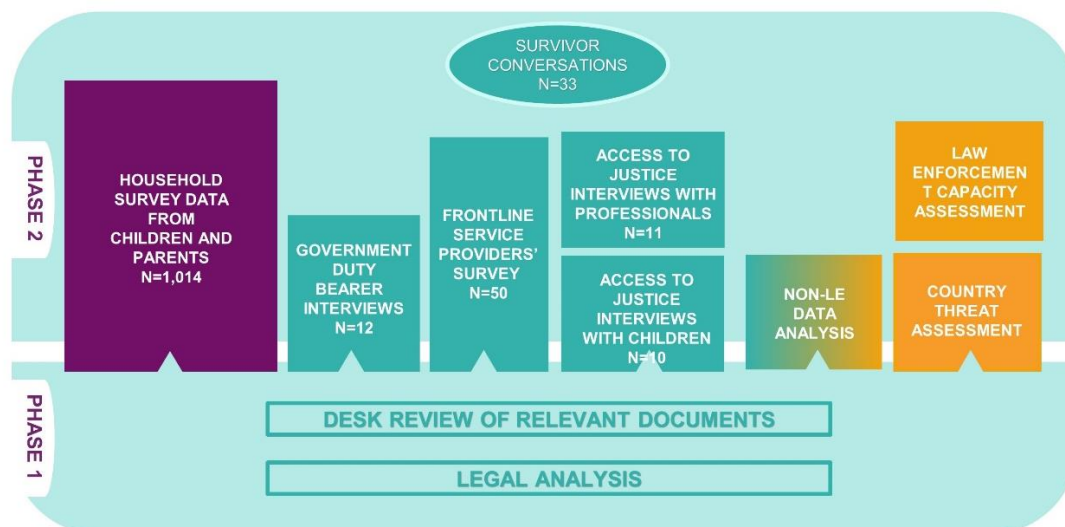


Methodology: Accessing Justice Interviews

Background

Disrupting Harm is a large-scale multi-country research project delivered by three partnering organisations, and 14 local organisations in Southeast Asia and Southern and East Africa. The bold scale of the project provided an unprecedented and unique opportunity to gather and consolidate a truly comprehensive picture of OCSEA in each of the target countries. Planning and undertaking research on this enormous scale in the short timeframe required careful planning and delineation of tasks.

Disrupting Harm was therefore planned as a set of nine research activities (see diagram below) that are complementary and interconnected, and fit together to tell a complete story. They are not intended to be considered as stand-alone activities. The three partnering organisations focused on their strengths, networks and collaborations to divide the data collection within each target country. Together, the combined project team then embarked on an analysis phase where cross-comparisons and triangulation was undertaken together as a team to result in the final comprehensive country reports. Triangulating and cross-analysing the data points also reduced reliance on face validity of single activities that sometimes occurs in such research (e.g. taking informant interviews as objective fact with little chance to scrutinise/triangulate what's reported in them).



UNICEF undertook large-scale, population representative surveys of internet-using children and their parents in each country. INTERPOL gathered and analysed existing law enforcement case data and conducted capacity analysis of the personnel making up the national law enforcement response to OCSEA. ECPAT's role focused on describing the context in which OCSEA occurs, along with carefully and ethically consulting samples of young people who had lived experiences of harm from OCSEA.

ECPAT conducted four primary research activities in phase two as depicted in green in the diagram (the access to justice activity was split into two parts during the course of the project).

This Activity

The focus of this research activity was exploring how well national justice mechanisms respond to victims of OCSEA-related crimes. Up to 10 interviews were planned in each country with young people aged between 12 and 24 years who had attempted to access the formal justice system for experiences of OCSEA during their childhoods.

While the focus of this activity was primarily gathering data from young people, in most cases the team also interviewed their caregivers. Young people were given the choice as to whether they wanted to talk to the researchers alone or together with their caregiver. In most cases, the interviews were conducted separately.

In addition to the young people's interviews, up to 10 justice professionals who had direct experience of working on cases involving OCSEA-related crimes were interviewed to gain further insights into the formal justice mechanisms in each country.

Rationale

Young people who have experienced sexual exploitation and abuse, including online, must be able to access the criminal justice system. Access to justice for children is defined in international law as the “the ability to obtain a just and timely remedy for violations of rights” under international law.¹ This includes being able to access support (such as legal representation), child-sensitive justice mechanisms, and seek compensation as victims.²³

In general, justice mechanisms may not be adjusted adequately to accommodate children, and may even be discriminatory or unsafe for them.⁴ This is specifically relevant for children who have experienced sexual exploitation and abuse as they can face barriers such as reluctance to report, potential criminalization of victims, lack of family support, threats to their safety, and risks of re-traumatization.⁵ In recent years, increased attention to these issues has seen States addressing such accommodations for children in their laws and policies, yet research shows few sexually exploited children access formal justice systems and participate in proceedings until their conclusion.⁶

¹ UN Human Rights Committee (2013). [Access to justice for children. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#). UN Doc. A/HCR/25/35 para. 4.

² ECPAT International (2017). [Through the Eyes of a Child: Barriers to Access to Justice and Remedies for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation](#), 17.

³ UN General Assembly (2000), May 25). [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography](#). UN Doc. A/RES/54/263 of 25 May 2000.

⁴ Liefgaard, T. (2019). [Access to Justice for Children: Towards a Specific Research and Implementation Agenda](#), *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, Vol. 27, Issue 2, 204.

⁵ For a complete analysis on the different barriers to access to justice for children see: ECPAT International (2017). [Through the Eyes of a Child: Barriers to Access to Justice and Remedies for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation](#).

⁶ ECPAT International (2017). [Through the Eyes of a Child: Barriers to Access to Justice and Remedies for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation](#), 17.

Growing understanding of the sometimes unique circumstances of online forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse have seen some improvements in these systems to address these cases but there still remains a long way to go. This activity aimed to explore successes and challenges in the target countries for victims accessing formal justice mechanisms for OCSEA-related crimes.

Sample

The regional field teams, together with the ECPAT member organisations, identified possible government and civil society organisations that support children to access formal justice mechanisms.

These organisations were then approached by field teams to describe the research activity so the organisations could identify possible participants who met the inclusion criteria. Young people between 12 and 24 who had accessed the formal justice system for childhood experiences of OCSEA were sought. Their cases needed to involve OCSEA-related crimes – a criterion that was sometimes quite complex to clarify (particularly in countries where legal frameworks were yet to capture OCSEA crimes adequately). At this stage, the team included crimes of sexual exploitation and abuse that involved digital, internet and communication technologies at some point of the abuse. However, young people still currently involved in ongoing court processes were excluded from participating to avoid any circumstances where publicly discussing their ongoing cases may prejudice their court outcomes.

In addition to the young people's interviews, professionals working in the justice system who had particular experience working with OCSEA-related cases (e.g. prosecutors, judges, lawyers and child advocates or case managers from legal support NGOs) were also identified by the field teams. Staff working directly with cases rather than management were favoured.

Once initial lists were developed, de-identified details about the cases of possible participants were shared with the central research team. The Legal Research Officer and the Legal Advisor reviewed cases, seeking further information from the field teams, and consulting the Program Manager and Head of Research where necessary to make an inclusion decision.

Once approved for inclusion, potential participants were contacted by field teams, where the research activity was explained and written consent/assent to participate was sought (forms translated to local languages, see annex A for English versions).

Of important note, is that samples of young people were not achieved in every target country for four reasons:

- First of all, while the COVID-19 pandemic forced a reorganisation of most *Disrupting Harm* activities, it had a particularly significant impact on our ability to implement this activity. The pandemic hit after two regional field teams were recruited, and movement restrictions limited the ability of these teams to travel and conduct interviews. Our reorganisation for this activity meant identifying further local researchers in each country with the skills and knowledge to engage with children for these interviews – following the methodology, supported by the experts in the regional field teams. In some countries we were unable to identify researchers with the profiles to complete this work to a level we were comfortable to proceed with.



- In some countries, despite the reorganisation, movement restrictions continued to prevent the interviews from being conducted face-to-face even by local researchers. While some *Disrupting Harm* activities were moved to virtual methods, we felt that in the case of engaging children in these possibly difficult conversations, this was not psychologically safe. Where face-to-face engagement was not possible, we mostly did not proceed with this activity. However, in the Philippines, interviews were held virtually between the local facilitator from another city and four young people, but in these cases, the young people’s social workers were physically present with them during the interviews for support.
- In some countries, samples were not able to be identified. Despite very extensive efforts to identify participants, while cases that involved child sexual exploitation and abuse were identified, cases that also involved digital, internet and communications technologies at some point of the abuse (i.e. OCSEA), and that made it to formal justice mechanisms, were not identified.
- Finally, in some circumstances, despite cases meeting inclusion criteria, caregivers were reluctant for children to participate in the research because of the perceived negative impact it may have on children (for example, many explained they wanted to ‘put the episode behind them’).

The table below outlines the number of interviews and participants across the target countries.

Country	Young people	Caregivers	Justice Professionals
Thailand	6 interviews with 6 young people	2 interviews with 2 caregivers	11 interviews with 13 people
Indonesia	<i>Activity not completed</i>	<i>Activity not completed</i>	10 interviews with 10 people
Cambodia	6 interviews with 6 young people	3 interviews with 3 caregivers	10 interviews with 15 people
Malaysia	<i>Activity not completed</i>	<i>Activity not completed</i>	10 interviews with 11 people
Philippines	4 interviews with 4 young people	3 interviews with 3 caregivers	8 interviews with 8 people
Vietnam	<i>This activity not completed (government permissions to proceed were not obtained)</i>		
South Africa	<i>Activity not completed</i>	<i>Activity not completed</i>	10 interviews with 10 people
Namibia	6 interviews with 6 young people	5 interviews with 5 caregivers	10 interviews with 10 people
Kenya	10 interviews with 10 young people	10 interviews with 10 caregivers	11 interviews with 12 people
Uganda	6 interviews with 6 young people	3 interviews with 3 caregivers	10 interviews with 11 people
Tanzania	<i>Activity not completed</i>	<i>Activity not completed</i>	10 interviews with 10 people
Ethiopia	No sample identified	No sample identified	No sample identified
Mozambique	No sample identified	No sample identified	No sample identified
Rwanda	<i>This activity not completed (government permissions to proceed were not obtained)</i>		

Tools

The detailed legal analysis conducted early in *Disrupting Harm* provided an important context for this research activity. In each target country, child-sensitive justice provisions and procedures; policies for investigation and prosecutions; legal provisions and procedures related to access to justice and legal remedies were analysed. This research activity then extended that analysis and added important qualitative data to explore the extent to which these ‘on-paper’ frameworks are applied in practice.

A semi-structured interview schedule for children from a previous ECPAT International study of children’s experiences accessing justice was adapted.⁷ This tool was further refined for *Disrupting Harm* by experts in child participation, with a focus on ensuring ethical and sensitive engagement with young people. The team also focused on structuring the interview schedule to explore the children’s experiences accessing formal justice mechanisms *rather than the details of their OCSEA experiences* so that the risk of distress to children was reduced because their abuse experiences were not directly explored. However, as expected, these details did arise on the young people’s own terms and were carefully engaged with by the specially identified and trained local interviewers (see notes below on special ethical considerations).

A corresponding interview schedule for caregivers was also developed based on the questions asked of young people. A general interview schedule for justice professionals was developed, but interviewers were encouraged to adapt this while incorporating findings from the legal analysis conducted in each country.

Interview schedules for young people, caregivers and justice professionals can be found at annex B.

Interviews were conducted in languages preferred by participants, always spoken by the interviewers. In the cases where the interviews were not conducted in English, interviews were fully transcribed and translated for later analysis. In cases where the interviews were conducted in English, the audio files were used to conduct analysis.

Data Management

Hardcopy written consent forms were obtained from all participants. Each consent form was given a unique ID number that was also matched to audio recordings. Consent forms were scanned and shared with the central research team via a secure online password-protected platform (never by email) that only the research team and administrators had access too. Hard copies were destroyed. Scans of consent forms were stored separately to the audio files and transcripts. All audio files and transcripts were stored on secure, password protected computers and only transferred via the secure platform (never by email) that only the regional field teams and central research teams had access to. All recordings and consent forms will be deleted from the ECPAT server six months after the release of national reports.

⁷ ECPAT International. (2017). [Casting Light on the Care, Recovery and \(Re\)integration Needs of Commercially Sexually Exploited Children](#). 331-338.

Analysis

All analysis of interviews was conducted by the Legal and Policy Consultants of the regional field teams to generate preliminary reports capturing the data for the children and the justice professionals. These reports were reviewed by the Legal Advisor during drafting.

Analysis prioritised validation of the findings from the legal analyses, particularly to understand the practical realities of the ‘on paper’ intentions of policy and law. Further thematic analysis was used to illustrate common narratives for inclusion in the final national reports.

Thematic analysis was encouraged in the following areas, with attention given to the ‘general tone’ with focus given to notable exceptions or dissenting perspectives.

1. Accessibility to child victims of formal reporting and justice mechanisms like police and courts
2. Child-sensitive participation in the justice processes, including with justice professionals, courtroom procedures etc.
3. Awareness of and experiences seeking and obtaining compensation
4. Successes, barriers and recommendations for improvement

Limitations and Special Ethical Considerations

This research activity included engagement with young people, including children, who had been subjected to OCSEA and therefore very strict ethical guidelines and ECPAT International’s robust child safeguarding procedures were followed strictly. The Guidelines for Ethical Research on Sexual Exploitation Involving Children⁸ were closely used to inform design and implementation of this research activity.

There is always risk of causing distress when engaging young people who have had experiences of OCSEA in research. However, a range of careful mitigations were put in place for this activity. Firstly, these young people were identified through their engagement with supportive agencies (the local ECPAT member organisations) and were taking part in the research *after* their attempts at accessing justice had concluded. Secondly, participants were given the option to participate in the interviews together with their caregivers, lightening the burden on them to describe their experiences if they chose so. Thirdly, interviews were conducted following a carefully developed interview schedule by carefully recruited experts experienced in research with children on sensitive topics, and in working with children who had experienced sexual exploitation or abuse.

Fourthly, the focus of interviews was on the process of accessing justice mechanisms, not the details of their abuse, so the risks of distress were reduced as the difficult elements of their experiences were not directly sought from the interviews. While it must be acknowledged that the topic of the interviews was of course related, albeit indirectly, to the abuse and hence potentially triggering memories of it, and while some participants chose to share information about the abuse of their own volition, it is important that they were not actively questioned about these elements as this type of interrogative questioning can feel very disempowering.

⁸ ECPAT International. (2019) [Guidelines for Ethical Research on Sexual Exploitation Involving Children](#). Bangkok: ECPAT International.

Participants in this research activity were invited via existing networks of contact to service providers, so both the initial invitation and the informed consent documentation explicitly named the risk of potential participants feeling coerced to take part and emphasised there was no obligation to do so. Furthermore, the participant information sheet emphasises the right to withdraw during or after participation. No withdrawals were requested.

Attention and care were taken with the presentation of qualitative data in the reports to ensure that participants are not identifiable by the details of their cases. After consideration, it was decided that the gender and age of participants were not to be included in the reporting as this could identify participants given the relatively few OCSEA-related cases reaching formal justice mechanisms in most target countries.

Justice professionals were offered the option to participate completely anonymously but most were comfortable associating their positions with their comments.

As explained carefully to potential participants in consent procedures, in the event that a child disclosed a situation of further abuse or exploitation beyond the case being discussed in the interview, ECPAT's child safeguarding policy and procedures would be followed, which required that reporting procedures be followed, including connecting the child to support services arranged for the activity. This occurred in one case and procedures were followed to respond to the disclosure, provide support and ensure the instance was formally reported. The research staff involved also participated in a debriefing session with a psychologist.

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET: CAREGIVER

Disrupting Harm is a research project that aims to gather existing data and generate new evidence to understand online child sexual exploitation and abuse in 14 countries. It will inform and motivate effective action to prevent and respond to this problem.

The purpose of this interview is to provide a better understanding on how and to what extent children who have experienced online child sexual exploitation and abuse can access justice and remedies in [country]. The focus is NOT to discuss the details of their experience of abuse, but to concentrate on the way that the police and courts responded.

We will add your responses from this interview to evidence gathered from a range of research activities in the *Disrupting Harm* project to develop extensive evidence-based guidance for future prevention and responses to online child sexual exploitation.

If you decide that your child can participate in this research project, you and your child will be interviewed for about 45 minutes about their experiences of accessing the justice system. You may choose to complete these interviews together or separately. The interview will be recorded unless you or your child tells me not to do so. You and your child's participation in the study is voluntary at all times (i.e. you may choose not to answer a question or to stop participating at any time without any consequences).

ANONYMITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

You and your child's participation in the study is confidential. An identification number will be used in place of names and these numbers will be kept separately from the data. All data will be kept securely and it will need a password to access. Only the research team will be able to access it. Once we have written up the interview, we will delete the recording. Our notes will be destroyed no longer than six months after the end of the project.

However, discussing cases does carry a risk that you may be identifiable in final published references to this data. Most analysis will talk generally about multiple cases, and all efforts will be made by the research team to prevent cases being identified, including withholding some details. However, you should be aware of this risk when participating. For some sensitive cases, we will check about the way we have written the report so that children.

You and your child are under no obligation to participate, you should not feel pressured to take part, and even if you do participate, you or your child have the right to withdraw from the research project during or after the interview with no consequences.

Some of the questions might be sensitive and personal, and may affect how you or your child feels. Let us know if you want some support from us about any feelings, discomfort or concerns from this interview. You can also contact the lead researcher at any time on the details below.

While details of past experiences of abuse will be discussed, please note that if it becomes clear that new or unreported abuse is raised, then the research team will be required to share this information. The first

point of contact will be a local organisation that we partner with for this research who can provide support and if you decide to, can support reporting the case to the authorities.

BENEFITS AND COMPENSATION

The study is unable to provide any financial benefit for the participants. However, we will ensure that the interview is conducted at a time and place of your convenience.

Research has also shown that there can be benefits to discussing an experience of abuse, particularly when there is a focus on recovery – which is what we are focusing on here. We can discuss this more with you if you would like.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

This research project has been granted ethical approval by [insert] in [country].

CONCERNS OR COMPLAINTS

If you have any concerns or complaints about the research, or would like to request support, you can directly contact the lead researcher at ECPAT International:

Email: DH@ecpat.net

Phone: +66 2 215 3388

Whatsapp: +66 82 515 0242

CONSENT FORM: CAREGIVER

Please indicate your response to the questions below:

I have been clearly informed about the <i>Disrupting Harm</i> project	Yes	No
Any questions that I have were answered by the researcher	Yes	No
I understand how data I provide will be used by the project	Yes	No
I agree that my participation is fully anonymous	Yes	No
I understand how to contact the lead researcher with concerns or complaints	Yes	No
I agree for this interview to be recorded	Yes	No

I hereby give my consent for me and my child to participate in the *Disrupting Harm* accessing justice interviews.

Write your name or use your thumb to make a print.

Child Name:.....
 Caregiver Name:.....
 Relationship to Child:.....



Signature.....

Date

If using thumbprint, verify consent was given by the caregiver for their child to participate:

Witness signature.....

Date

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET: CHILD

Disrupting Harm is a research project to learn about bad things that can happen to children when they are online.

We would really like to talk to you today, so that we can hear from you and work to stop this.

WHAT WILL WE TALK ABOUT?

We will be talking about some difficult things today. We don't want to ask you about your experience of abuse – we are interested to understand how the police and courts responded. You don't have to talk about anything that you don't want to and can ignore any questions.

Please note that if you tell us about any new bad things, we will have to tell someone else about that so that they can help. We will tell you what we will do and will talk first to [insert service provider]

WILL MY NAME BE USED?

Nobody will know that you participated in the study. We give you a fake name. No one except me will know that you are the person who said what you tell us today. What you answer will be kept private and the information you share will be kept safely.

DO I HAVE TO? AND CAN I CHANGE MY MIND?

If you don't want to, you don't have to take part and there will be no consequences. And even if you choose to, you can change your decision and stop at any time. Some of the questions may upset you BUT we are here to help. If you feel sad we can help you.

HOW WILL YOU ASK THE QUESTIONS?

We will ask you a few questions. The interview will last for 45 minutes. But remember you can stop at any time.

BENEFITS AND COMPENSATION

The only cost for being in the study is your time. We won't give you any payment today. We also know that talking can help you feel better, as well as help other kids experiencing what you did.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

This research project has been granted ethical approval by [insert] in [country].

CONCERNS OR COMPLAINTS

If you have any concerns or complaints about the research, or would like to request support, you can directly contact the research team at ECPAT International

Email: DH@ecpat.net

Phone: +66 2 215 3388

Whatsapp: +66 82 515 0242

DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

Questions	Yes I understand	No I don't understand
You can stop at any time	✓	✗
If you get upset you can talk to us	✓	✗
We will keep your answers secret	✓	✗
We will give you a fake name	✓	✗
We will record our discussion	✓	✗

If you would like to answer our questions

Write your name or use your thumb to make a print

:

Young person's name:.....

Caregiver name:.....

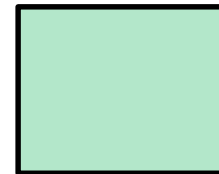
Relationship to the young person:.....

Date

If using the thumbprint, verify assent was given by the young person:

Witness signature.....

Date



PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET: JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS

Disrupting Harm is a research project that aims to gather existing data and generate new evidence to understand online child sexual exploitation and abuse in 14 countries. It will inform and motivate effective action to prevent and respond to this problem.

The purpose of this interview is to provide a better understanding on how and to what extent children who have experienced online child sexual exploitation and abuse can access justice and remedies in [country]. The focus is NOT to discuss the details of young people's experience of abuse, but to concentrate on the way that the police and courts responded.

We will add your responses from this interview to evidence gathered from a range of research activities in the *Disrupting Harm* project to develop extensive evidence-based guidance for future prevention and responses to online child sexual exploitation.

If you decide to participate in this research project, you will be interviewed for about 1 hour. We would like to record the interview unless you tell me not to. Your participation in the study is voluntary at all times. For example, you may choose not to answer a question or to stop participating at any time.

ANONYMITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

You may choose for your participation in the study to remain anonymous. However, if you consent, we would prefer for your position title to be associated with your responses.

If you choose to remain anonymous, an identification number will be used in place of names and these numbers will be kept separately from the data. All data will be kept securely and it will need a password to access. Only the research team will be able to access it. Once we have written up the interview, we will delete the recording. Our notes will be destroyed no longer than six months after the end of the project.

Some of the questions might be sensitive and personal, and may affect how you feel. You have the right to withdraw from the research project at any time you wish without any consequences. Let us know if you want some support from us about any feelings or concerns from this interview. You can also contact the lead researcher on the details below at any time.

COMPENSATION

The study is unable to provide any financial benefit for the participants. However, we will ensure that the interview is conducted at a time and place of your convenience.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

This research project has been granted ethical approval by [insert] in [country].

CONCERNS OR COMPLAINTS

If you have any concerns or complaints about the research, or would like to request support, you can directly contact the lead researcher at ECPAT International:

Email: DH@ecpat.net

Phone: +66 2 215 3388

Whatsapp: +66 82 515 0242

CONSENT FORM: JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS

Please indicate your response to the questions below:

I have been clearly informed about the <i>Disrupting Harm</i> project	Yes	No
Any questions that I have were answered by the researcher	Yes	No
I understand how data I provide will be used by the project	Yes	No
I agree that my name and position will be identified in reporting for the project	Yes	No
I understand how to contact the lead researcher with concerns or complaints	Yes	No
I agree for this interview to be recorded	Yes	No

I hereby give my consent to participate in the *Disrupting Harm* accessing justice interviews.

Name:.....

Title:.....

Organisation:.....

Signature.....

Date

Annex B: Semi-structured interview schedules for accessing justice interviews.

Introduction

As noted in the data collection section, the Child Protection Consultants were selected in part for their experience and skill set in talking with children and families about difficult topics. Time to build rapport and engage the child and caregiver will be used before beginning the interview.

Children

- How did you decide to go to the police and follow the case to court?
- How did you feel about cooperating with the police?
 - What did the police first say?
 - Did they explain what they were doing?
 - Could you choose who was in the room with you?
 - How many police did you talk to?
- How did you feel about cooperating with lawyers?
- How did you feel cooperating with judges?
- What was the hardest part of talking to these people and getting help?
- What did the police, lawyers or judges do to make the experience easier on you? How did you feel about that?
- What would you change about the criminal justice system to make it better for other children in your situation?
- Knowing what you know now, would you still go to the police or court?
- How did you find out about the different ways children in your situation can ask for and receive payment from the government (compensation) after something happened to them?
- What steps have you taken to ask for compensation? Were you successful?
- How did you feel going through this process? (If you could go back, would you go through this process again?)
- What was helpful during this process? Who was helpful during this process? What was not helpful? Who was not helpful? Please explain.
- How would you make the process easier for other children seeking money?
- What would you recommend to governments and people in positions of power?

Primary caregivers

- How did you support your child during the processes with the police and courts? How were you involved?
- How would you describe the process of getting help from the police and the courts?
- How did you feel about working with the police/ lawyers/judges?
- What was the hardest part of getting justice for (i) you; and (ii) your child?
- What did the police, lawyers or judges do to make the experience easier for you? How did you feel about that?
- How did your child cope with the experience of the police and courts?

- What were your experiences in seeking and obtaining compensation in relation to the case?
- What was helpful during this process? Who was helpful during this process? What was not helpful? Who was not helpful? Please explain (Why?).
- What would you change about the criminal justice system to make it better for other children and their parents/caregivers involved in similar cases?
- What would you recommend to governments and people in positions of power?

Justice participants

- Describe any services that you, or your organisation, provide to help children involved in criminal cases against perpetrators of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- How do children first come to the attention of the police?
- In your experience, when children participate in criminal cases against their abusers, what is the hardest part of the process for them?
- What, if anything, do police, judges, and other adults involved in the criminal process do to make the criminal justice process easier on children?
- What do they do to make the experience harder on children?
- What would you change about the criminal justice system to make it better for children involved in criminal cases against their abusers?
- What are your experiences in helping children seek and obtain money in relation to their exploitation? (e.g., Compensation – i.e. money for medical bills and hospital expense or money for suffering; Financial assistance – i.e. money to help cover the costs of attending court, travelling) What was the result of the process? What did children receive? Who was the money paid to?
- In your opinion, what are the three biggest barriers that children face in seeking and obtaining money in relation to their exploitation?
- What would you recommend to governments and people in positions of power?