women including 8 primary school teachers, 13 young people from 8 target villages of Lao Ngam Districts, 3 VFI staff and 1 district counterpart.

In both the trainings in Lao PDR and Vietnam, delegates participated in workshops on basic information about trafficking using human rights and child rights perspective, the profiles of traffickers and victims, pertinent laws, trafficking routes and factors that abet child trafficking.

While most of these topics were not new to the Vietnamese trainers, these were fresh ideas for the Laotian participants who welcomed discourses on the implementation of the Child Protection Law and the Women Development Law.

The two-day training module was developed by the trainers from Human Rights Educational Institute for Burma of Burma ACTs, Cambodian Children Against Starvation and Violence Association of Cambodia ACTs, Institut Perempuan of Indonesia ACTs, Gabfai Community Theater of Child Trafficking Watch-Thailand, Ho Chi Minh City Child Welfare Foundation, Village Focus International and Philippines Against Child Trafficking in the Regional Consultation held last July 2 to 7, 2007 in Bangkok. The same regional consultation also developed a two-day module on Training of Civil Society and Community Members to Improve the Local Child Protection System.

These activities were all part of the global project on *Enhancing capacity to address trafficking in especially children from a human rights perspective in Southeast Asia, Southeast Europe and Latin America* funded by Terre des Hommes-Netherlands and the European Commission. ■



International meeting to prevent child abuse and neglect

Child survivors share views on anti-child trafficking guidelines

The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) held its 7th Asian Regional Conference last 23-26 September 2007 in Manila. The conference brought together medical, legal and academic professionals to discuss child rights, child protection services, trafficking and disaster.

Highlighting the conference was the presentation prepared by child survivors of trafficking. Child trafficking has emerged as an issue of global concern with the existence of porous borders between countries and with the advance of communication technologies. It has become a problem that cuts across political boundaries. Greater synergy and cooperation from different agencies/service providers are vital on the regional and international level to achieve effective protection measures on the children.

Significant role of survivors

The conference organizers believed that children had to be given significant role in matters affecting their lives. A child survivor can be empowered by making him/her a duty bearer and by giving him/her the ability to share experiences. Moreover, such participation of the child provides the opportunity for service providers and policy makers to truly understand the impact of their work. Having a clear picture of the beneficiary's perspective allows donors and service providers to efficiently channel their resources. The survivor's viewpoint helps in identifying gaps and good practices that will aid in prevention and will ultimately promote the well-being of the child.

Survivors Speak

A national consultation with children and young people on child trafficking was then conceptualized to explore possible approaches that will bring to the conference the meaning and full extent of the principle of child participation. Dubbed as "Survivors Speak," the consultation with children was held on 18-21 September 2007 in Tagaytay City.

It was necessary for children, especially survivors of trafficking, to review the documents on the Philippine Guidelines on the Protection of Trafficked Children. As the direct beneficiaries of the guidelines, they should be recognized as advisers who could provide valuable information from the perspective of the victim and the client.

Child participants of the consultation came from different institutions: Visayan Forum, Marillac shelter, International Justice Mission (IJM), Ecpat Philippines and PACT-CDO. During the four-day consultation, the children carefully prepared their final output that will be presented to the ISPCAN plenary and to the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT).

Throughout the entire four-day process with the children, the facilitators also expounded on principles such as the ethical approach and commitment to transparency, honesty and accountability; a safe approach in which children's protection rights were safeguarded; non-discrimination ensured that the methodology was consistent for all children regardless of their class, gender, ability, language, ethnicity, sexual preference and religion; and, a 'child-friendly' approach that enabled children to contribute to the best of their abilities.



The children were enthusiastic during the entire process. Even though some of them were still hurting from their negative experiences, they still contributed during the sharing. The children themselves decided on how to present their ideas regarding the Philippine Guidelines to the IACAT and to the ISPCAN conference plenary.

Recommendations by Survivors

On 21 September 2007, the dialogue with the IACAT took place at the Grand Boulevard Hotel plenary hall in Manila. They presented to the IACAT their output during the four-day workshop. Some of the children presented their experiences of how their rights were violated during raids and rescue operations. The officials were from the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

Some of their recommendations:

— **Surveillance must be respectful and protective of the rights of children. The violation of their rights by law enforcers must not be used as a means to gather evidence or as part of an entrapment.**

— **During a rescue or a raid, pictures of the (possible) minors should not be taken.**

— **In special cases where a child is rescued, for example, on a weekend or holidays when there are no regular offices to accommodate them, a safe place should be available to accommodate them, and many more.**

It is the fervent wish of these children that the promises made by the government authorities during the dialogue be fulfilled. Then finally, on 24 September 2007, the children presented their output at the plenary session of the ISPCAN conference. On the same day, Amihan Abueva, Asia ACTs Regional Coordinator, also presented the draft Philippine Guidelines for the Protection of Trafficked Children. ■



Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT) holds first National General Assembly



Under the theme “A PACT with every Filipino Child,” more than 60 child advocates from all over the Philippines gathered on 30-31 August 2007 in Quezon City, Philippines for the first national general assembly of the Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT). The move would further strengthen the campaign against child trafficking in the country.

Quezon City Majority Floor Leader Councilor Antonio Enrile-Inton gave the Opening Remarks during the assembly and Terre des Hommes-Netherland’s Ms. Stella Echano-Gaban expressed solidarity with the campaign, together with PACT representatives from various provinces.

The participants composed of social workers, law enforcers, members of the academe, NGOs, and health workers, among others, formalized their membership to PACT, reported on their personal experiences and shared best practices in handling child trafficking cases in their respective areas.



General Assembly Highlights

PACT members also finalized the network's Constitution and Bylaws and the General Program of Action. They were then treated to an eventful night of socialization and performances during the network's Cultural Night.

Other highlights of the gathering include the assembly's election of the following nine members to compose the National Campaign Council/Board of Directors: Mr. Bernardo Mondragon of Child Alert-Mindanao in Davao City; Mr. Laverne Manangbao, a former city councilor of Cabanatuan City; Ms. Elizabeth Ricablanca of SALAM Inc. in Iligan City, Ms. Cristina Ilagan of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Naic, Cavite; Ms. Ma. Fe Josol of the Department of Internal and Local Government (DILG) of Tagbilaran, Bohol; Dr. Marcelina Carpizo of Western Mindanao State University (WMSU) and Katilingban para sa Kalambuan Inc. (KKI) as Chairperson; Ms. Mirali Durr, a punong barangay of Kalookan, as Vice Chairperson; Ms. Purita Brinas of the Camarines Norte Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) as Secretary; and Ms. Dolores Alforte of ECPAT-Philippines as Treasurer.

Press Conference

A Press Conference was held on the second day, attended by members of the print, online and broadcast media. Asia ACTs Regional Coordinator Ms. Amihan Abueva discussed the Global and National Dimension of Trafficking and Dr. Marcelina Carpizo focused on Mindanao as backdoor exit to trafficking. Meanwhile, Mr. Bernie Mondragon presented the PACT's campaign and its contributions to address trafficking.

Before the General Assembly, officers were elected in each of the 23 areas to spearhead PACT members in implementing various programs such as the conduct of community education sessions, referral of trafficking cases to concerned agencies, and planning and execution for the commemoration of December 12 Day Against Child Trafficking.

The officers elected during these preparatory meetings represent the following provinces during the Assembly: NCR, Cavite, Quezon (NCR-SL);

Legazpi-Sorsogon-Masbate, Iriga-Camarines Norte, Nueva Ecija-Bulacan-Cordillera Administrative Region (Luzon), Bohol-Cebu-Dumaguete, Antique-Capiz-Iloilo-Negros Occidental (Visayas); and Agusan, Davao-Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro-Iligan-Ozamis-Zambo Sur; Zamboanga City-Isabela City (Mindanao).

This General Assembly was held in cooperation with Asia ACTs against Trafficking and Terre des Hommes-Netherlands.

PACT is a network of advocates formed in 2002 to protect children against trafficking. The enactment of RA 9208 or the "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003" gave credence to the intensification of the campaign. It has 23 local chapters with 500 members (individuals and organizations). PACT addresses the issue of child trafficking through network building, conducting community trainings, the December 12 Campaign, capability building of members, and organizing of children and youth.

It is actively involved in lobbying for the adoption of the National Guidelines for the Protection of Children Victims of Trafficking by the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT).



Asia ACTs Partners step-up activities for December 12, 2007 Partnership with Media is a key to awareness-raising



December 12 commemorations have been organized in Southeast Asia since 2003, with network partners of Asia ACTs organizing different activities to widen mobilization and participation and to strengthen cooperation of major stakeholders, such as NGOs, local government authorities, media, schools and children.

The campaign in 2007 presents an opportunity for us to systematize media connections and strengthen our relations with members of radio, television, print and other media.

Importance of Media

Awareness-raising by NGOs in cooperation with the media to step up human rights-sensitive coverage on child trafficking is an important key to the success of our campaign,

The media (print, radio, television, Internet, other creative media) is a major target group of our campaign. Media as part of civil society is an effective multiplier in addressing the issue of trafficking within a human rights framework.

It is our duty to educate and encourage the media to cover stories of child trafficking and to ensure the best interests of children in the process.

Media relations are a critical part of broader advocacy strategies to convey the needs and situations of children. Working effectively with media is critical to our mission to fight child trafficking and help trafficking survivors.

Ultimately, building awareness about trafficking among the media creates a protective environment for children.

We envision that media will work with major stakeholders to increase awareness about the issue, enlighten the target audiences and general public about the child rights approach to combat trafficking, and to mobilize the general public to help in the campaign.

Key Messages

"Protect the rights and dignity of the trafficked child." This is the main theme and key message of the campaign.

Key messages are "concise summations of the main points we want to get across." They are the basis of all our communication and advocacy efforts.

Messages must be persuasive, simple and clear. They must convince receivers that the ideas presented are beneficial to them. These messages must also be meaningful to the audiences. Key messages must be translated with known and reliable statistics on child trafficking.



The following are suggested key messages based on the major theme. Every partner organization of Asia ACTs is encouraged to formulate key messages that are appropriate to the situation of the country.

1. Child trafficking violates the human rights and dignity of the child.
2. Trafficked children are victims of human rights violations. They should not be treated as offenders.
3. In all actions concerning trafficked children, always consider the best interest of the child.
4. To combat trafficking, a criminal justice approach must be combined with a human rights approach.
5. The prosecution of traffickers should go together with the implementation of protective measures for child victims of trafficking.
6. Protecting children against trafficking is essential to the country's human and economic development.
7. Create a space for children to live in safety and dignity.
8. Trafficked children are not criminals. They should be given special care and protection.
9. A trafficked child special needs and has the right to special protection.
10. Restore the dignity of trafficked children. Protect victims from discrimination and disgrace. ■



Regional Conference

Methods and experiences in database programmes about human trafficking with focus on child trafficking

Many human rights groups, child rights organizations and agencies have ongoing database programmes on human trafficking and child trafficking. However, these efforts are not coordinated or mapped out to show the over-all situation in documenting the problem in Southeast Asia. There is now an urgent need for better coordination of existing databases on human trafficking.

Sharing researches, database methods, information and data analyses regarding human trafficking, with focus on child trafficking, is important to combat the cross-border crime of human and child trafficking.

To achieve the purpose, Asia ACTs in partnership with Japan Foundation, Terre des Hommes-Netherlands and the European Commission organizes the regional conference on "Enhancing Child Protection through Database Development: Mapping of Existing Database Efforts to Fight Child Trafficking in Southeast Asia." The conference is set on 22-24 October 2007 in Siam Beverly Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

The keynote speaker is Ms. Alexia Taveau, Researcher -UN Office on Drugs and Crime who will also speak about "Existing Efforts on Databasing Global UNODC database". Mr. Takeji Yoshikaw, Executive Director, Southeast Asian Bureau Director General, Japan Foundation-Bangkok will give the Opening Remarks. Mr. Frans Van Dijk, Regional Coordinator for Southeast Asia Terre des Hommes-Netherlands will deliver the Inspirational Message.

Topics to be discussed and speakers are:

On-line database of TACT Project

by Mr. Guillaume Deflaux, Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist For South Eastern Europe, Terre des Hommes-Lausanne;

Case Recording System of Save the Children Cross-border Project in the Mekong Sub-Region by Ms. Ratirose Supaporn, Information Officer- The Cross-Border Project Save the Children UK;

Method and Experience in Database Program about Human Trafficking in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Phayao Province by Mr. Manusaporn Bhamorbutr, Social Development Officer, Social Development and Security Office of Chiang Mai Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Thailand;

Efforts on Databasing outside Mekong to be presented by Mr. Mohammad Jailani, Executive Director- KKSP(Medan); Ms. Emmy Lucy Smith, Presidium Coordinator, Indonesia ACTs; Ms. Kimiko Okada, HURIGHTS Osaka;

Vulnerability Assessment Model by Atty. Robert Larga, National Project Coordinator International Labour Organization-Manila;

Databasing Efforts of the Philippine Government by Director Lina Laigo, Council for the Welfare of Children; PCInsp. Ercy Nanette Tomas, Philippine Center for Transnational Crime; Director Adelina Apostol, Department of Social Welfare and Development;

Martus as a Sample Documentation Tool by Mr. Svend B. Christensen, Former Technical Advisor, Transitional Justice Program, Human Rights Education Institute of Burma; and,

Panel facilitators or presenters are Mr. Mohammad Farid Former Commissioner on Human Rights (Indonesia) and Executive Director, SAMIN; Ms. Agnes Zenaida Camacho, Programme Officer, Psychosocial Support And Children's Rights Resource Center (Philippines) and Member, HURIDOCs International Advisory Council; Mr. Gillaume Deflaux, Terre des Hommes-Lausanne and Aung Myo Min, Chair of Asia ACTs and Human Rights Education Institute of Burma. The overall conference facilitator is Ernesto T. Cloma, Assistant Curriculum Director, Philippine Educational Theater Association. ■

Regional Conference Training of NGOs in Case Documentation and Databasing

Asia ACTs organizes a three-day regional training on data gathering and case documentation on child trafficking, including working with the media.

The aim of the training on 25-27 October 2007 is for Asia ACTs network partners to level off on their language, terminologies and understanding of terms to come up with uniform tools for case documentation and reporting.

The training will be attended by delegates coming from network partners in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, as well as the regional public and information officer.



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