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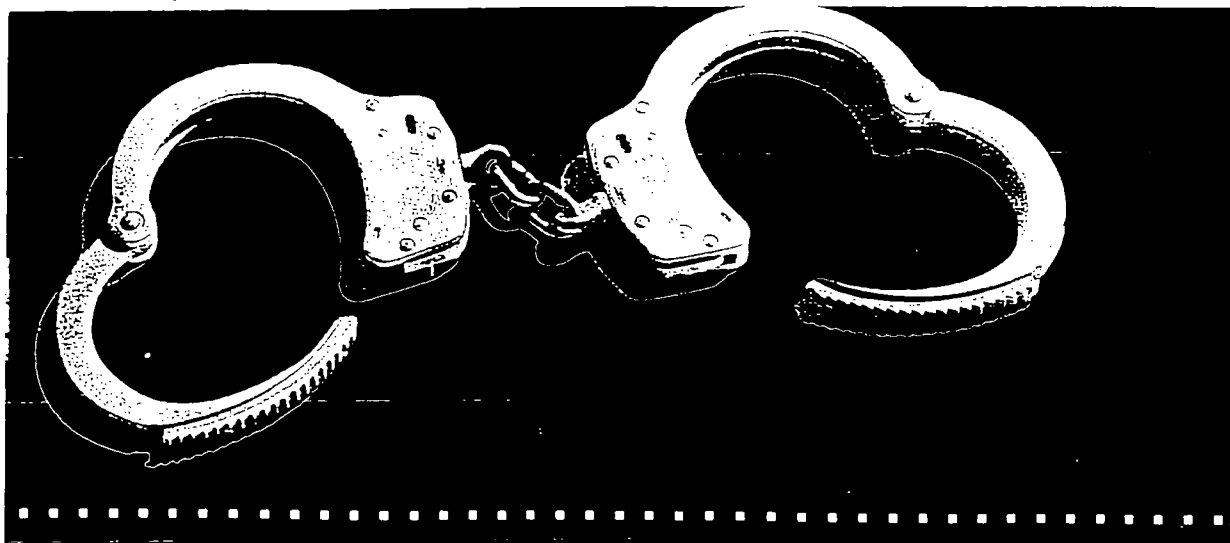
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**Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

Open for accusations.



Campaign
Against
**Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

DENUNCIE

PREFEITURA

156

Até PM
533.5757

CEDDECA

Centro de Defesa da
Criança e do Adolescente - BA

unicef



POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA

If you know of a case, report it.

To capture the guilty is to free the innocents.

**Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

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PREFEITURA

156

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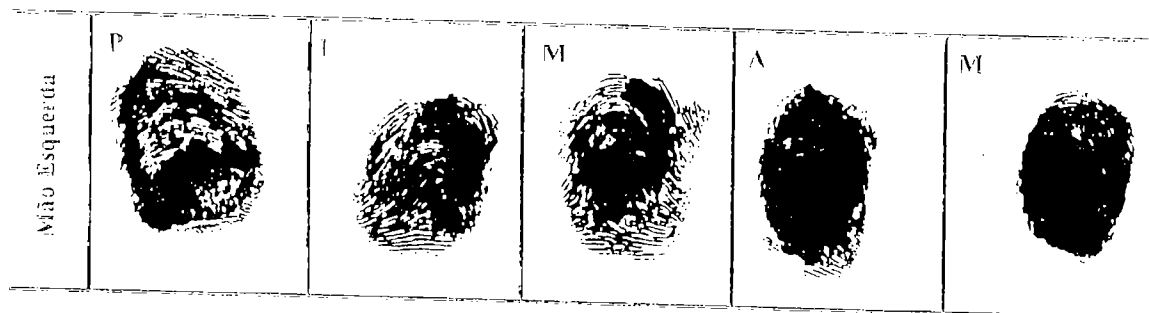
Centro de Defesa da Criança
e do Adolescente da Bahia

unicef



POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA

This is the only way that exploiters
of children and adolescents
leave a good impression
on society.



Sexual exploitation of children
and adolescents is punishable by prison.
If you know
of a case, report it.
It's time to put
our hands on the guilty.

DENUNCIE

PREFEITURA
156

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Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation

CEDICA
Centro de Defesa da Criança
e do Adolescente da Bahia

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**POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA**

Companions for people who like to
make plans with adolescents.

Foto: Saulo Kainuma



Sexual exploitation of
children and adolescents
is a crime under the law.
If you have witnessed a case, report it.
Because the police
are the company that
this kind of person deserves.

Report it!

**Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

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Centro de Defesa da Criança
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**POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA**

There are plenty of
rooms available
for people who
exploit minors.

Sexual
exploitation of
children and
adolescents is
punishable by
prison. If you
know of a case,
report it.
To capture the
guilty is to free
the innocents.

**Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

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**POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA**

The perfect car for people who like to make plans with adolescents.



The sexual exploitation of children and adolescents must be restrained.

If you have witnessed a case, report it. It's time that the real culprits go to prison.

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PREFEITURA

156

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**Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation**

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e do Adolescente da Bahia

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**POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA**

Typical profile of a person who
exploits minors.



Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents
is a crime punishable by prison.
If you know of a case, report it.
Face the facts: the guilty
must be punished.

DENUNCIE

PREFEITURA
156

Alô PM
533.5757

Campaign
Against
Child
Sexual
Exploitation

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**POLÍCIA MILITAR
DA BAHIA**

The Challenge of Citizenship

The Campaign Against
Child Sexual Exploitation

CEDECA/Ba

The Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents of Bahia

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund

PM/Ba

The Military Police of the State of Bahia

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Série A - Textos Básicos

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The Challenge of Citizenship - The Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation

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P r e f a c e

Traditionally we are a country with little memory. Maybe because we are a young nation, where everything is yet to happen. And in the irresponsible glow of this youth, we tend to forget to preserve the past and to build the future.

This publication is to mark the moment, rare in our history, when civic society and the government created an alliance in defense of a cause. The fight against violence and sexual exploitation of boys and girls generated a national movement for which we would like to reserve, from now on, a prominent space in our memory. In the future, we hope that the work developed here will help to eliminate inequality and guarantee the full exercise of citizenship to all of the the child and adolescent population, without discrimination based on sex, color, or social condition.

CEDECA-Ba

Salvador, april of 1996

I n t r o d u c t i o n

The recent indignation of Brazilian society in facing up to a national shame—the sexual exploitation of our children and adolescents—was inevitable. How could people not be indignant when faced with the numbers, the stories, the scenes that were invading livingrooms a few months back, raising the consciousness of millions of Brazilians? What violence can be greater than to assault, abuse and commercialize the body of a little girl still growing up?

The most conservative sectors made a point of showing their concern now that the old wounds are exposed, the sexual use and abuse of outcast girls and boys.

Yet this indignation is also surprising. The wound that sickens and disgusts because it has grown larger in front of our eyes is the result of this same society that now seems finally to have awoken after a long period in which it remained indifferent to these problems.

But it is this indignation that gives us all license, that gives us the courage to lift up the rug and clean out all of the garbage that we have been hiding there for so long—to develop strategies to confront the problem. A problem that involves human/animal nature, that involves hunger and abandonment of millions of children, thrown by their own luck into the streets, public squares and highways of every part of our immense country and which involves, above all, easy profit, the exploitation of cheap and submissive labor.

We know that only with the participation of an ever-growing number of citizens and organizations will it be possible to close the circle in making this practice criminal. But we also know

that we will only achieve results that truly change the situation if we can improve our understanding of the various causes, consequences and circumstances in which child sexual exploitation occurs. Above all, if we are able to overcome the impunity that has covered this crime, holding those involved with every kind of sexual and labor exploitation and abuse of minors responsible under the law. Therefore, we prioritize actions that will provide support to the various sources of promotion and defense of rights, including the national, state and municipal Councils of Rights, the Tutelary Councils (government social services for minors), direct services agencies, police, and the court system.

We have managed to take the first steps. And because we believe that each advance, each small conquest, is a victory for all of society, we work to share our experiences of recent months with representatives of social movements throughout the country. We respond to all calls and requests for technical orientation and information that we receive, despite our scant financial and personnel resources.

Having become a reference center, we have attracted partners from outside our national borders as well, which will improve our ability to combat the international trafficking and commerce of children and adolescents.

At the same time, we consider the significant work of social mobilization, orientation and explanation by the families effected to be invaluable to our struggle.

Indignation is not enough. We must study, research, influence and pressure government at all levels. And, above all, we must change ideas and get rid of the prejudices rooted in Brazilian culture, because this is what makes victims keep quiet, closes the eyes of public opinion and hampers the justice system, threatening the Democratic State of Justice, as defined in the Federal Constitution of 1988.

The View from the window

In the 1980's, they started to be visible in the centers of our large Brazilian cities. Girls ever younger in search of clients who would like to pay for their pre-pubescent bodies. Girls at the stop lights who would let themselves be manhandled in exchange for spare change. Prostituted boys serving a homosexual clientele. Reports, still timid, in our newspapers: girls sold in Amazônia, girls enslaved in mining centers, used sexually by hundreds of men. At the same time, in Europe, the pornography industry discovered a new vein: child sex.

In Salvador, the tourist points started attracting tourists from all over the world at the same rate as young girls, hungry, oppressed and mostly Afro-Brazilian, were looking for someone to buy their sexual services. In the postcard sites of the city—the Mercado Modelo, the Lacerda elevator, Pelorinho, Farol de Barra—the presence of children and adolescents involved in the sex trade grew startlingly. Even more inside the hotels, motels, massage parlors and bars, where the systematic seduction and sexual exploitation of adolescents transformed in to a profitable activity for travel agents, hotel workers, waiters, taxi drivers, and gas station attendants.

In the view of CEDECA/Ba, the girls that wander around outside the doors of our office, right beside the Lacerda elevator, the girls we can see from our windows, arguing over the sidewalks, the stoplights and the storefront awnings with the boys, are the greatest victims of the institutional and urban violence. On the social scale, they occupy the lowest rung. Physically more fragile, they are more oppressed and more

vulnerable and then learn, ever sooner, that their own bodies are their best asset to get a piece of gum, a plate of food, a smile, a caress. From small concessions to prostitution, the road is fast, painful and often with no return. Physically, psychologically and emotionally degraded, an exploited girl develops scars which are almost always irreversible. They become, in just a few years, living-dead: sexual diseases, drugs, pregnancy, abortion. We are watching the virtual extermination of these girls.

CEDECA/Ba

The Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents of Bahia (CEDECA/Ba), founded in 1991, was created by a group of social organizations and is administered by a council of nine NGOs, from which a three-member directorate is elected to serve two-year terms. The Executive Coordinator is a specialized professional responsible for the development and implementation of projects, administration, and representation of CEDECA.

CEDECA's principal institutional mission is to contribute collective force to securing legal protection of children and adolescents in situations of personal and social risk, offering mechanisms which guarantee their fundamental rights when these are violated or threatened. Its actions, strategies and alliances are defined via sectoral studies, collecting data that enable us to reach a better understanding of a specific situation, so that we can then launch an socio-political and legal intervention.

Turning back to the girls—who practically do not appear in the statistics of homicides of minors, but who are slowly exterminated by hunger, lack of hope and lack of love—CEDECA/Ba sought and received support from UNICEF/Salvador to carry out a situation analysis of the prostituted female child population of Salvador. The sociologist Marlene Vaz was given the task of carrying out a study to enable us to define a strategy for socio-political and legal intervention.

The Process

The results of the study "Girls of Salvador" were presented on June 28, 1994 and created an impact in the local media. The study and the harsh reality that it reflected stayed in the media for several days and attracted various specialists interested in the issue to CEDECA. The study was next presented at the northeast meeting of the Pact for Childhood, alerting other states and dozens of organizations in the northeast to the problem. CEDECA then decided to hold a workshop for interested parties on July 27 to develop a text which would serve as a theoretical base for discussions and definitions, from a interdisciplinary and critical approach to child sexual exploitation.

The result of this work was the confirmation of a reality full of intrinsic contradictions, inherent in the context in which prostitution involving children and adolescents takes root and develops.

In the face of the great diversity of questions and perspectives in a puzzle of reflections, CEDECA took on the task of organizing a meeting of social services organizations and public agencies from the federal, state and municipal level, on August 8, at the OAB/Ba (Brazilian Lawyers Association, Bahia chapter) offices, the goal being to develop a Strategic Plan for Socio-Legal Protection of prostituted girls.

The next step was to attract partners from beyond the limits of Salvador, in the view of expansion of future activities. With this objective, we held the I Metropolitan Conference on Prostitution and Public Policies on October 22-24, once again with the technical and financial support of UNICEF/Salvador, as well as Forum DCA/Ba, CESE (Ecumenical Services Coordination) and CBIA (now defunct).

The high level of participation and the results of the conference,

which brought together 140 people and 70 public and community organizations, surpassed all expectations. In order to communicate the issue to the full range of social organizations, we adopted a multidisciplinary approach. We worked in nine groups on the following themes: professional training; justice; safety; trafficking of girls and sexual exploitation; cultural, ethnic, religious and community aspects; drugs; STDs, AIDS and sexual orientation; the family group; and social communication.

The Strategic Plan

The strategic plan for socio-legal intervention targetted, primarily, the weakening or dismantling of the networks of exploitation and the punishment of the exploiter, enabled by a partnership of entities working to promote and defend children's rights, including direct service providers to prostituted girls and boys. The plan lays out specific projects in each area, with appropriate methodologies. Part of the plan will be put into action with the development of a database by CEDECA with the support and funding of USAID/Pommar Project. The process will include collection of data, analysis of the content of the reported accusations, and psychological profiles of the exploiters and the exploited, based on the current reality, which will allow an analysis of the causes—structural, social and cultural—that are leading to the growth of female child sexual exploitation. This information will be made available to organizations and agencies via the Internet.

The methodology of the conference permitted a detailed and technical analysis of child sexual exploitation, covering the full range of possible variables. The analysis was framed within Brazil's moralist and discriminatory social reality, which is reinforced by a conservative ideology. The sum of the forces of all of the participants demonstrated the level of commitment of the political organizations and legitimate representatives of Bahian society.

The conference participants constructed a coherent vision of the concrete conditions under which child prostitution occurs. They arrived much closer to the people that they were trying to know and protect: prostituted girls.

The conference generated a document with recommendations for the development of public policies by the Councils of Rights of Children and Adolescents, in line with these councils'

institutional function. The document was sent to Conanda (The National Council of Rights of Children and Adolescents) in Brasília, where it was approved in plenary in November 1994, at the National Conference of the Councils of Rights. The approval confers a promise from the councils to work in accord with the priorities, the needs and the circumstances of children and adolescents as laid out by the conference recommendations.

This extensive list of recommendations is not limited to child sexual exploitation, but covers the full gamut of the rights of children and adolescents, according to the principles of the Statute of Children and the current legislation. The 28 basic suggestions sent to Conanda cover issues from international relations to practical precautions that the prostituted population should follow day to day, and include measures to improve the current social system in the areas of health, education, public safety and social assistance.

The sub-committee that wrote up the document worked for 60 days and was made up of representatives of CEDECA/Ba, UNICEF/Salvador, Project Axé, LBA (now defunct), CEFIJ, Program Cidade Mãe, the Catholic University of Salvador, and NEIM/CHAME.

The commitment and involvement of Bahian society in this venture can be evaluated by the list of participants.

Strategies of combat

The level of reflection and discussion of the laws, court rulings and various aspects of the issue supported the development of a technical conceptualization of the issue. The starting point focused on the expressions prostitution and exploitation. While the media, the legislation and even specialists still refer to child prostitution—minors providing sexual service—it is not correct to use this terminology because prostitution is the habitual selling of one's body as a voluntary life choice and occurs with adults who have the right to make their own body available. Rather, it is sexual exploitation because children and adolescents, being developing human beings, are not physically and psychologically mature and merit the protection of law, as is guaranteed by the International Convention on the Rights of Children and

Adolescents. Contrary to being a choice with children, they are taken, forced, induced into sexual commerce, which characterizes the use of illicit means, taking advantage for profit, therefore being a crime and also constituting labor exploitation. There is no right to sexual liberty for children, no right to make their bodies available. They are legally protected from sexual crimes. Until the age of 14, sexual relations presume violence and are considered rape.

It was decided to focus our forces on the figure of the exploiter, proposing two complementary strategies:

a) legal responsibility, by investigating of the facts of the cases and applying the law, with a view to weaken or dismantle the networks of exploitation;

b) education, both sensitizing and providing information to improve understanding.

In relation to the victim of exploitation, generally approached either by an "assistencialist" (disempowering charity) or a repressive approach, we propose to guarantee the full exercise of her citizenship, securing her fundamental rights and providing special protection.

Regarding sex tourism, which exists both nationally and internationally, our conclusion is that this practice merits specific reflection and careful investigation. Recently, with the support of the Bahia State Secretariat of Culture and Tourism, CEDECA has been communicating with travel agencies, the hotel network and the federal police in preparation for preparing a plan of action on this issue in 1996.

The Media

In the beginning of 1995, based on the response to the initiative to combat the commerce of sex, CEDECA/Ba and our partners saw the need to promote a campaign to sensitize and transform sectors known to facilitate child sexual exploitation—truckers, taxi drivers, gas station attendants, hotel workers, travel agents—and also reaching families, girls and boys at risk and society in general, with the final goal of changing the national cultural attitude towards the issue.

It is worth reiterating that from the start of the process, we were aware of the existence of sexual exploitation of boys, but we chose to focus on the female population as a first step, because of our budgetary limitations and strategic specifications.

The objective of the campaign would not be just to denounce and report exploitation as a crime under law, but to make society indignant and to spark actions that would guarantee the fundamental rights of life to the entire child and adolescent population: education, health, professional training and respect for their special condition of developing human beings. Above all, we needed to demonstrate that the millions of victims of sexual exploration are not alone.

A traditional partner of CEDECA and of various of the 30 organizations that formed the deliberating committee, UNICEF agreed immediately to lend its name and financial and technical support to the Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation. Next, we obtained the support of the Military Police of Bahia, the third campaign signatory, who would fill the important role of following up the accusations. The campaign planned to arrange the participation of artists with great public appeal, their impact depending on the quality and creativity of the campaign vehicle we could provide for them. These shoes were filled by Engenhonovo publicity agency, who developed an excellent campaign for free, guaranteeing success. The proof came in October 1994 when the federal government adopted the campaign at a national level, by way of the Ministry of Justice/National Secretary of the Rights of Citizenship, which signed a contract with the three main contract signatories from Salvador.

In order to build partnerships and build force behind the campaign, we held a seminar May 30-June 3, 1995 in Salvador bringing together public agencies and non-governmental organizations from other northeastern cities, to develop alternatives and to promote social mobilization against the impunity of these crimes. This seminar, funded by USAID/Companheiros da América/Pommar Project, brought together 89 representatives and by their high technical level, constituted an important moment in the search for solutions to the problem of child sexual exploitation.

A National Campaign

The Salvador campaign was launched on July 6, 1995. Engenhonovo presented a total of 16 publicity pieces: 5

newspaper announcements; 5 30-second video clips, 4 radio spots, a poster and a billboard poster. In the print media pieces, the exploiter is shown as a common criminal, subject to legal penalties. For the radio and television pieces, we counted on the participation of four major national artistic names: Caetano Veloso, Daniela Mercury, Renato Aragão and Gilberto Gil, transmitting messages based on the slogan, "Who keeps silent is consenting." The free development and implementation of the publicity campaign was a result of the impact of campaign signatories and the good will of the local media which, with rare exceptions, showed sensitivity and solidarity with the campaign.

For for reporting of accusations, two telephone numbers were presented: 533-5757 of the military police and 156 of the Salvador City Hall, both of who agreed to accept call and pass them on to CEDECA.

The ideal of nationalizing the campaign raised the interest of the National Secretary of the Rights of Citizenship of the Ministry of Justice, which aims to support projects relevant to promoting the defense of children. The campaign, which had had results in Bahia and was being launched in various other Brazilian cities, where it served as a model of local initiative, merited the attention of this minister. On October 12, the Day of the Child, the president of the republic launched the campaign nationally, demonstrating to the nation the federal government's commitment to take rigorous and profound action against the proliferation of child sexual exploitation. By way of a contract signed by the Secretary of the Rights of Citizenship, the Ministry of Justice became the fourth campaign signatory.

UNICEF/Brasília joined together with CEDECA/Ba, providing institutional and technical support for this further step of the work.

The Example of the Military Police of Bahia

The partnership of the police in the struggle undertaken in Bahia demonstrates the courage and good will on the part of the leadership of the state military police, who overcame resistance and distrust and redoubled their efforts to raise

consciousness regarding repression of crimes of abuse and sexual exploitation and the protection of children and adolescents threatened by these crimes.

The alliance with CEDECA and UNICEF in Bahia is part the police's organizational commitment to explore social issues and work closely with organizations that defend rights in order to develop activities to prevent violence.

Today, committed to the issue, the Military Police of Bahia have taken on the role of essential protagonists in the overall strategy to confront child sexual exploitation, demonstrating to the country their determination to represent a transformed police force, humanized and professional, capacity to attend to societies real needs.

The Power of mobilization

The response to the public call in Bahia surpassed all expectations. During the first 30 days of the campaign, 95 accusations were reported, of which 58 constituted typical cases of sexual exploitation. Twenty percent involved drugs and in ten percent of case the victims of the abuse and sexual exploitation were children between 5 and 12 years old. More than 50% of the cases included seduction of minors, occurring in massage parlors, bars, hotels and beach huts.

Also in the first month, the Division for the Protection of Children and Adolescents made three arrests, one for the marketing of pornographic videos of children, produced in São Paulo, which proved the existence of a true industry which distribution in various states.

If each would do his/her part

After passing on the recommendations to the Councils of Rights for the formulation of public policies aimed to guarantee the fundamental rights of the child and adolescent population,

the commission convened to develop the recommendations, represented by CEDECA, considered that it had completed a task.

It now rests with the Councils of Rights to charge the government powers to put some emergency measures into action. The world is concerned with impune violence against millions of young girls and adolescents and the violation of their fundamental rights.

While we have already carried out several steps, with results, we believe that now is the time to think about the issue of child sexual exploitation in Brasil, with a thorough evaluation of the causes, consequences and circumstances in which it occurs. A multidisciplinary approach provides the chance for new partners and new strategies.

The campaign born in Bahia proved that it is possible to unite ideologies and eliminate individual interests in favor of public interests. The final objective of all who were part of the campaign is that Brazilian society recognize the exploiter as a criminal who should be denounced, reported and punished, and the victim of exploitation as a developing human being who needs to be protected and at no time opted for the degrading situation to which she has been exposed.

The combination of circumstances that caused the brutal interruption of childhood and generates profit for an industry which is growing nationally and internationally was the heart of this campaign and all of the resulting activities.

Accomplishments

The conquests achieved to date, while they might seem minor to the public, have great significance to those who are familiar with the difficult struggle for human rights in Brazil. The most important conquest, without doubt, was the mobilization of society, reacting and taking action.

The first signs of reversal in this realm are beginning to appear. Like small points of light in the darkness, they reflect changes in society's response to this problem. There is no doubt that the campaign awakened the country. The population discusses the problem. The interest of the media is evident. The issue has become a constant agenda item and every day gains more space in the media. The television stations and the national newspapers, as well as various foreign magazines, have cited CEDECA as a source for their materials, as well as having invited CEDECA to

interviews and debates on radio and television programs with large audiences.

We have provided support to the work of students and professors, both at the secondary and the university level, helping them to understand the issue. Their products have ranged from academic theses to artistic and cultural manifestations.

For the first time, the transportation workers have mobilized to address the issue of exploited girls. The truckers union has been receiving support and assistance from various professionals and the resulting change in attitude was immediately apparent in the sectors special publications and recently the transportation unions developed a campaign initiative for the sector discouraging transportation of adolescents and alerting personnel to the dangers of facilitating exploration of girls.

In Bahia

In Bahia, an additional phone number was publicized, that of SOS Criança of Fundac (Foundation for Children and Adolescents): 1407.

Casa Oxum was established to provide temporary lodging for girls. They accept girls from seven to sixteen years old who are in the streets and offer educational and recreational activities.

In Salvador, the city council approved two laws which, starting this year, will assist in combatting child sexual exploitation. The first regulates the presence of minors in hotels and motels. The second makes sex education mandatory in public school education beginning at the primary school level.

The city council, as well as the state legislature, held special sessions in the second half of 1995 to discuss child sexual exploitation. The legislature created a special publication to report on the session, considered the most important of the year.

More Accomplishments

The campaign motivated the federal government to hold a national meeting on public safety. The National Secretary of the Rights of Citizenship brought together secretaries and commanders of the civil and military police of every state in Brasília. This resulted in an initiative of the National Secretary of Public Safety, also of the Ministry of Justice, to collect data for a quantitative analysis of the issue of child sexual exploitation

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interviews and debates on radio and television programs with large audiences.

We have provided support to the work of students and professors, both at the secondary and the university level, helping them to understand the issue. Their products have ranged from academic theses to artistic and cultural manifestations.

For the first time, the transportation workers have mobilized to address the issue of exploited girls. The truckers union has been receiving support and assistance from various professionals and the resulting change in attitude was immediately apparent in the sectors special publications and recently the transportation unions developed a campaign initiative for the sector discouraging transportation of adolescents and alerting personnel to the dangers of facilitating exploration of girls.

In Bahia

In Bahia, an additional phone number was publicized, that of SOS Criança of Fundac (Foundation for Children and Adolescents): 1407.

Casa Oxum was established to provide temporary lodging for girls. They accept girls from seven to sixteen years old who are in the streets and offer educational and recreational activities.

In Salvador, the city council approved two laws which, starting this year, will assist in combatting child sexual exploitation. The first regulates the presence of minors in hotels and motels. The second makes sex education mandatory in public school education beginning at the primary school level.

The city council, as well as the state legislature, held special sessions in the second half of 1995 to discuss child sexual exploitation. The legislature created a special publication to report on the session, considered the most important of the year.

More Accomplishments

The campaign motivated the federal government to hold a national meeting on public safety. The National Secretary of the Rights of Citizenship brought together secretaries and commanders of the civil and military police of every state in Brasília. This resulted in an initiative of the National Secretary of Public Safety, also of the Ministry of Justice, to collect data for a quantitative analysis of the issue of child sexual exploitation

throughout the country, with more extensive activities in certain states. In Sergipe, they are already holding meetings of the Secretary of Public Safety with the Ministry of Public Affairs, the Public Defenders Office and the University of Tiradentes to address the issue.

In Ceará, the city council of Fortaleza created a special sub-committee on addressing cases of sexual exploitation and the trafficking of young girls, which initiated a process of combatting these practices. A media campaign had major results and the City Pact, in partnership with UNICEF, united public and community agencies with the same objective.

In Pernambuco, innumerable regional seminars sponsored by the Secretary of Public Safety and the State DCA Council (Defense of Children and Adolescents) brought the issue to the attention of the entire state, where a system of dial-in reports contributed to combatting the crime.

The task of holding exploiters responsible was also taken on by other states in the northeast, including Alagoas and Maranhão, where the incidence of exploitation of adolescents is very high. The Secretaries of Public Safety, the military police and the State DCA Councils joined together to tackle the issue.

To continue with this avenue, CEDECA gathered specific information on the topic and increased our technical capacity to the point where we could provoke a debate at the level of the court system as well.

By way of a partnership with the National Permanent Forum on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, the campaign also received significant support from ANCEDE (National Association of Centers of Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents), ABONG (Brazilian Association of NGOs) and the state women's councils. The support of these organizations confirms the credibility of the campaign signatories and the impact of these signatories purpose, showing that civil organizations believe in the possibility of achieving concrete results by the current methods.

As part of an initiative of the Front for the Articulation of State DCA Fora, CEDECA/Ba participated in a mobilization project throughout Brazil, organizing the work by the UNICEF/Brazil regions.

The national state bank Caixa Econômica Federal made its contribution by carrying the campaign messages in its account statement, stimulating popular participation and publishing one more telephone number for reports of cases of child sexual

exploitation and abuse.

In partnership with the federal police, CEDECA distributed trilingual pamphlets during Carnaval alerting tourists to the risks of getting involved in sexual encounters with adolescents and orienting the Carnaval revellers in generally to call in reports of cases of sexual exploitation and violence.

In decree no. 1655 of October 3, 1995, the federal government assigned the federal highway police the task of inspecting and controlling the transporting and trafficking of minors on the federal highways. Embratur (Brazilian Tourism Company), in turn, will regulate and inspect the travel agencies and the hotel network, punishing establishments accused of facilitating or promoting child sexual exploitation with suspension of licenses.

It is worth reiterating that the media campaign—which led to so many follow-on activities and produced such positive results—is only one of the steps of the strategic plan developed by the agencies in Salvador to confront sexual exploitation and its results have provided fuel for reflection, sectoral and specific studies and research projects aiming to involve the public in reporting crimes and opening the way for major cultural changes.

The contribution of the Secretary for the Rights of Citizenship

The Department of Children and Adolescent of this Secretariat has the assignment of implementing policies to promote the defense of children and adolescents, that assure the basic protection of all of the rights defined in law 8069/90-ECA, including threats and violence and guaranteeing, as well, the participation of children and adolescents, the beneficiaries of these rights, in the construction of their own citizenship.

Child sexual exploitation is a violation of their rights of citizenship: dignity, liberty, health, and in some cases, the right to live in a family and community setting and to education. In the approach of the Ministry of Justice with respect to this kind of violence to to confront it by way of four lines of action.

The first if the development of services, programs and projects

specifically targetted to promote the right of sexually exploited children and adolescents, including supporting and strengthening organizations of defense, Tutelary Councils, Centers of Assistance of the Promoters Office for Children and Youth, and the special police units for the protection of children and adolescents so that they can carry out their institutional missions.

The second line includes monitoring the occurrence of child sexual exploitation, to be carried out by the SIPIA system—system to register and respond to information related to the guarantee of fundamental rights laid out under law 8069/90, which views the violation of rights from three points: the violation of a right, the victim's life condition and the characteristics of the violator.

The third relates to training of governmental and community personnel involved in the promotion of the defense of rights of children and adolescents by the judiciary and by social workers in multidisciplinary teams with the help of the Children's Court, the Public Defender's Office, the Ministry of Public Affairs, Public Safety, Tutelary Councils and community personnel involved in defense of rights.

The fourth addresses assisting studies and research projects conducting situation analyses on specific themes in the area of the promotion of the defense of rights related to child sexual exploitation and abuse.

By way of these four approaches, providing assistance to public and private organizations and agencies, national and international, to strengthen as well as provide specific services and instruments specifically in the area of the promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents, the Secretariat of the Rights of Citizenship contributes to confronting child sexual exploitation.

What is left to do?

If we have managed that the media and the majority of the population no longer refer to girls as prostitutes but as victims of exploitation. If we have managed that major national media programs devote much time and space to child sexual exploitation. If we have managed to intimidate some exploiters, such that they desist from their activities with adolescents. If we have managed to raise consciousness in the transportation sector,

today allied with the social movements, we still fall far short of reaching the principal objective of this whole battle: eradicating the abominable practice of sexual commercialization of children and adolescents by way of effective regulation and repression and rigorous application of the law.

We know that social inequality and the consequent violation of fundamental rights of the child and adolescent population are the principal causes of the large number of adolescents involved in prostitution, whether because it is the only alternative for survival, or whether they were seduced by exploiters or networks of exploitation. This conclusion, then, should serve as a stimulus to transform the energies of individuals and institutions into political will and inspire the construction of public policies that would lead to a gradual reversal of this scenario.

Therefore, we believe in the strengthening of a major preventive project together with families, communities and the very girls and boys at social and personal risk or already prostituted, as well as continuing to sensitize and mobilize society to be effective instruments to confront the issue. In this view, reimplementation of a national campaign, based on receiving and follow-up reported accusations and with adequate work conditions to repress and punish the guilty is among the best alternatives to achieve the next steps in the struggle against child sexual exploitation. Our goal, and that of the entire nation, is to eradicate this social plague, which shames the present and threatens the future of our country.

Suggestion for 1996

-Involve the judiciary system. Hold meetings and discussions with the magistrate and the Ministry of Public Affairs together with other sectors of society.

-Immediately made possible and promote that the highway, civil, federal, military and international police improve their ability to work effectively against sexual exploitation and the trafficking of children and adolescents.

-Include the Constitutional Rights of Children and Adolescents

and related materials in the curriculum of the university programs on rights and the training academy for the Federal Ministry of Public Affairs and the Federal Public Defenders office.

- Gather data related to child sexual exploitation in the interior of Brazil and adopt measures to carry out inspections and to protect the victims.

- Immediately alter the norms of advertising and programming throughout the media to avoid the eroticization of images of children.

- Promote nationally, by way of the relevant organizations, the provision of condoms and other contraceptives to adolescents.

- Inspection of establishments which sell medicines and other products psychoactive substances (drugs, glues) as well as regulating the validity of condoms.

- Computerize the court system and the Ministry of Public Affairs and develop a system to track information related to the rights of children and adolescents in all civil and legal cases, including in all supporting documentation.

- The creation of special criminal courts to hear and judge crimes practiced against children and adolescents.

- Reduction of taxes and quotas on the importation, production and marketing of condoms, with the aim of reducing the price for the consumer.

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FOR THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

**Prevention and Combat of Violence against Children and
Adolescents and Holding the Violators Responsible**

(Project Proposal)

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1 - THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Working with data from the Vigilance System of the Secretary of Justice and Human Rights of the Bahia (SVV), of the Medical-Legal Institute (IML) and of the newspapers "A Tarde" and "Bahia Hoje", it can be confirmed that the number of homicides of minors in Metropolitan Salvador (pop. 2.2 million, capital city of Brazil's northeastern state of Bahia) is growing: **150** in 1996; **117** in 1995; **150** in 1994; **129** in 1993 and **88** in 1992. The causes of death range from stab wounds and gun wounds to aggravated assault, and primarily involve adolescents from 15 to 17 years of age.

In 1996, the Institute registered 423 violent deaths of children and adolescents, of which 150 were murders. This year, up to the month of April, the newspapers had reported 40 homicides of minors.

Youth continue being killed in Salvador, sometimes as part of group killings (*chacinas*). **And impunity is, in reality, the most effective weapon of the criminals.**

The *Chacina* of Lobato, in which 4 adolescents were killed, provoked the indignation of the city in 1993. But indignation is not enough. The legal process in course still has not brought the guilty to the defendant's stand, which continues to demand the intervention of the Center's lawyers.

What is needed is action that avoids or diminishes the rate of murders committed against our adolescents.

II - THE ACTIONS OF CEDECA-BA

Thus, for five years, the NGO Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents of Bahia has been working to reverse the structural norm of impunity by way of socio-legal interventions in **exemplary cases** of violence against children. The Center began by adopting ten such cases, all consisting of homicides. In providing non-governmental legal assistance, the center is careful not to relieve the State of its constitutional obligation to guarantee the population a well organized and effective Public Defenders Office, but instead works to create an intense and effective supplementary pressure in certain problematic areas. The Brazilian Federal Government awarded its Human Rights Prize to CEDECA in December 1996, a confirmation that the Center's strategy is recognized as effective.

From the early years, the Center has worked in two principal strategic lines of action:

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1. Breaking down impunity in homicides committed against minors;
2. Dismantling or weakening the networks of sexual exploitation and violence against children and adolescents.

The Center has achieved significant conquests and these need to be strengthened in order to enable new gains in the prevention and combat of violence against the juvenile population and criminal responsibility of the violators.

The majority of the ten original exemplary homicide cases followed by CEDECA are still coursing the court system, currently in appeals initiated by the defendants.

In 1996, CEDECA adopted 21 additional exemplary cases, which are being followed by the Center's legal team in the police investigations and initial court proceedings. In 1997, additional cases are being added periodically.

CEDECA considers the first concrete process in breaking down impunity in homicides committed against children and adolescents to be the 1995 condemnation by jury of the defendant in the murder of Luiz Cristiano, with CEDECA's lawyer serving as Assistant to the Prosecution. It is clear, however, that the justice system in Bahia continues to function unacceptably slowly.

This affirmation is clear in the situation of the other cases that have not benefited from the necessary speed in their processes. There are numerous causes for the delays in the legal system and these have been evaluated by CEDECA and will be published shortly in a booklet to be funded by UNICEF.

One difficult factor in the processes is the role of the popular jury, which, composed of laypeople, one minute absolves a defendant and the next condemns one with high penalties, without necessarily having legal differences between the two cases. An example is the case of Lazaro, where the jury absolved the defendant in the appeal. CEDECA's team was distressed by these results which contradicted the judges decision in the original trial. The only consolation is that the mother of the victim expressed sincere appreciation to CEDECA's lawyer, who she felt had nobly defended her son.

However, progress in the other exemplary cases provide the CEDECA team with certainty that it is worth continuing to provide these services to the victim's parents. These families not only believe in the project but they create a pressure group that has protested publically at various point during the legal process, demonstrating to the court officials an understanding of a legal action and their citizenship rights to have access to justice.

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CEDECA also works with the government powers in the development of public policies. An example is the creation of the **Specialized Court for Crimes Committed Against Children and Adolescents**, created by Bahia law no. 6982 in July 1996.

Currently, the Center is working to pressure the state court to name a judge to this court, to make the law a reality, which will relocate all of CEDECA's cases and other cases of violence against children and adolescents to one central court, where they can be judged with more attention and speed. One hopes that this will allow a complete breakdown of impunity.

In the line of the combat of child sexual exploitation, CEDECA works to weaken the networks of exploitation and hold the exploiters criminally responsible for their actions. This has taken the forms of a study, seminars and then a media campaign in partnership with police, UNICEF, transportation unions, government agencies and other NGOs, promoting the reporting of these crimes to CEDECA and the officials. The work expanded in 1996 to include partnership with tourism professionals in the fight to prevent and combat the dizzying growth of international sex tourism in Salvador.

A new line of action, also grown out of the Center's 1995 Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation, is legal defense of victims in the cases of sexual crimes reported via the campaign, as these begin to be investigated and to move on the the criminal courts.

CEDECA has also become involved in the defense of **adolescents in conflict with the law**, and has had successes in guaranteeing the rights of these defendants.

The Center continues work, as well, in **identifying and locating missing children**, in partnership with TV Bahia, state affiliate of the major national television station.

III - STRATEGIES AND OUTLINE OF SERVICES

CEDECA, in order to collaborate in the prevention and combat of violence against children and adolescents and to hold perpetrators responsible, actively intervenes, contracting lawyers to provide legal assistance to minors and/or their families. The work includes following the investigations, pressuring for their conclusion, following the hearings and trials to the sentences and appeals.

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1. Thus, a professional in the area of rights acts as a Assistant to the Prosecution, which takes CEDECA from the position of a mere spectator in the legal battles in cases of child and adolescent victims of violence, and puts it in the position of carrying out service following the model from item V of article 87 of the ECA (Statute of Children and Adolescents).

2. The two additional lawyers provide legal assistance, from Monday to Friday for 20 hours per week, following up in the various police stations, jails, youth court and in all of the places where their presence is necessary to defend children and adolescents.

Three law students assist the lawyers as interns, each supervised and responsible for submitting weekly reports to their respective supervisors, as well as participating in monthly meetings with the same to pass on information about all cases they are following, especially cases linked with extermination.

The interns receive doctrinal orientation from the lawyers by way of classes taught by the same, focusing on investigations, penal action and the diverse forms of processes ranging from the common to the Jury Trial.

In practice, the interns have access to the police delegacies and courtrooms and provide direct service to the public. Each intern takes responsibility for covering a certain number of investigations and processes, recording the progress of each by way of the previously-mentioned reports.

3. The services of an associate to manage the production of educational materials and provide additional professional support to the lawyers, including documentation, communication and systematization of information, are crucial to maximizing the impact of the project.

4. It is necessary to hire a driver to take the above-mentioned professionals to the locations indicated, which also include district police delegacies and district courts, which are located far from the city center and from CEDECA. A driver can guarantee the safety of the staff as well as expedite following up the cases. Further, it is also necessary to contact the relatives of the victims and many times, provide them with transportation to the courts, since they often do not have resources to pay for the bus or a taxi.

5. Institutional strengthening of the Center that can provide the project with the necessary infrastructure to support the technical, coordination, management and support needs of the team (office supplies, cleaning supplies, transport costs, xerox, phone, fax, electricity).

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IV. ON THE COMBAT OF HOMICIDES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

The objective of this project is to enable the continuation of CEDECA's work in partnership with the victims' families, and more broadly with Salvador as a whole, fighting for justice in the murders of adolescents.

CEDECA-BA can declare that in 1995, it began to "break down the perverse cycle of impunity" of homicides committed against minors, with the condemnation by a jury of the defendant who victimized LUIS CRISTIANO, which was a result of the work of a CEDECA lawyer as Assistant to the Prosecution. Continuation of CEDECA's work in this line demands the resources outlined in this project.

GENERAL

1. Continue intervening juridically in the processes underway with Assistants to the Prosecution (such as the nine new exemplary cases that emerged in 1995, as well as cases from 1996 and 1997, from the violence that continues to kill our youth) from the police investigation to the to the jury trial and the outcomes.

2. Produce write-ups of the life stories of the victims from the vision of the parents and of the community, analyzing the cases from the perspectives of:

a) integrating the new families into the group of parents of victims already organized, and strenthen the process of fighting to break the impunity and the delays of the legal system;

b) systematize and socialize the service, orientation and follow-through by an adequate professional with the parents of the victims;

c) produce information and recommendations to be used as instruments of pressure by international organizations such as the Commission of Human Rights of the OAS and Amnesty International;

d) intervene in public policies in the area;

3. Form a group of specialists to supplement the strategic actions of the jury trials, to offer technical recommendations and information to the legal team of CEDECA-BA.

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SPECIFICS:

1. Continue with the MOBILIZATION and the DISCUSSION with society of the defense and guarantee of the rights of beaten and murdered children and adolescents:

a) Process and resolve the exemplary cases;

b) Intensify the process of pressure to expedite the investigations underway; and prioritize scheduling of the jury trials, by way of audiences with the authorities in CEDECA's areas of action;

c) Promote and facilitate meetings among the parents of the victims so that this group can remain participative in the process of transforming pain into action, with specialized professional assistance;

2. Catalyze public opinion around homicides, promoting the fight to break down impunity by holding the guilty responsible and diminishing the delays in the processing and resolution of criminal acts by way of:

a) agents of defense, aka. "barefoot lawyers" (citizens from the communities who are trained by CEDECA-BA);

b) seminars, meetings, and workshops on violence, its causes and consequences; marches and other public manifestations;

c) visits to public organs and authorities; denunciations to the press;

d) production of informative video material, booklets, etc.;

e) development of courses to train police in human rights, with specific emphasis on the rights of children and adolescents;

f) promote educational-training activities in public and private schools at both the primary and secondary level, using the methodology of the project mobilization unit (informative speeches on the reality, disseminating information on the exemplary cases, discussing the specific legislation and human rights).

3. Create an institutional system of information and communication between CEDECA-BA and the other public entities that work with the defense of human rights and the combat of murders, with the capacity to:

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a) produce, update, systematize and disseminate the results of studies and research on violence against human rights and its causes;

b) provide information and recommendations for the formulation of public policies to confront violence, to protect physical, moral and psychological integrity and to break down impunity;

c) assist partner institutions in increasing their capacity to deal with denunciations (reports of crimes), prevention, combat and punishment of criminals and undertaking new strategies to confront the problem, from a more solid scientific basis;

d) structure and keep updated a **databank** and **case files** with indicators of the legal, economic, social, anthropological and other aspects of the cases, to be developed with the support of the local universities (UFBA, UNEB, UCSAL and FACS) and their various teams of specialists who are already mobilizing around this grave social problem by way of signing partnership agreements with CEDECA-BA.

4. Promote the 2nd State Seminar to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents

In 1993, the 1st Seminar was held. Its conclusions indicated that the actions of CEDECA needed to be strengthened, with activities in the communities around the concepts of human rights and laws. CEDECA-BA has managed to develop activities which fulfill these recommendations. It is now necessary to hold a 2nd meeting so that the work of the Center and its practical results over the past four years can be evaluated. Furthermore, the number of *chacinas* (group murders) is growing. Extermination is becoming the order of the day. They keep killing these children! Society must speak out against this violence, organize indignation and share it with others.

5. In the face of the growing violence, the campaign "For the Right to Grow up Free of Violence and Death" needs to be run again, in addition to Idea 3*.

V. TARGET PUBLIC

Children and adolescents, students, families, communities and society in general, because the work of CEDECA-BA addresses the defense and guarantee of rights of the juvenile population, as part of the human rights of citizenship.

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VI. PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

a) the example set by condemning the guilty in homicides of children and adolescents;

b) interference in the development of public policies, such as the request to the Tribunal of Justice for a Special Criminal Court for Crimes Against Minors. This proposal of CEDECA-BA was voted into law by the state legislature in June 1996 and is in the process of implementation;

c) dissemination throughout society the actions of socio-legal intervention, opening the channels of transparency and mobilization, as part of the process of developing public policies, by way of working in the communities to create agents of defense;

d) strengthening of the interaction between the parents of the murder victims and CEDECA-BA, as a form of struggling to break down impunity;

e) production of a booklet, a guide for the agents of defense to be trained by CEDECA-BA, as an instrument for the prevention and combat of violence and impunity; further, to turn the doctrines of Integral Protection of Childhood and Adolescence accessible to the public, motivating people to think about and act on the basic information of the legal norm;

f) the results of the 2nd Seminar will have been incorporated into the actions of CEDECA-BA.

VII. INPUTS

1. TO BE FUNDED BY THE DONOR:

a) production (publication) of a booklet for agents of defense, on prevention and combat of violence and impunity;

b) maintenance of part of the team to enable ongoing activities of CEDECA that are the object of this project;

c) contracting consultants in the areas of planning; implanting a unit of advising/counseling and mobilizing society against violence against minors and for jury trials;

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d) Functioning costs and office supplies necessary for the project.

2. TO BE PROVIDED BY CEDECA-BA

a) logistical support services, such as a receptionist, fax, xerox;

b) services to the public; making available a databank;

c) supervision of the project by the Executive Coordinator; communications specialist; coordinator of the databank and of the capacity-building unit;

d) space in the newspaper SACI (produced by CEDECA with production of 5000 copies per issue);

e) physical infra-structure (local, file cabinets, office equipment, furniture);

f) two translators (English and French), to promote international communication and interchange;

g) technical assistance from university professors (from UFBA and UNEB);

VIII - FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION

- an Evaluation Seminar will be held with all segments involved in the implantation/execution of the project (technical staff, consultants, partner institutions, donor organizations, students and community representatives);

- a Summary Report of the results of the Seminar, proposals for revision, reformulation and others; description of the strategies used; principal results achieved; key people involved; report of the bibliographical collection aquired.

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IX - BUDGET (June 1997 to June 1998- IN US\$)

TABLE OF ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE FUNDER

1.0 Personnel

- 3 lawyers (3 x 12 x 1,145)	41,220
- administrative secretary (12 x 975)	11,700
- technical associate (12 x 650)	7,800
- typist (12 x 400)	4,800
- administrative assistant (12 x 270)	3,240
- driver (12 X 120)	1,440
- 3 law student interns (3 x 12 x 120)	4,320
SUBTOTAL	74,520

2.0 Materials, Production and Functioning

- production of texts	4,000
- educational booklets	5,000
- office supplies (paper, printer cartridges, coffee, etc.)	2,500
- functioning costs (transportation, phone/fax, energy)	3,000
SUBTOTAL	14,500

3.0 Consultancies

- planning, implementation and evaluation of the project	6,000
- court lawyer for three jury trials	6,000
SUBTOTAL	12,000

TOTAL	US\$101,020
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Annexes:

1. Postcard campaign with Canada's *Action des Chrétiens por l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT)*, 1994-present
2. Impunity or Complicity: A Look at the Legal Outcomes of Murders of Children and Adolescents in Salvador, Bahia, 1991
3. Action Files: CEDECA's exemplary homicide cases

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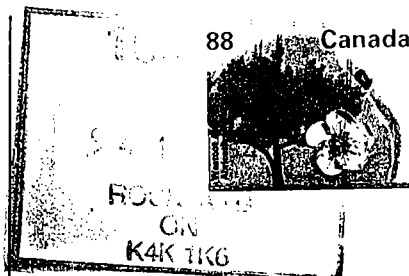
Monsieur le Président,

Suite aux informations qui m'ont été transmises par l'ACAT-Canada, j'ai pris conscience de l'ampleur de la victimisation d'un certain nombre d'enfants et adolescents et de l'existence d'un phénomène stupéfiant : l'impunité dont jouissent les auteurs d'un certain nombre de ces crimes - plus particulièrement à Salvador et dans l'État de Bahia.

Je compte sur votre influence, et celle de vos collègues du CEDECA - Salvador, auprès des autorités municipales de l'État de Bahia et du gouvernement fédéral, pour leur transmettre mes demandes : assurer en tout temps le respect des droits des enfants et des adolescents, l'application intégrale de la loi sur le statut de l'enfance dans la perspective de l'amélioration de leurs conditions de vie : éducation, santé, intégrité physique..., mettre un terme à la pratique de l'impunité. En espérant que nos efforts conjugués portent fruit rapidement.

Je demeure solidaire de votre action pour la justice.

Signature M. Maurice Chaper
Adresse 2626 Rue Laurier
Rockland Ontario



Sr Wanderlino Nogueira Neto
Présidente
CEDECA
Rua Conceição da Praia,
n°35 Comércio
Salvador - BA
BRAZIL
CEP 40.015.003

Air Mail Par avion

Approximately 5000 signed postcards received by CEDECA as of May 1997

IMPUNITY OR COMPLICITY

Why Is the Index of Impunity so high in Bahia?

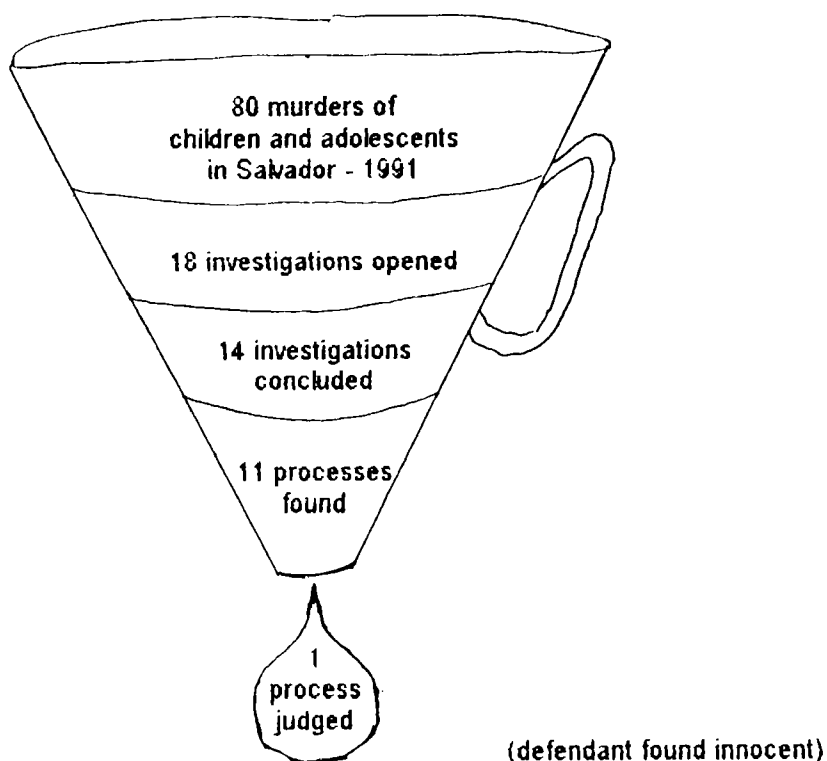
Impunity is the lack of punishment of who has violated rights.

Impunity is the negation of justice.

The protection of the Justice System is a right of the citizen guaranteed by the Constitution.

The State has the obligation to maintain and equip the police structure, where the legal process of processing criminal cases begins.

Society has the right to Justice. But also has the responsibility to combat impunity, under penalty of turning complicit. Complicit to injustice. Complicit with the criminals.



Homicides/year

1992 - 103

1993 - 129

1994 - 150

1995 - 117

1996 - 150

(of minors in the city of Salvador - pop 2,200,000)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: Victim case files (30 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 12167

FOLDER TITLE:

Verveer, Melanne Correspondence: January to June 1997 - A-B [2]

2013-0534-S
rc1510

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CEDECA-BA
CENTRO DE DEFESA DA CRIANÇA
E DO ADOLESCENTE DA BAHIA

CEDECA-BA is available to provide clarification on any of the information provided herein, as necessary.

Considering the large number of crimes committed by the police, communication to the relevant authorities is indispensable in stopping this degenerative practice. Following are contact addresses:

Mayor Antonio Imbassahy - Palácio Tomé de Souza, s/n, Praça Municipal, Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.000

Governor Paulo Souto - Governadoria, 3ª Avenida, Plataforma 04, 4º andar, Centro Administrativo da Bahia, Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.000

Secretary of Public Safety Francisco Neto - Secretaria de Segurança Pública, Praça da Piedade, s/n, Centro, Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.000

Secretary of Justice and Human Rights Ivan Brandão - Plataforma 06 - 4ª Avenida, nº 400 - Centro Administrativo da Bahia (CAB), Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.000

Military Police Colonel Antônio José de Souza Filho - Comando Geral da Polícia Militar, Largo dos Afritos, s/n, Centro, Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.000-000

Addresses of newspapers:

A Tarde Newspaper - Avenida Tancredo Neves, 1092, Salvador, BA, Brasil 41.822-900

Bahia Hoje Newspaper - Avenida Juracy Magalhães Junior, 1200, Rio Vermelho, Salvador, BA, Brasil 40.295-140. Tel (55-71) 359-1200, Fax (55-71) 351-6262.

Correio da Bahia Newspaper - Avenida Luiz Viana Filho, s/n, Salvador, BA, Brasil, 41.736-900. Tel (55-71) 371-2811, Fax (55-71) 231-3944.

CEDECA-BA
CENTRO DE DEFESA DA CRIANÇA E
DO ADOLESCENTE DA BAHIA

Database on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
Project Proposal

Rua Conceição da Praia, 32, Comércio, Salvador, Bahia, Brasil 40015-250
Telefax: (55-71)243-8499 E-mail: cedeca@zumbi.orgba.org.br

CEDECA-BA

CENTRO DE DEFESA DA CRIANÇA E DO ADOLESCENTE DA BAHIA

Database: Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

1. BACKGROUND AND CURRENT SITUATION

The Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents of Bahia - CEDECA/Ba, an organization in defense of human rights, works to provide ***protection against all kinds of violence, including sexual violence and abuse***. Since its creation in 1991, CEDECA has been mobilizing the various segments of Bahian society, through timely actions, to respond to transgressions against the rights of children and adolescents by denouncing the crime and fighting for justice.

In this work, CEDECA/Ba is acting in accordance with the principles of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1986) and the Brazilian Constitution, which state that it is ***an obligation of the family, the society and the State to provide integral protection to children and adolescents, with absolute priority***. In addition, CEDECA/Ba is founded on the basic principles of the Statute of Children and Adolescents - ECA (Brazilian Law 8.096/90), whose objective is to provide ***protection for children and adolescents by guaranteeing the basic necessities for complete physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social development in conditions of liberty and dignity***.

From the beginning, the objective of CEDECA/Ba's actions was to combat violence in the form of homicides that victimize children and adolescents. Later, the Center grew to include the prevention, combat and legal responsabilization of violent crimes of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse committed against minors.

The first actions of CEDECA related to sexual violence were implemented in 1994. This took the form of the study "Girls of Salvador", whose results were amply disseminated and debated in the media, provoking a workshop of professionals from various NGOs to discuss the subject.

Constantly applying pressure on players such as the responsible state organs and following the processing of crime reports in this area, CEDECA defines the combat of child sexual exploitation and abuse as one of its priority lines of action. From there, in 1994, the Center held the First Metropolitan Conference on Female Child Prostitution, promoting the formulation of public policies for prevention and combat and criminal responsibility for the exploiters. In 1995, the Seminar of Studies and Exchange of Experiences was held, to discuss the concepts and theory of child

sexual exploitation. On this occasion, the book “Espelho e Dor” was launched, which includes, among other materials, public policy recommendations for the municipal, state and federal Councils on the Rights of the Child, as well as a strategic plan of action for CEDECA to combat child sexual exploitation.

Finally, the efforts to mobilize society against child sexual exploitation were consolidated with the 1995 launching of the Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation in all major media of the state of Bahia. The positive impact of this campaign can be seen at three levels:

- The federal government adopted the campaign nationally and the President of the Republic personally presided at the official launching.
- The nationally renowned artists Caetano Veloso, Gilberto Gil, Renato Aragão and Daniela Mercury involved themselves in the campaign, promoting and consolidating the “denunciation” (reporting of violations to the authorities) as a form of combat against sexual exploitation, and as a instrument to exercise citizenship rights.
- Finally, as a direct consequence of the Campaign, by March of 1997, 5,597 denunciations of violence against the rights of children and adolescents had been registered in the city of Salvador (pop. 2.2 million), many of these reports specifically of crimes of sexual exploitation and abuse.

During this process, the following strategies were defined as priorities in the defense of children and adolescents, as well as in the combat of all forms of abuse and exploitation of minors:

- ***Mobilization*** of society against this grave problem;
- ***Denunciation*** of suspected or proven cases;
- ***Law enforcement and criminal responsibility*** of the exploiters and the guilty;
- ***Guarantee of the rights of the victims*** of sexual abuse and exploitation;
- ***Intervention*** in partnership with the public organs to implement emergency actions and public policies;
- National and international ***collaboration and mutual assistance*** for the prevention and combat of exploitation and abuse of children.

The approaches undertaken in accordance with these strategies include:

- Instigate criminal cases to hold the exploiters and other guilty parties responsible;
- Follow up the judiciary processes;
- Inform the various segments of the society in general of the results of the legal processes;

- Sensitize, mobilize and inform the various actors participating in the prevention and combat of child sexual abuse and exploitation of the causes, consequences and nature of this kind of violence, as well as its social, economic and cultural implications.
- Support the production and dissemination of knowledge that enables educated decisions to be made in the defense of children and adolescents in cases of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Due to internal growth of the Center, coinciding with increased external demand for its services, at the local, national and internacional levels, various kinds of obstacles have become visible which constrain the amplification of the work of CEDECA's, its partners and the other players involved in the issue at hand, such as:

- **Lack of:**

- Updated quantitative information and scientific knowledge on the current situation, causes and consequences of attempts to abuse and exploit youth;
 - Technical, scientific and legal opinions and recommendations to make educated decisions for the defense of children and adolescents;
 - Information on the subjects most involved in the issue: children, adolescents, their families and/or guardians, as well as direct service professionals in education, health, psychology and social work;
 - Creation and dissemination of methodological procedures for studying the issue, making decisions and provision of services in the area of child sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Internal limitations as far as:
 - Quantity and capacity of administrative and technical human resources;
 - Lack of basic material resources.

2. ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED, PROBLEMS DETECTED AND CURRENT NECESSITIES

The Database Project of CEDECA/Ba functioned during 1996 as a pilot experience with the intention of seeking consolidation of the project in the following years. To this end, the following foci were selected as priorities:

- *Thematic Studies;*
- *Production of knowledge about the victims of sexual crimes;*

- ***Production and creation of written and audio-visual educational materials.***

The objectives in this area were:

- Sistematize and deepen understanding of the key topics to understanding the problematic of the victim of sexual exploitation and abuse, including an emphasis on gender issues;
- Diagnose the current situation and analyze the characteristics of children and adolescents who have been victims of sexual crimes;
- Prepare educational material to assist activities in partnership with the various agencies involved in the prevention and combat of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

2.1 THEMATIC STUDIES

- **What has been completed:**

During the 1996 pilot project, the following articles systematized and deepen the current information in order to be easily disseminated the interested public as well as to decision makers:

- Violence, Violation and Victimization of Children and Adolescents;
- Social Marginalization;
- Ethics from the Point of View of Jurisdiction;
- Bio-psycho-social Aspects of Children and Adolescents;
- From Individual Deviation to Social Problem: An Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation;
- Studies of the Legislation that Protects Children and Adolescents and of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Committed Against This Population;
- Preliminary Comparison between Classical Social Theories on Marginality and the Situation of Sexually Exploited Children and Adolescents;
- Cognitive Processes in Childhood: The Girl Faced with the Issue of Sexuality.

- **What the Center Plans in the Coming Year**

To produce five articles, maintaining the same goal of publicizing and democratizing knowledge, systematizing understanding of the relationship between the following themes and the issue of child sexual exploitation and abuse:

- What does anthropology say on the issue of culture in relation to child sexual abuse and exploitation;
- The consequences of sexual abuse and exploitation on the health of the child and the adolescent;
- The child sex industry in Brazilian society;
- The role of health professionals in the face of child sexual exploitation and abuse;
- The role of education sector professionals in the face of child sexual exploitation and abuse.

2.2 PRODUCING KNOWLEDGE ON THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CRIMES

- **What has been completed:**
 - Bibliographical study in all public and private libraries in the city of Salvador, through a partnership with the School of Library Sciences of the Federal University/BA, on the following themes:
 - Child sexual exploitation and abuse (general)
 - Child sexual exploitation and abuse (legal area)
 - Child sexual exploitation and abuse (social sciences);
 - Investigation of cases of child sexual exploitation reported in response to the CEDECA's Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation (in process);
 - Pre-test to investigate the methodological content of representations on sexual violence, abuse and exploitation produced by university and secondary students in Salvador, Bahia.
- **What the Center Plans in the Coming Year**
 - Diagnosis of the situation of children and adolescents, especially girls, victimized by sexual abuse and exploitation;
 - Characterize the socio-economic conditions and the families of the above-mentioned victims;
 - Social representations of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation by university and secondary students in Salvador, Bahia;
 - Flux of information on crime reports of child sexual exploitation and abuse.

2.3 CREATION AND PRODUCTION OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

- **What has been completed**

- Educational booklet on child sexual exploitation and abuse written and published;
- Book “Cadernos CEDECA/BA No. 1” written and published on the process of CEDECA’s Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation;
- Production of a video on CEDECA’s Campaign Against Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

- **What the Center Plans in the Coming Year**

- Publish three more “Cadernos CEDECA/BA” on relevant topics;
- Disseminate the information that has been systematized and produced via CEDECA’s home page on the Internet.

3.0 NECESSARY RESOURCES (for one year, in US\$)

<u>3.1 HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
3.1.1. - Five consultants (US\$1,200 x 5).....	US\$ 6,000
3.1.2. - One computer/Internet specialist (consultant) (3 months x US\$1,200).....	US\$ 3,600
3.1.3. - Lawyer (US\$1,200 x 12 months).....	US\$14,400
3.1.4. - Computer typist (US\$400 x 12 months).....	US\$ 4,800
3.1.5. - Two research interns (US\$120 x 2 x 12).....	US\$ 2,880
3.1.6. - Technical Assistant (US\$660 x 12).....	US\$ 7,920
Sub-total.....	US\$39,600
3.1.7. - Transportation passes for project functionaries.....	US\$ 1,550
	US\$41,150

3.2 MATERIAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 Office supplies and functioning costs directly resulting from project (paper, pens, diskettes, printer cartridges, phone/fax, fuel, maintenance and repair of vehicle, etc.).....	US\$ 5,000
3.2.2. Printing of Cadernos CEDECA/BA booklets (US\$3,000 x 3).....	US\$ 9,000
Sub-total.....	US\$14,000

GRAND TOTAL.....	US\$55,150

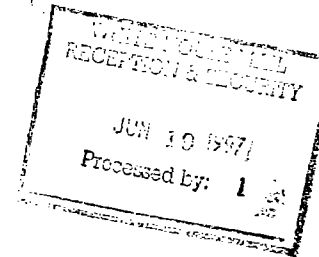
INSPECTED
BY USSS
X-RAY

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

FROM: HELIA BARBOSA
CENTRO DE DEFESA DA CRIANÇA E DO
ADOLESCENTE DA BAHIA - CEDECA
RUA CONCEIÇÃO DA PRAIA, 32 1º ANDAR - COMÉRCIO
40.000 SALVADOR - BAHIA - BRAZIL



\$3.00



TO
MS. HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20500 USA

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

**Parceiros na Prevenção e Combate da Exploração Sexual
Infanto-Juvenil nas Atividades Turísticas:**

Assoc. Brasileira de Agentes de Viagem - ABAV
 Assoc. Brasileira da Indústria de Hotéis - ABIH
 Assoc. Bras. de Rest. e Emp. de Entretenimentos - ABRASEL
 Assoc. Comunitária Casa da Criança Carente do Est. da Bahia
 Empresa de Turismo da Bahia - BAHIA-TURSA
 Centro de Educação e Cultura Popular - CECUP
 Centro Humanitário de Apoio à Mulher - CHAME
 Centro Projeto Axé
 Conselho Est. dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente
 Conselho Munic. dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente
 Conselho Municipal da Mulher
 Conselhos Tutelares
 Consórcio Marítimo da Bahia - COMAB
 Delegacia de Turismo
 Empresa de Turismo de Salvador - EMTURSA
 Engenhonovo Publicidade e Promoções
 Fed. das Emp. de Transporte dos Est. de Bahia e Sergipe
 Fórum DCA
 Fundação da Criança e do Adolescente - FUNDAC
 Grupo Cultural Bagunção
 Justiça da Infância e da Juventude
 Ministério Público Estadual
 Ministério da Justiça/Sec. Nac. dos Direitos da Cidadania
 MPAS - Secretaria de Assistência Social
 Polícia Civil - DPIA
 Polícia Federal
 Polícia Rodoviária Federal
 PMS/Fundação Cidade Mãe
 Serviço Soc. do Transporte/Serv. Nac. do Trans. - SEST/SENAT
 Sind. dos Transportadores Rodov. Autôn. de Bens do Est. da Bahia
 Sind. dos Condutores Autôn. de Taxis de Salvador
 Sind. das Emp. de Transportes de Cargas do Est. da Bahia

Apoio:



D E N U N C I E



SOS Criança 1407
 Polícia Civil 0800 71 2197
 CEDECA 243-8499

Campanha contra a Exploração Sexual Infanto Juvenil

Ano III





Exploração sexual infanto-juvenil é crime e dá cadeia, também, para turistas, tanto no Brasil como no país de origem, por força da lei.
A sociedade brasileira não tolera o abuso, a violência e a exploração sexual.

Sexuelle Ausbeutung von Kindern und Jugendlichen ist ein Verbrechen und führt ins Gefängnis - auch Touristen, hier in Brasilien wie auch im Herkunftsland.
Die brasilianische Gesellschaft akzeptiert Sexuelle Ausbeutung und Gewalt nicht.

La explotación sexual infanto-juvenil es crimen y es passible de prisión, también para turistas, tanto en Brasil como en el país de origen, por fuerza de ley.
La sociedad brasileña no tolera el abuso, la violencia y la explotación sexual.

Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is a crime and can lead to prison, even for foreign tourists, both in Brazil and in the country of origin, by law.
Brazilian society does not tolerate sexual abuse, violence and exploitation.

Lo sfruttamento sessuale di bambini e adolescenti è reato punibile col carcere. Per legge, quando il colpevole è un turista, la pena sarà applicata in Brasile, o nel paese di origine.

La società brasiliana non tollera l'abuso, la violenza e lo sfruttamento sessuale.

L'exploitation sexuel est um crime passible de prison et, par force de loi, tant par les prisons bresilienne que par les prisons du pays d'origine.
La société brésilienne ne tolère pas l'abus, la violence et l'exploitation sexuel.

**Quem cala consente.
Denuncie o explorador. (Sigilo absoluto)**

Wer schweigt, macht sich mitschuldig klagt den Ausbeuter an!

Quien calla consiente. Denuncie al explotador.

Who stays silent consents. Denounce the exploiter.

Chi tace acconsente. Denuncia chi sfrutta sessualmente bambini o adolescenti.

Celui que ne dit rien consent. Denoncez l'agresseur.



**SOS Criança 1407
Polícia Civil 0800 71 2197
CEDECA 243-8499**

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Infanto-Juvenil nas Atividades Turísticas:**

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Consortio Marítimo da Bahia - COMAB
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L'exploitation sexuelle d'enfants et d'adolescents est un crime passible de prison, aussi pour les touristes, au Brésil de même qu'au pays d'origine, par force de loi.
La société brésilienne ne tolère pas l'exploitation, la violence et l'abus sexuels.

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