



**SANTAC**

Southern Africa Network against Trafficking and Abuse of Children

Maputo, December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2007

## *REPORT ON THE SANTAC REGIONAL REFERRAL SYSTEM WORKSHOP*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Southern Africa Network against Trafficking and Abuse of Children (SANTAC) held its first Regional Referral System workshop on the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2007 at the Girassol Hotel in Maputo, Mozambique.

The workshop aimed at fulfilling the needs of its members and other Civil Society organizations aiming to strengthening and consolidates and builds powerful networks to advocate their governments for the adoption of a law against human trafficking in various countries of SADC area. Also, the workshop aimed to facilitate communication and build synergies to give visibility to the victims under exploitation in the demand countries. Furthermore, the workshop was also an opportunity for a primary reflection of SANTAC and its strategic partners to discuss forms of prevention of sexual exploitation of children that could aggravate during the FIFA football world Cup that will take place in South Africa by 2010.

The representatives of SANTAC affiliated organizations in the Southern Africa region were represented by namely Marija Nikolouska – IOM, South Africa (SA); Thabisile Msezane – SITHABILE Child youth centre, SA; Aziza Throne – SANTAC secretariat, Pretoria; Daniel Sikhonza – Amazing Grace, SA; Margarida Guitunga – SANTAC Secretariat, Mozambique; Maxwell Matewere - Eye of the Child, Malawi; Simon Fellows – SC Norway, Mozambique; Merab Keremire- Mapode, Zambia and Namibia; Sabina

dos Santos- Rede Came, Mozambique; Carol Bews-Child Welfare Society, S. A; Lea Boaventura –Terre des Hommes Germany; Dr. Abdul Carimo – SANTAC, Mozambique, Nelly Chimendza – IOM, Mozambique; Silvio Neto A. Macamo – SANTAC, Mozambique; Malica de Melo – SANTAC, Mozambique; Anathalia Musabyemarija – Rede da Criança, Mozambique; Octavia Moneedi Tivane – Rede Came, Mozambique; Zaida Tovela – Plan International Mozambique; Lily Chauare – British High Commission, Mozambique; Hebe Woldemariam – Plan International Mozambique; Priscilla Molandzi – Childline South Africa.

## **1.0 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- ✓ Introduction to the project for establishment and strengthening of a regional system of reference for prevention and victim support in the countries of SADC;
- ✓ Identification and establishment of strategic partnership at national, regional and international levels to prevent sexual exploitation of children during the 2010 FIFA football world Cup in South Africa;
- ✓ Add synergies for a joint action to lobby and advocate SADC governments for adoption of legislation against human trafficking before the realization of 2010 FIFA football world Cup;
- ✓ Release of the project of the conference of Civil Society to assess the social impact of the crown of 2010 on children, especially in Southern Africa, and for identification of strategic preventive actions at local, national and regional levels;
- ✓ Analysis of the roles that each participating institution can play in the project of regional referral system and in the context of FIFA football world cup in 2010 in partnership with SANTAC.

## **2. THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE**

The Opening session was held under the Chairmanship of the Chair of the Board of SANTAC, Dr. Abdul Carimo M. Issá. In his brief, concise and plausible opening speech, the chairman emphasised SANTAC's role and efforts to put together a joint effort, not only between NGO's but also among those different actors working with the same goal, directly or indirectly and linked in the creation of a healthy socio-political, economic, and cultural environment for children and their protection against all kind of exploitation and abuse in Southern Africa.

In this context, the chairman stressed the need to analyze the fact that:

*“Where there is supply it means that there is also a demand. We cannot only focus our attention on those who recruit, transport, facilitate and accommodate but basically also on those who “buy” and those who consume the “product”. If it is true that the recruitment tools, transport, facilitation are sophisticated and almost invisible, it means that they are difficult to detect. However, the same does not happen with those who buy, exploit and consume the product; and this is the question: - who buys and exploits the children in our cities, our neighborhood, our municipalities, our clubs, farms, districts, streets, work place? Why do we not talk about this in our homes? Who buys the products and services offered by our children, what kind of services are being produced by our children and where?”*

To minimize this problem affecting our society, Dr. Issá explained the need for each country in the region to have a very strong legislation protecting children before 2010.

In his concluding remarks the Chairperson, reiterating SANTAC’s role and efforts, he mentioned that SANTAC intends not to be a mere or reactive organization, but that it needs to bust the straggle against this malpractice, trafficking and abuse of children, with other NGOs in the world and that SANTAC would be the centre through out the whole process. Furthermore, he called for Civil Society to organize and unite and work in harmony in order to succeed.

### **3. THE SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**

The workshop participants had the opportunity to attend a diversity of presentations both in terms of present situation regarding Child Trafficking in the region and in the world, as well as on initiatives and experiences from different countries and organizations in tackling this issue, especially Germany’s experience on trafficking during the FIFA football World Cup in 2006.

#### **3.1 Objectives of the Meeting.**

*By Maxwell Matewera (SANTAC)*

The first presentation described the objectives of the Regional Referral System workshop and it was presented by Mr. Maxwell of Eye of the Child – Malawi on behalf of SANTAC.

According to the presenter the objectives of the workshop were:

- ✓ Establishment and strengthening of a regional system of referral for the prevention and support of victims in the SADC Countries:
  - This would include development of concrete proposal that would develop the capacities and linkages with grassroots organizations;
  - Addressing training gaps of service providers in identification and treatment of victims.
  
- ✓ Establishment of strategic partnership at national, regional and International levels to prevent sexual exploitation of children in the context of the 2010 FIFA World Cup:
  - SANTAC appreciate the role played by all players at different levels – The Know the challenges, needs, and have experiences;
  - What strategies can be developed to strengthen partnership before 2010 to prevent sexual exploitation of children?
  
- ✓ Add synergies for a joint action to lobby and advocate SADC governments for the adoption of legislation against human trafficking before the realization of the FIFA World Cup:
  - National laws, legalized all actions against TIP, commits states;
  - Encourage states relationships;
  - Domesticates protocols and conventions;
  - Benefits the victims;
  - Punish the traffickers;
  - Protect those at risks;

Can these items contribute to the control of trafficking in 2010 and before?

- ✓ Establishment of a monitoring Regional Forum on Regional systems of referral for the protection and support of victims of child trafficking and sexual exploitation
  - Follow up, discuss, report or strengthen advocacy plans on the SADC States implementation of :
    - National Plans;
    - National Legislations;
    - Regional Declarations;
    - International Conventions and Protocols.
  - Should the regional have a Forum for Monitoring?

### ***3.2 Regional Referral System Workshop: Project towards the prevention and protection of children against human trafficking and exploitation in Southern Africa.***

*By Margarida Guitunga (SANTAC)*

This presentation had three parts. The first part of this presentation, Mrs. Margarida started by informing to the participants the countries that are already members of SANTAC and the necessity to expand, strengthen, build and consolidate nationwide networks made up of Civil Society organisations and their partners, to ensure the achievement of SANTAC's objectives until the end of 2010, in the following areas:

- ✓ Legislation and Law enforcement;
- ✓ Prevention;
- ✓ Social and Legal protection;
- ✓ Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (RRR).

The second part, focused on the issue of Strengthening and consolidating the Southern Africa Network for Child Protection against Trafficking and Abuse, she realised that this program will contribute to the promotion of a pro-active and constructive Civil Society in order to better respond to the needs of Community education for prevention, identification

rescue and recovery of children victim of trafficking in Mozambique and its neighbouring countries, namely, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In this context, she justified the implementation of the project on the grounds that more than 30.000 children in Southern Africa are quoted as victims of cross-border trafficking and exploitation annually (Molo Songololo). However; according to the presenter

- ✓ Most of this children in destination countries, in particular, South Africa are invisible;
- ✓ Most of exploitation instances are inaccessible;
- ✓ The lack of legislation and law enforcement are some of the main constraints on the current interventions against trafficking , both at the supply and at the demand side.

Moreover, the presenter brought in to light the fact that with the increasing of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa, Civil society interventions against trafficking and Abuse of Children are more necessary then never.

She also emphasized that more than 100 NGOs and communities, and more than 10 million children will benefit from this project.

The third part of the presentation focused on the SANTACs main Intervention Areas Such as Networking, Lobby and Advocacy, Identification, Rescue and Restore CVT.

Mrs. Margarida concluded her presentation adverting the participants the need to enhance SANTAC's work force and or capacity so as to respond to the objectives of which SANTAC was created. She mentioned that to achieve the above mentioned objectives, SANTAC, as a very young organization, requires a capacity building, both technically and financially, to carry on its activities, including the empowerment of its members. At present, for example, the SANTAC Secretariat is made up of an Executive Director, and Assistant/Secretary. After being hosted by FDC from 2002, it functions now in a rented building since 1st of September, thanks to the projects, of Terre des hommes Germany (partner since 2002) and save the children Norway partner from last August.

However, many other areas need to be covered and strengthened to ensure a better coordination.

### ***3.3 Trafficking and the 2006 World Cup, Lessons learned and role to play by 2010 World Cup***

*By Marija Nikolovska (International Organization for Migration -IOM).*

Marija's presentation started by giving a brief history of IOM. In her presentation, Marija continued to make an explanation about the link between major events such as the football world cup and the increase on trafficking. For example, she adverted that international discussions show that there can be a possible increase of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation linked to major events, such as sport events.

Furthermore, the presenter stated that during the preparations of football world cup that took place in Germany, various actors expressed concern specially the European Parliament, IOs, NGOs and the media, regarding the demand for sexual services that could raise during the tournament.

She stated that during 2006 FIFA World Cup campaign in Germany, the media reports suggested that 40 000 women could have been trafficked. However, according to the presenter, a study that was conducted on June to September 2006; showed that an increase of Trafficking in person ***did not occur*** either during or after the World Cup; the estimate database of 40 000 women to be trafficked was unfounded and unrealistic; all those important facts that was impotently predicted wasn't verified maybe because the early planning, as far as back the summer/autumn of 2005, taking place by the German authorities and NGOs.

For this event, five major Information campaigns were conducted:

- ✓ "Final Whistle –Stop Forced Prostitution" to raise broad social awareness of major sporting events by the German Women's Council;
- ✓ "Red Card for Sexual exploitation and Forced Prostitution" by the NGO Solwodi;
- ✓ " Stop forced prostitution " by the NGO Frauenrecht ist Menschenrecht ( FiM);

- ✓ “ Action Against Forced Prostitution “ by the Diakonie- welfare organization of the Protestant Church ;
- ✓ And a campaign launched by the IOM and MTV Europe Foundation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the World Childhood Foundation launched PSA.

In the result, three National Hotlines were in place during the World Cup, including activities such as:

- ✓ Increased Law Enforcement efforts;
- ✓ Cooperation between LE agencies at national and international levels;
- ✓ Cooperation between the police and specialized counseling centers and authorities;
- ✓ Intensified raids , checks and controls of brothels and clubs;
- ✓ Prevention activities; material distributed to hotels; internet and newspaper advertisements monitored;
- ✓ Additional training to police to identify victims of trafficking.

The statistics suggest that during the FIFA world cup:

- ✓ 33 investigation cases reported to Federal Criminal Police office , on the grounds of Human trafficking at the time of World Cup;
- ✓ Only 5 cases were assumed to have a direct link to the 2006 World Cup;
- ✓ 4 women and 1 man, average age 18-21 years ;
- ✓ Bulgaria 2; Hungary 1(man); Czeh Republic 1 and Germany 1.

In the end of the process, the recommendations for other events with this large-scale were those:

- ✓ An early and sound situation assessment was extremely important, based on the local and regional experts from police and NGOs;

- ✓ An early and coordinated media approach would be needed to avoid a situation of notorious estimate of 40 000 foreign or forced prostitutes;
- ✓ Need for better coordination of campaigns and activities among NGOs;
- ✓ Uniform and collective campaign for future events; as for the hotlines as well;
- ✓ NGOs suggested information campaigns to be outsourced to professional agencies due to lack of capacities and experience;
- ✓ All NGOs stressed the need to strengthen NGOs in general and to increase capacities to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking, especially before and during major events;
- ✓ The Southern African Counter Trafficking Assistance Program (SACTAP) is operating since 2003. This organization has four components: research and data collection, capacity building, information and awareness raising and Victim assistance. According to this organization Reintegration of the VoTs is normally limited to beneficiaries only;
- ✓ Child headed households – a child has to provide for his/her siblings and therefore vulnerable to being re trafficked;
- ✓ Upon identification options to return in the countries of origin is limited as they do not have a caregiver;
- ✓ Limited capacity within government departments responsible for protecting children in the country of origin ;
- ✓ The NGO sector within the country of origin doesn't always have the capacity to successfully monitor the reintegration process;
- ✓ Measures to be implemented to improve protection and assistance include better co- operation with Government departments - example of NAPTIP Nigeria and Department for Social Development and Welfare in Thailand.

### ***3.4 Rescue and recovery: Challenges to overcome***

*By Sithabile (SITHABILE)*

Mrs. Sithabile's presentations started by stressing out the importance of signing the convention and that although South Africa is a signature to the UN conventions the laws haven't been presented.

She proceeded with her presentation by giving a brief history of how SITHABILE (the organisation) was conceived. She said that SITHABILE was established in 1994 to address the issue of homeless children in areas such as education and healthcare.

In the same line, Mrs. Sithabile stressed out that often farmers in South Africa have the advantage of getting away with murderer and that sometimes women in the rural areas of South Africa sell their children because of poverty. These are some of the reasons why SITHABILE was born said the presenter.

SITHABILE as an organisation also works in the area of trafficking of children for domestic labour. Through networking with other organisations they rescue trafficked children and they bring them to the centre where they get the necessary help. For example, they work with the IOM to do rescue operations through their help lines. Furthermore, the presenter informed the participants that IOM and Special assignment (an SABC 3 TV programme) has played a major role in rescuing trafficked children from Mozambique and other countries. SITHABILE home centre have trained law enforcement officials in countries such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia to avoid any form of violations against children.

SITHABILE home centre also works with clinics because there are cases of babes who are dumped in the rubbish bins and that in such cases their help to save these children is limited. Therefore, to address such situations, they work with individual Psychologists, nurses and refugee organisations.

The presenter concluded her presentation by listing some of the challenges they encounter in their daily activities, which are as follows:

- ✓ Victims of trafficking not being treated as victims but as criminals;
- ✓ Social workers are not sensitive in dealing with issues of child trafficking because they are not well trained;
- ✓ Lack of legislations;
- ✓ Victims wanting to go home but ending up staying longer because of lack of support from the South African police service (SAPS). However, the

presenter believes this could change because they have had talks with the Minister of Justice;

### **3.5 World Cup Conference: Stop child trafficking and sexual exploitation”.**

*By Aziza Throne (SANTAC)*

This presentation started with the background notes, which was an explanation of the linkage between major events such as the football world cup and the increase of human trafficking.

The background was presented as follows:

- ✓ It is known that major sport or culture events can increase the demand of sexual services;
- ✓ We assume that other major events (cultural, sports and others) at national level also produce the same negative effects;
- ✓ We see the WC 2010 as an opportunity to mobilize the society because has the attention from various sectors not only in South Africa but on entire region;
- ✓ The Southern Africa region is highly vulnerable in THB and Children;
- ✓ Children exploitation **is seen as normal for some communities or groups**;
- ✓ Despite the successes of the past experiences during the 2006 WC, the TIC needed to be seem as threat on 3rd world context with obvious limitations;
- ✓ Many sectors of society are not sensitive or aware yet to the THB and Children;
- ✓ The problem of trafficking of human being still not priority in government agendas in Southern Africa.

The next part of this presentation gave a brief explanation about what motivation behind SANTAC's proposal to look at this issue. The presenter explained that the realization of this Conference is important because SANTAC intends not only to sensitize (once more)

the governments, civil society, partners, private sector and other key role players, but also to mobilize them to play a more active and interactive role towards the prevention on TIC in context of the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

Aziza's presentation continued by giving an overview of the objectives to be achieved with the conference, which are as follows:

- ✓ Bring together all key role players and stakeholders, share knowledge, raise awareness about the threats on TIC and sex exploitation, in the context and during the World Cup;
- ✓ Explore and discuss strategies for intervention and prevention on TIC and sex exploitation in the region towards 2010;
- ✓ Induce the participants the need for commitment for future actions and projects regarding the prevention of human and children trafficking;
- ✓ Lobby and advocate pressuring the SADC countries and specially South Africa to approve the law on Human Trafficking before 2010;
- ✓ Promote response and partnership with private sector, and new partners in combating human trafficking.

The presenter expects to achieve the following results with the proposed conference:

- ✓ A petition signed by all the participants to pressure all SADC governments for approval of law on human trafficking before 2010;
- ✓ A draft of plan of action for SADC Civil Society and partners in the context of prevention and eradication of child trafficking and exploitation in the context and during the 2010 World Cup;
- ✓ Expected to have the commitment and a draft of work plan with different sectors of private sector namely tourism and telecommunications among others;

Areas to cover:

- ✓ Legislation and Law enforcement;
- ✓ Promoting private sector response to the human trafficking;

- ✓ Responses on Human and Child trafficking;
- ✓ Transnational border crossing – Promoting safe migration;
- ✓ Community participation for the prevention on trafficking;
- ✓ Protection, rehabilitation and repatriation of victims;

In her conclusion remarks, Mrs. Aziza brought for flections the role and contributions of media on divulging 2010 world cup on THB and Children and the role of FIFA security and National Soccer Federations on prevention of THB and TIC.

### ***3.6 Possible social impact of the 2010 World Soccer Cup games on the protection of children in Southern Africa***

*By Merab Kiremire (SANTAC)*

Mrs. Merab Kiremire, in the name of SANTAC, made her presentation, where she stated that:

- ✓ Soccer, today, stands as the World's most popular game;
- ✓ It attracts millions and millions of financiers, players, administrators & fans;
- ✓ Consequently it generates billions upon billions of revenues;
- ✓ It commands social, economic & political power and influence;
- ✓ Every 4 years FIFA organizes/hosts World Cup games in a chosen member nation;
- ✓ The last World Cup games took place in Germany in 2006;
- ✓ For the first time in the history of FIFA the African Continent, will, in 2010 host to the World Cup in Johannesburg, South Africa;
- ✓ Qualifying games will be played in various South African cities as well as neighboring countries such as Botswana and Namibia;
- ✓ Soccer teams have already been grouped in readiness for the 2010 WC. Africa's draw took place on Sunday 1 Dec 2007 in Durban;
- ✓ Apart from the World's football fraternity, of the 53 African countries, 48 will be participating;

#### **WC, leisure, Tourism & Prostitution**

- ✓ Like all other games, soccer as a sport is associated with leisure;

- ✓ Consequently, by its very nature in terms of popularity, soccer is also associated with tourism. During these World Cup games, thousands upon thousands of soccer fans travel to watch the games, rest, see new places and indulge in modern world's pleasures of good food, shopping, site seeing and learning new things;
- ✓ It is associated with the current trend of sex tourism;

### **Lessons from the Germany WC**

- ✓ Most unfortunately, as, on the eve of the 2006 German World Cup, the President of the German Police Union, Konrad Freiberg observed, the demand for prostitutes dramatically increases during this sporting event;
- ✓ Germany's response was the legalization of prostitution prior to the WC games;
- ✓ The 4 week Germany WC tournament is believed to have left such a huge boom on Germany's sex industry with an estimated 40,000 young women/girls believed from poorer European countries;
- ✓ It was a catastrophe;

### **Anticipated problem in 2010**

- ✓ In April this year, South African media quoted the South African National Police Commissioner Jackie Sebebi, as, in anticipation of thousands of soccer hooligans expected to imbibe the South African public spaces with exotic pastimes, requesting the Parliamentary Safety and Security Committee to urgently consider legalizing prostitution;
- ✓ He argued that it would be very difficult for the Police to arrest a soccer fan who decided to seek pleasure on the streets just because it is illegal;
- ✓ He maintained that SA Police would not have the capacity to police the levels of prostitution and prostitution demands that would characterize the 2010 games;
- ✓ He believed that South Africa would be in a prostitution dilemma;
- ✓ He requested the South African Parliament to legalize prostitution prior to the 2010 games;
- ✓ Members of the Committee who included religious leaders were not only outraged by such a proposal but immediately dismissed it .

### **Is legalization of prostitution in Africa the solution?**

- ✓ The immediate answer is no;
- ✓ The 2007 SANTAC study on the abuse and trafficking of children for exploitation purposes in SADC countries showed that:
  - Prostitution and trafficking in SADC countries were predominantly child;
  - They were motivated and embedded in the by the region's social economic complexities;
  - They were characterized by gross violence and abuse;
  - They were highly linked to the HIV/AIDS pandemic;
  - They consequently impacted negatively on the lives, physical and mental health of their victims;
- ✓ These countries did not only lack adequate policies and laws to address them, but had not domesticated the regional and international human rights instruments mean to protect their victims (CRC, Paramo protocol, CEDAW, ACRC, etc)

### **Early Indicators**

- ✓ MAPODE Alliance Against the Abuse and Trafficking of Children for exploitation purposes workshop held in Lusaka on 31 July 2007 heard that, in order to position themselves for the best prostitution customers opportunities in 2010 WC games, some Lusaka prostitution had already started streaming into South Africa;
- ✓ Apparently they claim that if they arrive in Johannesburg too close to the games' period, they would not cope with the competition and aggression that characterizes such events;
- ✓ An on-going research on human trafficking in Namibia is already showing that many children in Shangombo and Sesheke areas in Southern Zambia are being sold for ZK2 million per child and disappearing into Botswana and South Africa, supposedly Cape Town and Johannesburg;

- ✓ In Manzini, Swaziland, one brand new night club is already invaded by foreign teenage girls who entertain high life patrons completely nude that include various nationalities (Africans, Japanese, Indians, Europeans and Chinese). It is believed that this is a satellite of the build up to the 2010 pleasures. The girls are said to move on to South Africa.

### **Ordinary host Government responses/interventions**

- ✓ Experience shows that ordinarily, in order for the host governments to rid of such undesirable elements, they round them, haul them in huge trucks, drive them far into the country side and dump them there until the end of the events when the guests and dignitaries leave;
- ✓ Such was the case during the 1985 Nairobi Women's World Conference when prostitutes and street children and families were dumped in the coastal city of Mombasa;
- ✓ The Beijing Women World Conference when prostitutes and poor city shanty dwellers were dumped in rural villages;
- ✓ The 1999 Lusaka OAU summit & 2007 SADC summit;
- ✓ The just ended Commonwealth Summit in Kampala where Ethics and Integrity minister order that sex workers must not operate in the city streets during the summit on the basis that prostitution is a criminal offence that attracts a 7-year unailable imprisonment', that 'asking him where the prostitutes should go was like asking him where the thieves are taken' and that 'people clamoring for the legalization of prostitution ahead of the summit were wasting their time'.

### **Early consequences**

- ✓ Already in South Africa, the poorest people classified by the Johannesburg municipality as unsafe are reported to face eviction from inner-city suburbs across the country ahead of the 2010 World Cup football. A battle is currently raging on between representatives of the municipality, the squatters and the

High Court. While the municipality argues that it required space to construct some 235 viable buildings that include hotels and apartments, the squatters maintain that such evictions will render them homeless since the municipality has not provided them with alternative accommodation;

- ✓ Over 250 evicted shack dwellers are already squashed in makeshift leaking tents.

### **Problem areas**

- ✓ Large numbers of African youths are generally socially and economically unviable – which acts as an inevitable push factor into destitution & exploitation;
- ✓ According to ILO, Africa's youth joblessness is twice that of the rest of the world;
- ✓ Africa's unemployment rate stands at 10.3% compared to the World average of 6.3%;
- ✓ Inadequate and/or total lack of social services;
- ✓ Inadequate and/or total lack of legislation;
- ✓ Inadequate law enforcement capacity;

### **What to do**

- ✓ SADC countries need to ensure they are prepared to counter possible dramatic drift into prostitution and trafficking for sexual exploitation ahead of 2010 WC games;
- ✓ So there is urgent need for government policies that target vulnerable children, youths and families (education, life-saving skills, economic empowerment of women and youths-in-difficult circumstances);
- ✓ Between now and 2010, the region needs to ensure there are adequate laws to protect children against sexual exploitation in accordance with their commitments to the regional and international human rights instruments;
- ✓ Social services (care/support/recovery/reintegration) to protect those who fall victims should be in place;

- ✓ Engage SADC governments, National Football Associations, FIFA, the transport and hospitality industry and other related service organizations into dialogue;
- ✓ Embark on a massive public awareness and sensitization campaign;
- ✓ Develop and implement monitoring mechanisms.

#### **How to do it – rapid assessment**

- ✓ SANTAC and its partners should be equipped with adequate information regarding the prevailing and expected situations of children and young people vulnerable to possible sexual exploitation and trafficking arising out of the 2010 WC games;
- ✓ Such information could become available through conducting a Rapid Assessment of the social impact of the 2010 WC games.

#### **Rapid Assessment objectives**

- ✓ To determine the possible magnitude and effects of FIFA 2010 World Cup on the trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual exploitation and prostitution in SADC countries;
- ✓ To make recommendations on the steps needed to counter and monitor such effects.

#### **Target areas**

- ✓ Governments, Registrar of Companies Soccer fraternity, the transport and hospitality industries, border personnel, cross border traders, CSOs working with children, youths & women;
- ✓ Laws – what are the current laws like? Are they adequate? Can they be improved?
- ✓ How about policy protections – do they exist, are they adequate? Can they be improved?
- ✓ What about service delivery? Do adequate shelters and rescue centres to support possible victims exist? What are the capacities?

#### **Where?**

In 8 Countries of Southern Africa – Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (Cape Town/Johannesburg), Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### **Expected Result**

- ✓ A comprehensive rapid assessment report to be presented at the March 2008 SANTAC conference in Johannesburg;
- ✓ Sharing of the report results at the EU/SADC Child Trafficking Conference in Maputo in May 2008.

### **When – Time frame**

- ✓ December 2007/January 2008 - Information gathering;
- ✓ February/March 2008 - Data analysis/report compilation;
- ✓ March 2008 – report presentation at a media dissemination forum during the SANTAC conference in Johannesburg.

## **7. DISCUSSIONS/ WORKING GROUPS**

During the workshop a 30 minutes group discussions took place, where participants were divided into 3 groups and allocated tasks:

- ✓ Group 1: worked on ways to establish and strengthening of a regional system of referral for the prevention and support of victims in the SADC Countries;
- ✓ Group 2: Discussed on possible ways to establish a strategic partnership at national, regional and International levels to prevent sexual exploitation of children in the context of the 2010 FIFA World Cup;
- ✓ Group 3 looked at on ways that could be used for the establishment of a monitoring Regional Forum on Regional systems of referral for the protection and support of victims of child trafficking and sexual exploitation.

After the group discussion the recommendations to establish and strengthening of a regional system of referral for the prevention and support of victims in the SADC Countries were:

- ✓ To establish helplines in all SADC countries;
- ✓ To establish one international helpline numbers;
- ✓ SANTAC to facilitate networking and to coordinate all orgs deadlines with

children in all SADC countries;

- ✓ Data collection for a resource directory to facilitate assistance to victims;
- ✓ IOM, UN, International NGOs, private sector, UNODC, UNICEF, MR Commissions to form a monitoring platform on the situation of trafficking- a regional report.

The exercise on the 3 items of the group 2 lead to recommend that the partners at national, regional and International levels are to prevent sexual exploitation of children in the context of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, and the roles that each participating institution can play (at local, national, regional and international level) in this project, were:

- ✓ Children; media and communication houses (not to expose victims); business sector and CSI (social responsibility); Government (policy and monitoring); Individuals (support and care), - role models, celebrities, sports people, communities; law makers (legislation), FIFA (to take a social responsibility), International Community (partners support with resource) and the SADC (safe regional integration)
- ✓ Research and documentation: pressurize the government to implement conventions and establish protocols, to lobbying, advocacy, sensitizing and demand that legislation is in place and adhered to draw up guidelines implement and monitor.

The group 3 recommendations to establishment the ways that could be used for monitoring Regional Forum on Regional systems of referral for the protection and support of victims of child trafficking and sexual exploitation were:

- ✓ To strengthen networks and partnerships at national, international and regional level.
- ✓ To establish a regional monitoring board to adopt monitoring tools and compliance by Non state actors, international NGOs, SADC secretariat, Government and the State.

(The monitoring should be of both group activities and all partner activities at a

country level).

- ✓ To establish a monitoring unit within SANTAC secretariat (there is a need for capacity building of such secretariat unit).
- ✓ To encourage the establishment and adoption of monitoring structures unit in each program area to advocate the referral systems;
- ✓ Create a database which will be updated regularly.

Dr. Hebte Woldemariam from Plan International in his closing remarks mentioned that he sees a potential for collaboration between SANTAC and Plan international offices in Johannesburg.

To finalize this workshop, Mrs. Merab Kiremire song a song that inspired hope to continue with our mission and gave us strength to unite our hands and work for a better world for the children.

**Maputo, December 2007**

**SANTAC Secretariat**