

Workshops Reporting format for Rapporteurs

Africa Technical Preparatory Meeting for the
World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
Developing Systems to Protect Children from Exploitation and Abuse
24-25 September 2008
Meridien Hotel, Dakar, Senegal

The Role of the Workshop Rapporteur

The Rapporteur appointed to each workshop to support the Facilitator, and report on proceedings has a very important role. The official record of the workshop prepared by the workshop Rapporteur will be forwarded to the Main Rapporteur **within one hour of the end of the workshop**. The Workshop Rapporteur will liaise with the meeting organisers to produce the outcome statement. Therefore, the workshop Rapporteur will be required to:

Provide the official record of the workshop. At a minimum the workshop Rapporteur should include:

- Main conclusions related to reviewing progress or identifying challenges under the relevant theme, including making links to key concepts of the respective high level panel, where relevant
- Recommendations relevant to the workshop focus which are proposed for consideration in the overall Congress outcome document

Act as time-keeper

Laptop computer: Each workshop rapporteur should have a laptop computer in order to record the key points of the meeting

Submit **the official record** of the workshop to the Meeting Rapporteur **within one hour of the end of the workshop - without exception**. This will allow for the workshop records to be considered by the Meeting Organisers as part of the overall outcome document.

Before the workshop, the Rapporteur: should meet with the facilitator to review the workshop's objectives and report format

During the workshop, the Rapporteur:

- note all conclusions and remarks related to the theme
- register all recommendations and outcomes
- draw a list of participants (with name and function)

At the end of the workshop, the Rapporteur:

- read all conclusions and recommendations, following the facilitator's request, for approval by the participants
- add comments from participants

After the workshop, the Rapporteur:

- finalise the report with the facilitator, adding the participants comments and highlighting the key elements

Synthesising and prioritising recommended targets

1. The general rapporteur for the Africa Preparatory Meeting (Sandra Maignant) will compile all recommendations
2. A small group of people (including those who organized the meeting) will further prioritise the list of recommended targets
3. The general rapporteur will prepare the list of priority targets in English and French (using PowerPoint – two columns, one for English, the other for French)
4. The priority targets will be presented in plenary for discussion (presentation by bilingual PowerPoint)

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WORKSHOP REPORT

(Please complete the report in English or French)

Title of workshop: Round Table discussion on corporate social responsibility

Number of persons attending:

Workshop facilitator: Mark Capaldi, ECPAT International

Workshop presenters (name, organization, e-mail):

- 1) Dr Sheila Mokoboto-Zwane, Head: UBS Optimus Foundation - Southern Africa
Email contact: Sheila.Mokoboto-Zwane@ubs.com
- 2) Mr. Adama Bah, Manager, The Bungalow Beach Hotel, The Gambia and Tourism Consultant.
Email contact: adama.bah@concern-universal.org
- 3) Mr. Christopher Davis, Head of Global Campaigns, the Body Shop International
Email contact: Christopher.Davis@thebodyshop.com

Objectives of workshop:

To identify:

- Current status and nature of private sector strategies and goals for child protection in the region;
- Promising good practices implemented by the private sector to promote child protection;
- Strategies that can be used to engage the private sector, government and civil society in collaborative efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents;
- Key players within the private sector in Africa that can intervene to make a greater impact;
- Key recommendations (specific goals and targets) and related key actions required to strengthen strategies and goals for ensuring private sector initiatives that have an impact on child protection at the local level; and
- Signs of progress (indicators) that would indicate the growth of corporate social responsibility throughout the Africa region.

Key points from presentations

Background on the body shop given as being driven by helping people and not just a desire to make profits

Key principles of body shop operations include

Not using child labour

Not testing on animals

Use only natural products

Some things to consider for corporate social responsibility and things to think about:

- Partnerships are not easy
- Partnerships can make a difference
- Corporate responsibility is norm

Proposals of the body shop for the world congress

Applaud private sector

- Encourage the power of the brand i.e. use of brands for CSR purposes

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- Encourage companies to adopt child protection issues
- Trust in brands is greater than government or media
- Trailblazing companies in the travel and hospitality business have already taken steps
- Significant opportunity for the private sector to do more
- Formation of a platform for sharing experiences

Questions

Does the body shop work with government?

Works with governments on two levels

First level is on sourcing ingredients – Body Shop pushes governments to introduce and enforce legislation for protection purposes e.g. of the environment, of children. Body shop is a member of the ethical trade initiative that has a very tight agenda on children's rights

Does body shop work with or collaborate with the WTO on children's rights?

The body shop community trade programme is a way for body shop to push forward issues of fair trade and related issues

The second presentation was made by Mr. Adama Bah

Presentation based on principles

Principle 1

Corporate social responsibility is about sharing values – because this is not philanthropy but part of a business strategy

Principle 2

Creating responsible tourism policy

Principle 3

Tourism is a product

People sell products, services and fantasies

Implementing broad based ethical principles in tourism.

Commitment to ethical principles is important

Commitment to creating customer awareness

Making available resources to implement projects

Train staff

Experiences from the Gambia

Put in place a responsible tourism policy

A lot of advocacy and sensitisation through 'voice of the young' – children's led child rights advocacy and campaign group in The Gambia

Industry commitment – voluntary signing of the code of conduct

Share best practices with other countries

Presentation from UBS

Reasons for UBS CSR

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For economic, social and environmental reasons

For tax rebates

Under pressure from the community

For staff gratification

Wanting to do good

UBS programmes

Children and talents

Education

Protection

Medical and biological research

Child survival

Donor reluctance to address sexual abuse

Not aware of relevance

Inconsistencies in judicial sentencing

Socio cultural and political barriers

Small role players

Often hidden in child rights programme

Fear of being misunderstood

Marketing and awareness raising are effective tools

Forging good relationships with all stakeholders

Training, development and team building

Questions to UBS

Where does UBS get money from if not from bank? Is it extra money from the clients?

UBS clients are very wealthy clients who bequeath some of the resources to the bank and UBS staff advise clients to support invest in charity work.

How can UBS be accessed? What has been UBS experience and challenges seeing as they have only been in Africa for three months? How can the tripartite arrangements between govt., UBS and civil society

On the question of access to UBS, participants referred to the UBS website below.

www.ubs.com/optimus

UBS has relationships with civil society and govt. separately and not necessarily tripartite agreements

Key points from discussions

Targeting of sex tourism at different levels from children, families right up to the national level – Gambia model needs to be circulated as best practice for lesson learning.

Need to take cognizance of the fact that abusers move to destinations that have less stringent measures to protect children from exploitation and abuse.

Issue of whether governments do not generally have laws for protection of children against sexual exploitation as opposed to just relying on the code of conduct for operators.

In Gambia a comprehensive children's Act exists alongside a specific act to protect children in tourism

Problems and challenges

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Corporates can have hidden political agenda

Misappropriation by managers

Misallocation and inefficiency

1. What are the problems related to the sexual exploitation and abuse of children?
2. What are the main challenges in addressing these problems?

Solutions

3. How have these challenges been overcome? What are examples of successful interventions? (this should be the main focus of the presentations and discussions)
4. How can these successful interventions be scaled up and replicated?

Goals, targets and indicators

5. Which time-bound targets should we recommend for Africa at the Brazil Congress?

Place child protection at the heart of business

- Applaud those already active
- Encourage those who are not

Work in partnership

The Power of the Brand

- Encourage companies to adopt the issue
- Trust in brands is greater than government or media
- Trailblazing companies in the travel and hospitality business have already taken steps
- Significant opportunity for the private sector to do more

Create a Private Sector Alliance

- To encourage
- To learn
- To share
- To combine talent and resources
- To collectively seek to understand and play a role in delivery in the outcomes from the World Congress

Recommendations from The Gambia

- Work with Chamber of Commerce to identify companies
- Do research on ethical standing
- Attend business forums and request for your intervention
- Target 10, you may end up with 1
- Be innovative in your proposals
- “No Free Lunch” suggest business case
- Change language- “Advocacy” and “capacity building” means nothing “Promotion” and “training” means something and avoid acronyms
- Do not write a long proposals with “Log frames” be simple to the point

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General Recommendations

- A private sector group and “fund” to be created and managed by the private sector for CSR activities and the lessons learnt;
- ECPAT to join Responsible Tourism group in order to push child sex tourism agenda
- National plans of actions to have more collaboration mechanisms for work with private sector;
- Use corporate brands that are well known to support campaigns;
- Code for conduct for the travel and tourism industry to be expanded in Africa
- Utilise links to youth work especially with information communication technologies (ICTs) industry to promote awareness raising on safe internet uses.
- Target trade fairs and other events

Recommendations from participants

1. Private sector to consider supporting youth groups as these often have effective peer to peer approaches example given on make IT safe campaign carried out by young people, ICT groups can support such initiative hence strong collaboration encouraged between private sector and youth groups
 - 2.
6. What factors can tell us that the targets have been successfully addressed? (Indicators)

Please provide the completed workshop report, in hard copy or electronic copy to: XXXX XXXXX in Room XXX. Keep a copy for your own reference. Please submit the report no later than one hour after the end of your workshop session. Please also send it by e-mail to: jtheis@unicef.org