



ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

REPORT OF THE WORLD CONGRESS III AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS



ECPAT International is a global network of organisations and individuals working together to eliminate child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.



ECPAT INTERNATIONAL **REPORT OF THE WORLD CONGRESS III** **AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS**

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AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF
CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS

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THE WORLD CONGRESS PROCESS: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil, from 25-28 November 2008. It followed a year-long process of global review and planning by a broad range of stakeholders engaged in promoting a child's right to protection from sexual exploitation, which culminated with the *Rio Declaration and Plan for Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents*.

Rooted in a social movement that calls on all humanity to promote and uphold child rights, the World Congress III is best understood as an initiative that brings a targeted focus on the violations encompassed in sexual exploitation of children – child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes – to call for specific actions to be taken to guarantee the protection of children against the infractions, in line with provisions set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The initiative to organise action to address the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of

children followed from years of research and social mobilisation in which ECPAT took the leading role. These efforts were supported by NGOs, UN agencies, academics and others that contributed to highlight the issue through their work. A global campaign launched by ECPAT broadened the participation of actors from around the world and increased awareness on the problem. The impetus to

organise for a process of in-depth analysis of the problem and systematic planning for counteraction arose from these

processes igniting the spark that led to the organisation of the first world congress on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The Government of Sweden was approached by early activists working on the issues and following preliminary internal discussions, the Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, confirmed his Government's willingness to host and support the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. At the same time, Her Majesty Queen Silvia was also approached to seek her royal patronage for the event, which

“Silence never won rights. They are not handed down from above; they are forced by pressures from below.”¹

¹ Roger Baldwin, Turn of the century thinker and civil liberties leader



fortuitously was also provided. An intense process of preparation followed, which included six regional consultations that had as their aim to examine the situation of children in relation to commercial sexual exploitation in specific contexts of regions of the world and to generate recommendations for a global plan of action.

On 27-31 August 1996, the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was hosted by the Government of Sweden in collaboration with ECPAT, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The event held in Stockholm, Sweden was groundbreaking as it established an important public platform and formal process for systematically addressing violations of commercial sexual exploitation of children. The political backing and support of the Government of Sweden and Her Majesty Queen Sylvia, were instrumental to ensure the participation of 122 States which were represented in deliberations on this highly sensitive agenda. The event was also a hallmark for the participation of children who inputted to the processes, making a powerful call for action that would integrate them as key protagonists in the global movement for the guarantee of the right of each child to protection from these crimes.

The aims of the First World Congress were:

- To define the scope of the problem, addressing the underlying causes and the different forms and geographic concentration of CSEC;
- To highlight relevant issues such as the role of law and law enforcement, psycho-social rehabilitation, health and education, the

importance of social values, sex tourism, and the role of the media;

- To provide an open forum for discussion through workshops and the presentation of case studies, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and highlight best practices;
- To identify ways to raise public awareness of the extent and nature of the problem and its social and political implications on a local, national, and international level; and
- To adopt a Declaration and develop a strategic Agenda for Action against CSEC to protect children's right to protection.

The various consultations for the Congress and those at the meeting itself spurred intensive debates. In essence, these processes forced the world to grapple with the existence of a new form of slavery as evidence presented from around the globe showed that children worldwide were not only affected by sexual abuse but were also systematically entrapped and sexually exploited for commercial purposes. The Congress acknowledged this in a definitive and unambiguous manner.



- Criminals and criminal networks take part in procuring and channeling vulnerable children toward commercial sexual exploitation and in perpetuating such exploitation. These criminal elements service the demand in the sex market created by customers, mainly men, who seek unlawful sexual gratification with children. Corruption and collusion, absence of and/or inadequate laws, lax law enforcement, and limited sensitisation of law enforcement personnel to the harmful impact on children, are all further factors which lead, directly or indirectly, to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. It may involve the acts of a single individual, or be organised on a small scale (e.g., family and acquaintances) or a large scale (e.g., criminal network).
- A wide range of individuals and groups at all levels of society contribute to the exploitative practice. This includes intermediaries, family members, the business sector, service providers, customers, community leaders and government officials, all of whom may contribute to the exploitation through indifference, ignorance of the harmful consequences suffered by children, or the perpetuation of attitudes and values that view children as economic commodities.

Stockholm Declaration

Altogether 1,879 participants from 130 countries participated in the First World Congress. There were 718 representatives from 122 governments, 471 international and national NGO representatives, 17 children and youth delegates from eight countries, and 538 members of the press and the international media. Together they engaged in deliberations that defined the nature and scope of the problem and on this basis set a framework to guide a systematic global response against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

At the time of the First World Congress, the recognition that children have a right to participate and input on matters that impact on their lives was beginning to take root, particularly with the attention given to its importance by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Nevertheless, the application in practice of the principle of child participation was still to be seen on any relevant scale and thus, the role that the 17 children and youth who participated in the First World Congress, most of whom were survivors of such violations, had as key participants in the First World Congress against Sexual Exploitation was influential and groundbreaking.

The Appeal called for, among other things:

Education to help prevent young people being caught up in the sex trade;

Developing life skills;

Raising awareness of CSEC worldwide through an international day to celebrate survivors and draw attention to the issue;

Better cooperation among governments, international organizations, and NGOs;

Advocacy about the Committee on the Rights of the Child and CSEC for all sexes and age groups;

Addressing gender issues related to CSEC;

Fighting corruption as one of the factors contributing to growth of CSEC;

Punishment of offenders, not children, who are the victims of CSEC.

The young people committed themselves to building a network of children and young people across the world, and called on governments to initiate a CSEC Fund for Youth that would make financial means available for young people to carry out activities to combat CSEC worldwide.

Young people present at the Congress held their own meeting and prepared and issued a Declaration at the Congress where they underscored their assessment of the situation, the priority actions required and called on governments to address them with full participation of young people themselves.

The outcome document of the First World Congress developed through these processes marked the first comprehensive international guidance document for action against commercial sexual exploitation of children, the *Stockholm Declaration and Plan of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation*. Importantly, the Declaration and Plan of Action took pains to firmly situate its call to guarantee children their right to protection against commercial sexual exploitation within the overall imperative to ensure all child rights, as is enshrined in the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*:

- Advocate and mobilise support for child rights, and ensure that adequate resources are available to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.
- Review laws, policies, programmes and practices which lead to or facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adopt effective reforms.
- Identify or establish peer education programmes and monitoring networks to counter the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Promote the participation of children, including child victims, young people, their families, peers and others who are potential helpers of children so that they are able to express their views and to take action to prevent and protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and to assist child victims to be reintegrated into society.

Anchored on the binding commitment to the CRC, the *Stockholm Declaration and Plan of Action* expressed and underscored its principles while also outlining more specific provisions and goals toward which all the sectors represented at the First World Congress could practically work toward to end commercial sexual exploitation of children. The Declaration and Plan of Action also provided for a formal process of periodic review of progress to be undertaken at intervals of five years, signaling the need for sustained and long term work and for the regular review and refinement of policies, strategies and programmes

+ FIVE YEARS OF ACTION: SECOND WORLD CONGRESS

Awareness and understanding on commercial sexual exploitation of children grew in a visible way after 1996. A number of important and related achievements were made in the years following the First World Congress particularly in terms of enactment of new international legislation, reform of national legislation in countries around the world and various research and programmatic initiatives undertaken by governments, NGOs and the private sector. At the international level, the *Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* (OPSC) was adopted and opened for signature in May 2000. In 1999, the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Convention No.182*, on the worst forms of child labour, was adopted. The *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, which supplemented the United Nations (UN) *Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime* was also adopted and opened for signature in these years.

As envisioned at the First World Congress, with the approach of the five-year anniversary of the Congress, efforts were started to prepare for a follow-up event that would allow for a global review of the progress made on implementation of the measures agreed in Stockholm. ECPAT International, UNICEF and the NGO Group for

the CRC, the core partners backing the Congress processes, were particularly concerned to identify a host country that would convene States and other stakeholders to participate in such a process of review to bolster and enhance action, as well as to expand global participation and collaboration. In this connection, it was timely that the involvement of H.M. Queen Silvia in a seminar organised by the Swedish Embassy in Japan in collaboration with ECPAT raised attention to initiatives that were underway in Japan for promoting new anti-CSEC legislation. The Queen's involvement in the seminar helped to highlight the issues and generated the interest of key stakeholders in the country, including H.I.H. Princess Takamado of Japan. These events opened opportunities for discussion on possible international cooperation by the Government of Japan for a Second World Congress, which were further followed up by Congress partners. In April 2000, the Government of Japan announced its intention to host the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Yokohama, agreeing to maintain the same structure of partnership as in the First World Congress, that is of GO-NGO-UN-Children. On this basis, ECPAT International, the NGO Group and UNICEF began working with the Government of Japan, also forming an international planning committee to outline the processes needed for convening a second congress.

Global mobilisation began across the world through a series of regional consultations that were organised with participation of a wide range of agencies and partnerships across the regions. These events provided channels for the involvement of a range of local stakeholders that took part to share their experience, learning and their assessment of the extent and quality of actions taken for the prevention, protection and care and rehabilitation of children victims of sexual exploitation in their countries in the five years since the Stockholm Congress. Through these forums, key recommendations on action needed for improving counteraction against commercial sexual exploitation of children also began to emerge. Consultations held included the Arab-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was held in Rabat, Morocco for Africa



and the Middle East, the Dhaka Consultation for South Asia, the Montevideo Consultation for Latin America, the Bangkok Consultation for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, the Budapest Consultation for Europe and a North American meeting at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work where delegates from the US, Canada and Mexico attended. Children participated in many of the regional forums, holding their own meetings and preparatory processes as well as inputting to the regional forums.

This series of global meetings provided the foundation for the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation, which was organised by the Government of Japan in association with the Prefecture of Yokohama and held in Yokohama from 17-20 December 2001.

The main objectives of the Second World Congress were:

- To enhance the political commitment to the implementation of the Agenda for Action;
- To review progress in the implementation of the Agenda for Action;
- To share expertise and good practices as well as identify main problem areas and/or gaps in the fight against CSEC; and
- To strengthen the follow-up of the World Congress processes. The key areas of focus of the Second World Congress were on child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and child pornography.

Participation to the Second World Congress exceeded that of the first event in 1996. Altogether there were 3,050 participants: delegates from 136 governments, (including 35 states which did not participate in the First World Congress), representatives from 135 Japanese NGOs and 148 local and international NGOs from other regions, and 95 children representing 35 countries around the world. High-ranking diplomats, ministers, secretaries of state, permanent secretaries, and ambassadors led most government delegations.

Participation of children and youth also increased substantially as more processes to involve children and youth were organised at regional level as well as within the Second World Congress in Yokohama.² For example, before the Congress, ECPAT organised an art campaign and a letter-writing campaign to engage young people in issues

relevant to the Congress and to elicit their input in the planning. Many lessons learned from the First World Congress were incorporated to support more substantive engagement of children and youth in the events, such as the pre-Congress regional forums for youth, which provided opportunities to share information, work among peers and for young people to prepare and consider the issues from their perspective prior to engagement in the larger forums of the regional preparatory meetings and the Congress itself.

A three-day preparation programme was also organised in advance of the Congress where all youth from around the world met in Kawasaki, Japan from 13-16 December. Finally, at the Congress itself, children and young people participated in all the relevant events, including:

- As keynote speakers, panelists, and moderators;
- In the presentation of 'The Children and Young People's Voice on Moving Forward';
- Managed a number of roundtable discussions with journalists and adult experts;
- Several workshops, which were designed to address the interests of young people;
- As workshop presenters and facilitators;
- Several young representatives gave interviews to the media; and
- Several young people joined the press conference at the end of the Congress.

The regional consultations, child and youth consultations and the wide range of global exchanges mobilised for input to the Second World Congress ensured a sound base for the critical review and new direction setting which was undertaken at the Yokohama Congress. Taking measures to elicit participation of the widest possible range of actors involved in the issue to reflect different circumstances and experiences worldwide was an essential step for defining a cohesive global response that could lead to coordinated action based on new learning, refined strategies and demonstrated good practice and measures.

Congress participants convened to critically assess the advances made and priority actions still to be addressed for the protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation. In particular, they reviewed progress in light of commitments made in Stockholm and identified the following:

² A critical analysis of young people's participation is available in the July 2002 ECPAT newsletter. In this article, three British youth participants at Yokohama assessed the participation of young people at the Congress and highlighted some of the lessons that should be learnt for future forums. For additional commentary on children's participation at the Congress, see January 2001 ECPAT newsletter.

Achievements:

Various regional, sub-regional, bilateral and national activities initiated to counter trafficking; various initiatives to protect children from the threat of child pornography through the Internet, including legislative responses; self-regulation by the Internet industry (adoption of codes of conduct); provision of reporting hotlines; and educational processes for children, families and teachers to promote safety on the Internet.

Challenges and priority actions:

Ongoing “belt of patriarchy” leading to gender-biased discrimination. That “belt of patriarchy” is compounded by the spread of crime, including organised criminal networks preying on innocent people, particularly women and children, both locally and internationally.

The rise of the Internet as a network for the spread of child pornography. Despite initiatives to protect children from the threat of child pornography through the Internet, the global community is on unknown terrain in regard to the impact of the exponential use by criminals of the Internet and other technological innovations.

Technology is mutating every day and it may regrettably be used to exploit children in diversified forms.

International and national frameworks suffer from the inadequacy of implementation. The implementation process is particularly challenged by the ‘five C’s’, which often obstruct the effective guarantee of child rights: crime, corruption, collusion, clientelism and complacency. Further marginalisation is witnessed by minority and indigenous communities, especially where their children have no access to birth registration, proof of identity and citizenship.

The global nature of CSEC requires not only global responses but also regional and other responses. Thus, the cooperative activities against CSEC require adequate financial and other resources. Yet, many budgetary allocations are distorted against child protection.

The demand factor for CSEC was raised as a predominant concern. While closely interlinked with the pattern of male behaviour, the term “sex exploiter” encompasses not only the client of CSEC, but also the pimp, the procurer, the industry, the negligent authorities and the whole system that fails to respond to child protection. Tackling the demand factor and its various manifestations also requires tackling the five C’s above as well as an additional ‘five C’s’ affecting contemporary society – cash, cars, cell phones, computers and consumerism, at times resulting in a decline in values and the treatment of children as objects of exploitation rather than as subjects of rights.

Action is needed for victims to become survivors and change agents, including developing respectful non-punitive interventions for children and holding those responsible for buying, selling and facilitating the exploitation of children accountable; funding exiting and healing programmes for children and youth who have been exploited; and engaging young people in the development of laws/policy programmes and services.

(From the report of the Second World Congress by Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn)

At the conclusion of the Congress, an outcome document entitled the *Yokohama Global Commitment* was adopted by consensus by the governments and other stakeholders participating in the Congress. It called on the international community to increase and enhance their actions towards the eradication of CSEC.

The documents produced at the regional consultations were submitted to the Chair at the Congress and were annexed to the document. The *Yokohama Global Commitment* demonstrates a reaffirmation of the *Stockholm Agenda for Action*, enhancing its text in some of the following ways: reinforcing the partnerships among various actors through the language of ownership used in the document, which refers to “Our Global Commitment”; recognising the results

of the pre-Congress regional consultations and encouraging the effective implementation of their conclusions and recommendations to enrich the content of the follow-up action of the Congress; underscoring closer linkages between other child rights monitoring mechanisms; and identifying the Second World Congress as a follow up initiative and thus recognising the effort to combat CSEC as a continuous and structured process.

During the Congress, children and youth organised a roundtable to exchange their views with participants from international organisations, governments, members of parliament, and NGOs. The result of their discussions and opinions were presented at the plenary of the closing session, in the form of a performance of drama, music and poetry and the document entitled “Final Appeal of

Children and Young People". Young people also vowed to mobilise and organise themselves to build a network of children and young people across the world to bring focus on their right to protection, and called on governments to initiate a CSEC Fund for Youth that would make financial means available for young people to carry out activities to combat CSEC worldwide.

As with the First World Congress, the Yokohama Congress envisioned the periodic review of progress on actions agreed throughout the Congress process and outlined in the Plan of Action. Responding to the call of stakeholders from around the world, it recommended that the review process be accelerated through a series of mid-term reviews

The Appeal of Children and Young People called for:

- Education to help prevent young people from being caught up in the sex trade;
- Developing life skills;
- Raising awareness of CSEC worldwide through an international day to celebrate survivors and draw attention to the issue;
- Better cooperation among governments, international organisations and NGOs;
- Advocacy about the Committee on the Rights of the Child and CSEC for all sexes and age groups;
- Addressing gender issues related to CSEC;
- Fighting corruption as one of the factors contributing to growth of CSEC; and
- Punishment of offenders and not children, who are the victims of CSEC.

South Asia

The South Asian Mid-Term Review was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 29 September to 1 October 2004.

East Asia and the Pacific

The East Asia and Pacific Mid-Term Review was held in Bangkok from 8-10 November 2004.

Africa and the Middle East

In December 2004, the Mid-Term Review for Africa and the Middle East took place in Rabat, Morocco.

Canada

The Canadian Mid-Term Review was held at the University of Windsor in Ontario, Canada from 5-6 May 2005.

Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

The Mid-Term Review for Europe and the CIS was convened in Ljubljana, Slovenia from 8-9 July 2005.

USA

The Mid-Term Review for the USA was held in Washington, D.C from 3-4 April 2006.

across the regions of the world, anticipating that through more frequent monitoring in all parts of the world, the focus and action to combat CSEC would be strengthened. In 2004, the Congress partners worked together, and in collaboration with other key stakeholders, to hold mid-term reviews of progress on implementation of action agreed in Yokohama for combating commercial sexual exploitation.



WORLD CONGRESS III

Renewing commitment to children for protection from sexual exploitation

The work of early activists that mobilised attention on the existence of commercial sexual exploitation has gained impetus and increased in force. Recognition of the problem and the urgency to undertake action has grown as the impact is more directly witnessed and felt around the world. Significantly, the Congresses and the mid-term review processes have served to transform awareness and indignation about these crimes to a broader level of participation in action and in the systematic review of progress, allowing for the identification of existing gaps, good practices and strategies, and thus ensuring that the momentum for ongoing work remains on the agenda of governments, policy makers and civil society at large. Thus, the Congress process itself has proven to be an important vehicle with which to mobilise global participation and social support for countering these violations against children at all levels and for maintaining the imperative to address the issue, despite the pressures of other emerging social priorities that continuously arise around the world.

Just as the Stockholm Congress had called for the introduction of processes to be put in place to begin to address and monitor the issue, the Yokohama Second World Congress reiterated the need for a global review of progress and asked for it to take place with greater frequency. Following the regional mid-term reviews noted above, which began in 2004, efforts to mobilise for a third global congress began. Through the efforts of civil society groups in Brazil and globally, as well as those of the Congress partner agencies involved in organising previous Congresses - ECPAT International, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child - discussions were undertaken with the Government of Brazil to seek their cooperation and support for organising another Congress. The Government of Brazil with the endorsement of President Lula, agreed to host the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 25-28 November 2008.

A rich, year-long preparatory process preceded this global gathering, catalysing efforts for the involvement of a wide range of actors and building a foundation for a global and comprehensive input into the Congress agenda. A Central Organizing Committee (COC) composed of representatives of



the Brazilian Government, ECPAT International, the NGO Group for the CRC, UNICEF, the two former hosting Governments, Sweden and Japan, and a youth representative (ECPAT), was formed to ensure the effective planning and participation of children, practitioners, technical experts, policy makers, academics, and many others from government, non-government and other sectors of society concerned with upholding child rights and ending violations of sexual exploitation.

With a view to structure and guide the preparation and programming of the Congress, the COC identified five thematic areas:

1. Forms of sexual exploitation with the following sub-themes:
 - . Child prostitution
 - . Child pornography and abusive images
 - . Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism
 - . Child trafficking for sexual purposes
2. Legal Framework and Accountability
3. Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies
4. Corporate Social Responsibility
5. Strategies for International Cooperation

The Congress Organizing Committee established a roster of eminent child rights experts from which it commissioned the former Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Professor Jaap Doek, to serve as Rapporteur of the World Congress III. The COC also convened an Experts Advisory Commission (EAC) for the Congress, composed of representatives of leading agencies from fields relevant to the work of the World Congress III, who were named by their agencies as experts from their institutions. Agencies represented included ILO-IPEC, Council of Europe, UNWTO. EAC worked under the leadership of the Rapporteur and with input of subject matter experts.

This structure provided a formal forum for technical discussion and exchange of ideas in relation to development of the content areas of the thematic papers and also for the elaboration of the various drafts of the Outcome Document throughout the process of consultation and input, which concluded one month after the Congress itself.

Over the course of the year of preparation prior to the Congress, a total of eleven background papers were written by different authors for each of the themes and sub-themes identified.³ These technical contributions provided excellent overviews of the latest developments in the areas covered, including the identification of remaining challenges, and concluded with several recommendations for further actions. The papers were also used as an important baseline of information in drafting the Rio Outcome Document.

As part of the preparatory phase, two types of processes were additionally put in place to generate the broadest possible input to World Congress III: thematic meetings and regional consultations.

The thematic meetings⁴ focused on the five specific topics of the Congress, resulting in an in-depth analysis and understanding of each theme as well as a review of the advances and gaps which allowed for the formulation of a detailed set of priority actions to be taken to increase impact of specific actions against sexual exploitation.

In addition to special meetings focused on thematic areas, regional preparatory meetings were also convened. These were held in Africa; East Asia and Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; South Asia; Latin America; and North America.⁵ Whilst addressing the main subjects of the Congress, these consultations offered an important opportunity for regional stakeholders to review advances made and

³ ECPAT commissioned and reviewed seven (out of eleven) of the World Congress thematic papers, addressing namely :

- Exploitation of Children in Prostitution
- Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes
- Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism
- Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
- Online Child Sexual Abuse: The Law Enforcement Response
- Private Sector Accountability in Combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- The Financial Coalition against Child Pornography: A Case Study on How the Private Sector, Law Enforcement and Non-Governmental

⁴ Organisations Converge to Fight Commercial Child Pornography.

The papers are all available at: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/index.php>. The other four thematic papers were distributed in electronic format during the Congress.

⁵ The thematic meetings were seven in total; for more details see <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/regional2.php>

Reports and other relevant documents related to the Regional Meetings are available at: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/index.php>

share experiences and lessons learned accumulated in the different regions of the world in the years following Yokohama and the post-Yokohama mid-term reviews. These meetings also contributed to generate analysis and debate concerning new manifestations of sexual exploitation of children which are evidenced in these different contexts as well as other legislative and operational areas where some progress has been made but more is needed to bring impact at national, regional level. On this basis participants defined priorities relevant to the contexts in which they work as well as measures

at planning for and ensuring their substantive engagement in the Congress. The Forums provided an arena to share good practices and models of successful child and youth-led interventions against child sexual exploitation and to propose possible solutions based on identified regional gaps to inform the regional and global agendas in combating this crime.

The various consultations held in view of the Congress often produced very concrete and time-bound recommendations for actions which fed into the draft Rio Outcome Document. A number of



with a regional in character that are required for enhancing protection of children from existing and emerging forms of CSEC.

Participants in the thematic and regional meetings included, among others, representatives of governments, NGOs, UN agencies and the corporate world. Special efforts were also made to ensure the meaningful presence and participation of children and adolescents in these preparatory processes as well as in the Congress. Apart from being represented in the CoC and taking part in the regional meetings, children and young people were actively involved in a series of specific Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forums⁶ aimed

similarities emerged across such recommendations, illustrating a certain level of consensus on the measures to be taken (for example in the area of prevention, legislation and law enforcement, the recovery and reintegration of victims, child participation, the role of the private sector, and on the need to strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination at the national level and to improve international cooperation, in particular with a view to mutual support and to making law enforcement more effective in cross-border cases).⁷

The extensive preparatory activities culminated in the biggest event ever organised on the theme

⁶ Reports and other relevant documents related to the Regional Child and Youth Preparatory Forums are available at: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/index.php>

⁷ Japp Doek, Third World Congress on Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents: Some Thoughts about a European Follow up, available at: http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/PDF/Outcome/JappDoek_en.pdf, p. 3.

MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS⁸

Areas of progress:

- Increased awareness on the existence and complex nature of the different forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents;
- Implementation of appropriate pilot models for the care of children victims of sexual exploitation in some countries and regions of the world;
- Progress in the development of partnerships and networks among governments, NGOs, children and young people and community-based organisations;
- Enhanced regional cooperation between governments, especially in preventing and combating human and child trafficking and in providing assistance and reintegration to victims;
- Strengthened collaboration with the tourism sector, particularly through the adoption and implementation of the *Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism*;
- Development of new regional legal instruments to protect children from sexual exploitation, especially in Europe, and legal reform reflecting international and regional standards; and
- Increased engagement of the private sector to prevent the sexual exploitation of children through information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Outstanding gaps:

a) Prevention:

- Poverty and other push factors that increase vulnerability of children to sexual exploitation have not been adequately addressed;
- More efforts are needed to address social tolerance towards sexual exploitation of children, especially to address attitudes that place the responsibility for the exploitation of children on the victims themselves, especially in the case of older children. This is connected to much needed work to address the social and cultural causes of demand for sex with children that are based on social constructions;
- Limited resources are allocated by the tourism sector for implementation and follow-up of The Code and paucity for large-scale campaigns addressing the sexual exploitation of children in tourism at regional level;
- Education for parents, teachers and children to inform them on the potential dangers of sexual exploitation online and to provide mechanisms to counteract them;
- The issue of boys involved in sexual exploitation is more acknowledged but often ignored in concrete strategies. The lack of targeted prevention and specialised support services for boys is a great concern throughout the various regions of the world;

b) Coordination and Cooperation

- Mechanisms lacking for exchange of information

between countries on travelling child sex offenders and inefficient national and international referral mechanisms for child victims of trafficking;

- Lack of specific national plans of action (NPA) against commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking in many countries of the world;
- Collaboration between the financial sector, NGOs, law enforcement and Internet service providers (ISPs) to combat online sexual abuse remains still very limited;
- Lack of effective systems of data collection that disaggregate information according to age/agenda etc. in order to better inform prevention and protection strategies on sexual exploitation of children;

c) Protection:

- A lack of harmonisation of legislations with international standards or gaps in the criminalisation of the various acts related to sexual exploitation, especially when connected to the use of new ICTs;
- Limited implementation of the law and few examples of successful prosecutions and convictions of child sex offenders;
- Extraterritorial legislation not uniformly applicable in all countries;
- A lack of child-friendly procedures and adequate victim protection often resulting in criminalisation of victims and insufficient cooperation with NGOs for the detection and monitoring of sex offenders.

d) Recovery and Reintegration

- Ad hoc capacity building for caregivers, professionals and frontline staff working with children to identify, protect and work therapeutically with sexually exploited children;
- A lack of coordinated efforts and intersectoral approaches in recovery programmes for children and gaps in the assistance and reintegration of trafficked children;
- A lack of rehabilitation services and treatment for adults and children who sexually offend;
- Very limited knowledge on the psychosocial impact of sexual exploitation online and children victimized in the production of abuse materials, insufficient identification of children involved in the production of abusive images and lack of specialised support services for them;

e) Child and youth participation:

- A lack of resources and sustainability of the participation of children and young people in programmes;
- Limited experience in involving children and young people to participate meaningfully in programmes;
- Children having limited access to decision making bodies, and being excluded from many arenas where the issue of sexual exploitation of children is being discussed;
- Lack of allocated resources for child and youth participation.

⁸ This set of recommendations were extrapolated from the reports and other relevant documents related to the five Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forums available at: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/index.php>

RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED BY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THE CHILD AND YOUTH REGIONAL PREPARATORY FORUMS⁹

Cross-cutting recommendations

- Child participation should be integrated in all policies and programmes related to CSEC and child rights, and budgetary allocations should be ensured by governments and international agencies to secure sustainability.

THEME 1: Forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children and its new dimensions

- Conduct research on CSEC to collect data on the number of children involved and other relevant information, involving children where appropriate. Follow-up actions should be taken by governments based on the research findings.
- Ensure that all children have access to compulsory and free education and provide vocational training and small micro-credit programmes for at-risk parents and children so as to eliminate poverty.
- Peer-to-peer programmes should be set up in order to raise awareness and prevent all forms of sexual exploitation in schools and communities. Where they exist, successful models of peer-to-peer activities should be replicated, such as peer-to-peer self-help groups and street/forum theatres.
- Sexual and reproductive rights must be urgently included in education as a compulsory subject to be taught from primary/elementary school onwards, as a strategy to prevent sexual exploitation and other issues such as teenage pregnancies and STDs.

THEME 2: Legal issues and law enforcement

- Principle of not criminalising victims should be on national and international agendas, and practised by law enforcement.
- Child-friendly procedures should be put in place in national legislation, and special national institutions should be identified to control child rights in all countries.
- International and regional Internet and 24-hour toll-free telephone hotlines should be established to enable more efficient reporting and prosecution of CSEC cases.
- Police capacity should be strengthened to receive accurate information, investigate CSEC cases and punish offenders.
- Government should put systems in place to control and manage different media (print, electronic, internet and cell phones) that use and show pornography, including regulating cybercafes.
- Children's representatives should be involved in the formulation of laws, reporting and monitoring of international treaties and laws (e.g. CRC and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child

prostitution and child pornography) and participate in all meetings at different levels related to CSEC.

THEME 3: Inter-sectoral policies and systems - Making policies work well across sectors

- Counteraction, prevention programmes, rehabilitation mechanisms, policy making, evaluation of programmes and child protection systems should be developed jointly by all stakeholders: governments, NGOs, private sector and children and youth. Sustainable structures to ensure child and youth participation in these activities should be set up or strengthened.
- Child protection networks ensuring safety of children should exist in all communities.
- Youth Councils at national, regional and international levels should be created. These should have a structure made up of adolescents and young people to facilitate peer-like contact with government officials in different environments.

THEME 4: Corporate social responsibility

- There should be further involvement of the transport industry in the fight against CSEC, through awareness raising in main areas such as border crossings, bus and train stations, and in airports.
- All Internet search engines should have updated filters for sexually abusive content. Internet service providers should work together to block sites that contain child pornography.
- The media should be informed and educated on the importance of depicting positive stories of survivors and should also avoid transmitting subliminal sexual messages on any material directed to children. To ensure this, Codes of Conduct for the media should be drafted and implemented.
- The Code of Conduct against sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism should be implemented by more actors (hotels, transport companies, tourist companies) and be monitored more closely. More resources and efforts to monitor and control the implementation of the Code of Conduct are needed.
- Youth should be included in corporate social responsibility activities and can take an active role in monitoring private corporations.

THEME 5: Strategies for international and regional cooperation

- Governments should meet at a regional level to discuss CSEC at least once a year and develop common strategies and measurable, time-bound goals.

⁹ This set of recommendations were extrapolated from the reports and other relevant documents related to the five Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forums available at: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/index.php>

of child sexual exploitation: the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. Held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 25 to 28 November 2008, the Congress provided a vital channel for renewing global commitment to combating sexual exploitation of children and to galvanise international will and support for the concrete action required to guarantee the protection of children and adolescents from this gross violation of their rights and dignity.

The main objectives of the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents were to:

- Build on current achievements, examine new challenges and dimensions of sexual exploitation and set more targeted strategies and measures to address them;
- Examine what works in different regions and identify channels to facilitate better exchange of experiences;
- Open channels and secure greater international cooperation on key issues (including cross-border and inter-regional cooperation);
- Catalyse a systemic and inter-sectoral approach to guarantee children and adolescents' right to be protected from sexual exploitation; and
- Establish time-bound goals to promote and monitor progress on the themes addressed by the Congress.

Participation at this global event outnumbered that of previous Congresses. Participants were over 4,300 in total: 739 delegates from 137 governments, representatives from civil society, UN agencies, international and intergovernmental organisations, the private sector, children and young people. The World Congress III extended to reach new actors, including representatives from industry, religious leaders, ombudspersons from several countries, and First Ladies, among others.

The programme of the Congress was structured to complement the thematic areas of the Congress, with each half-day devoted to one of the themes. Each thematic area opened with a panel presentation of expert panelists which included a

child. These panels were held in plenary to give all Congress participants the opportunity to take part. These were subsequently followed by a large number of workshops, organised to examine specific aspects of the theme presented. The panelists and moderators for the workshops were eminent professionals ranging from development workers, parliamentarians, private sector employees, media, academics, etc. In addition to the workshops, the Congress provided a unique opportunity for engagement with governments through a number of dialogues, where government officials gave presentations on the key topics identified and engaged in strategic discussions. A series of specialised technical forums were also held, where specialised groups met for more in-depth technical sharing and discussion in relation to their work on CSEC, including forums for groups of lawyers, ombudspersons for children, social workers and others.

The World Congress III reiterated the importance of children's inclusion and active involvement in matters affecting their lives. With a total of 282 children and adolescents attending the event - half from Brazil and another half from other countries and regions, a significant increase of child and youth participation over previous Congresses was marked. Young participants included at-risk children or survivors of sexual exploitation directly involved in stopping this problem through their networks, shelters, schools and communities, as well as other children and adolescents actively engaged in child rights work linked to initiatives for protection against sexual exploitation.

A Youth Forum in preparation for the World Congress III was held on 24-25 November 2008 in Rio de Janeiro. Around 300 children and adolescents from 56 countries participated in this two-day consultation. The meeting focused on preparing children and adolescents for the World Congress III, its side events and important media opportunities. The meeting helped children and adolescents to understand more about the Congress, its themes and its structure, so that they could effectively

The Congress agenda (detailed in the Proceedings section below) was particularly rich and included the following activities:

- Five panel discussions;
- Five governmental dialogues;
- Press conferences
- Children's Space
- Two hundred and twenty-seven workshops;
- Twelve specialised technical forums;
- Cultural Presentations
- Drafting Committee and Consultation mechanisms for elaboration of Outcome Document

participate and decide upon their final suggestions to make at the Congress. Children and adolescents also chose their representatives to speak during the various opportunities at the World Congress, and collectively began the process of formulating their recommendations and call for action.

At the Congress, children and adolescents were free to participate in the events of their choice. Apart from their presentations in each of the thematic panels, children and adolescents contributed to a number of workshops and dialogues as presenters, and/or engaged in roundtable discussions with experts. Some of the forums in which children and adolescents actively participated included the Dialogue with the Ombudsperson, Dialogue with Religious Leaders, Dialogue with Parliamentarians, workshop on Integrating and Strengthening Child and Adolescent Participation in the Prevention and in Actions against Sexual exploitation and Abuse, and the workshop on Follow-up to UN Study on Violence against Children. Children and adolescents also gave interviews to the media and participated in the Congress press conferences.

The Congress also organised an open area referred to as an 'Adolescent Space', for children and adolescents. Located in a central area of the venue of the World Congress, it provided children and adolescents an area exclusively created to facilitate their exchange with each other, to engage in creative activities and prepare different forms of input and expression as well as simply take a break from the discussions of the World Congress. Here youth were able to hold in-depth discussions on topics of interest, exchange ideas, make friends and prepare inputs through different mediums. The Adolescent Space was equipped with computers, video and audio tools; radio unit to inform and stay informed; a reading and viewing area; a games and arts area; a wall newspaper and cameras

for still photography. Throughout the Congress, workshops were held on video and radio production and streamed to the Space. The First Ladies of Brazil, Dominican Republic, Belize, Queen Silvia of Sweden, and other high profile participants visited the Adolescent Space and met with children and adolescents, who had the opportunity to engage with them (i.e., First Ladies) on issues and concerns and to present proposals for participation and action by youth for youth to improve protection from sexual exploitation.

Throughout the Congress, children and young people engaged with adults from different disciplines and areas of work in many fruitful discussions, inputting their views to assess progress and to highlight main gaps. Their knowledge and experience was sought by those present, acknowledging that more work is needed to ensure that children and youth have channels that enable them to participate in a systematic way in the refinement of conceptual and practical tools to be used to combat the commercial sexual exploitation as to participate in action with relevant support.

As with previous Congresses, in Stockholm in 1996 and Yokohama in 2001, the global processes and various inputs that were provided for the World Congress III allowed a picture to emerge which provides a glimpse on the status of child protection from sexual exploitation.

Main achievements highlighted by the Congress:

- Entry into force of key international instruments related to CSEC and adoption of legislative measures by more States to strengthen the protection of children from sexual exploitation in compliance with international obligations;
- Development and implementation of national agendas, strategies or plans for the protection of children from sexual exploitation;



Priority actions recommended by children and adolescents include, among others:

- Establish the office of an Ombudsperson on Children's Rights in each country as well as a children's forum and organisation led by children and for children;
- Pursue strict and punitive legislation with regards to the Internet, especially child pornography;
- Develop and implement strong cyber safety rules to be propagated on both the websites and within the communities and increase development of children's, teachers, parents and family manuals addressing the threats of the Internet and the issue of sexual exploitation of children.
- Organise national and regional consultations to internalise and adapt the decisions of the Congress and discuss matters related to sexual exploitation of children and children's rights in general to promote the institutionalisation of child participation.
- Create national committees to ensure monitoring and implementation of action plans against the sexual exploitation of children.

From "Children and Adolescents Closing Statement at World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation"

- Establishment of multi-sectoral initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking of children including for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
- Conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements between and among States with a view to establishing effective cooperation in efforts to prevent and combat cross-border trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents as well as for the detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible; and
- Increase in some countries both in training for professionals involved in prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation and victim support, and in targeted awareness raising and education campaigns.

The deliberations of Rio ended with the endorsement by participants of a final outcome document that outlines the steps that must be taken to accelerate realisation of the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation. Entitled "Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents", this renewed global commitment against CSEC is the result of a thorough drafting process undertaken before, during and after the Congress.

Apart from reflecting the concerns and recommended actions emerging from the preparatory processes, the *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* integrates recommendations formulated

during the Congress thematic panels and workshops as well as further valuable input and comments provided by various stakeholders within one month after the event. The engagement and contribution of children and adolescents was also essential in this phase. In addition to analysing the draft *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* prepared prior to the Congress to learn of what elements had already been included from the statements previously made by adolescents in various preparatory meetings, the adolescents worked closely with the Drafting Committee of the World Congress to ensure that children and adolescents' recommendations generated during workshops and panels were reflected in the final document. A closing statement by children and adolescents outlining a number of measures required to eradicate child sexual exploitation was also drafted and included as an annex to the document.

The final version of the *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* was agreed by the Congress Organizing Committee on 9 April 2009 in New York, where it was also presented at UN Headquarters to approximately 50 representatives of country

Major challenges requiring urgent actions:

- Gaps in identification of children vulnerable to sexual exploitation, knowledge and understanding of how to address and respond to emerging manifestations, trends and the increasingly complex nature of the different forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents;
- Lack of coordinated actions among different stakeholders;
- Inadequate laws and insufficient law enforcement, due to the lack of adequate resources, structures for implementation and of appropriate training of those involved, as well as to the lack of consistent and effective extraterritorial jurisdiction;
- Insufficient focus on measures to reduce and eliminate the demand for sex with children and adolescents, and on ensuring meaningful child and youth participation and child-friendly procedures;
- Insufficient resources available to ensuring education for all children as well as appropriate assistance to child victims of sexual exploitation; and
- Inadequate evaluation of the impact of legislative, social and other measures to address CSEC and insufficient proactive sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

From "Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents"

missions. The *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* distills the new directions to be taken in the coming years to ensure a long-term sustained global action for the realisation of children's right to protection while revitalising commitment and identifying refined tools and strategies.

Divided into a preamble, a section on review of progress made and lessons learned, a declaration and a plan of action, the *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* calls for a holistic and comprehensive strategy, describing specific measures in various spheres (namely prevention, multi-stakeholder and international cooperation, protection, care and recovery of victims, child and youth participation) and identifying areas of cross-sectoral coordination for more integrated and concerted responses to the complexity of the issue of CSEC. In addition to endowing strong linkages with transversal issues of concern (such as efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour led by ILO's *Global Action Plan* endorsed in 2006, or to supporting the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children, the *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* creates more prospects

for engagement of a broader range of stakeholders to establish a more far-reaching and embracing base of child protection, calling not only on the responsibility of governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, human rights institutions, ombudspersons, the private sector, law enforcement and the legal community, but also religious leaders, parliamentarians, researchers and academics, civil society and children, adolescents and families.

Compared to the *Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action* and to the *Yokohama Global Commitment*, the *Rio Declaration and Call for Action* brings added value and reinforced impetus by making a specific call for follow-up actions and anchoring the issue of CSEC more strongly to the existing human rights instruments and standards. This strategy appears to be particularly promising as it opens greater opportunities for systematic and structured monitoring of progress on the commitments taken and ensuring effective implementation and accountability of various stakeholders, governments in particular.



Reflection on experience: Youth representation on the Central Organizing Committee of World Congress III

Lotta Segerstrom



In preparation for the World Congress III, I was given the opportunity to represent young people on the Central Organizing Committee. The success of a global event such as the World Congress largely depends on the mobilisation and momentum that is built up during the preparatory stage. Taking an active role in mobilising children and young people for the Congress was an enriching experience.

For the first time, young people were involved early on in the planning process of a World Congress, thus creating a unique opportunity for children and young people to be represented and to influence the Congress process as a whole. It was also quite challenging, and my main goal was to ensure that the views and wishes of a large network of children and youth were represented effectively.

ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee were very instrumental and helped enormously by providing input and formulating ideas around how we envisioned the Congress and the involvement of young people. I felt that our views and contributions were appreciated in the Central Organizing Committee.

As part of the core organising committee, I often provided input from the youth network on matters

relating to their participation. I was also part of the Children and Adolescent Participation Commission, which was responsible for organising children's and adolescent's participation, so that is where my focus lay.

It was our hope from the outset that the Congress would not just be a one-time event for the children and adolescents involved, and a lot of effort went into the preparation process. I sincerely hope all organisations involved made the effort to involve children and adolescents in the follow-up work and in the monitoring of how governments and other stakeholders live up to their commitments.

One of the most exciting experiences during the whole process was organising the European Regional Child and Youth Consultation in Düsseldorf at the end of October. It was my firm belief from the start of the process that children and adolescents should be invited to contribute to the discussions on all five thematic areas of the Congress, and that the areas in which children's input was expected should not be limited. This worked out well, and after the themes were introduced, most of the children had comments that resulted in robust recommendations within all five fields.

The age criteria for Congress child and youth participants was one of the more difficult decisions to handle, since it went against the wishes of those that I represented, and in fact meant that the role of older youth was overlooked. ECPAT argued against this decision since we believed young people above the age of 18 indeed have a special role to play. Because of the decision, we had to work harder and be more creative in coming up with ways of influencing the outcomes of the Congress. We organised a separate preparatory youth meeting in Rio in order to accommodate the needs of this group to come together and prepare for the Congress.

During the Congress, I enjoyed seeing the interaction among people of all ages and from all backgrounds, the exchanges that took place and the renewed commitment. It was easy to see the value of bringing people together from around the globe to address future challenges, recommend solutions and renew their energy for the fight against sexual exploitation of children.

I am very proud to have taken part in the process leading up to the Congress and glad to have witnessed the critical role played by ECPAT to get the event off the ground and to ensure that the world's governments and key stakeholders are continuing to address the issue of children's rights against exploitation.

KEYNOTE SPEECHES



Opening speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of Brazil

The following translation has been provided by ECPAT International. While every attempt has been made to provide an accurate translation, slight differences may appear due to the difficulties in translating certain terms and the sensitive nature of the subject. Should confusion arise in the interpretation of this speech, the Portuguese version (available at <http://www.imprensa.planalto.gov.br/download/discursos/pr973-2@.doc>) will be considered as accurate.

Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden; first ladies and international special guests present at this Congress; my partner Marisa; Ms. Mariza Gomes, wife of the Vice-President; Ministers; Members of Parliament; Entrepreneurs; representatives of NGOs; Governors; Mayors; extraordinary movement of activists fighting against sexual exploitation; my dear friend Sergio Cabral, Governor of Rio de Janeiro and his wife, Adriana; representatives of 137 countries attending this World Congress III.

I just want to warn my interpreter, Sergio, I will talk slow, but I will not read my speech because, unfortunately, I am an hour and a half late for the appointment with the President of Russia.

I just want to give a message to the delegates of the World Congress III: This is an issue that, in Brazil, we addressed in our Constitution in 1988. It is an issue that was later regulated - six months later - in the *Children and Adolescents Statute*. This

made us understand that we need tough legislation, that it is necessary to end the impunity, but it is not just that. I am sure that at this Congress, if we allow children who are here participating to talk, and if we allow the experts here to speak, certainly we will be able to take important steps to find faster solutions to this issue.

Sexual exploitation is an issue so important to humanity that it cannot be treated with hypocrisy, there cannot be hypocrisy on this issue. It is necessary to convince parents, around the world, that sex education at home is as important an obligation as providing food every day for a child to survive. We must convince States that there is no logic in not having sex education in schools - as the first two boys who spoke suggested - from the age of 10.

What we do not teach with correct methods at home and at school, our youth and our children will learn on the street corners or in the neighbourhoods where they live. We must stop the religious hypocrisy of not allowing important issues like this to be handled in the light of day. And this is true for all religions. This is a crucial issue that has no colour, has no class and has no age, because the truth is that an adolescent, whether aged 10, 12 or 14 years, is often led to sell her body in exchange for a plate of food. But the ones who lead her to prostitution, the criminals, are actually the people who have money to build bars, nightclubs and places that take these children. And those who use these children too,

often have purchasing power and would not need to do this with children and adolescents.

It is important that we not treat this issue as a matter of poverty. It is important that we do not address the issue of sexual exploitation as an issue only involving the poor. It is important that people know that often sexual exploitation does not happen for a plate of food, but because of the animalistic appetite of those who practice it, it is created by the middle classes around the world, by people who have an education, by people who have resources.

There is another factor, apart from the economic one: the degradation to which humanity is subjected, from the family to the quality of the information we receive through the media twenty-four hours a day. Families enter a process of degradation that is economic, social, but also involves what it is seen on television twenty-four hours a day. Those who have cable television, you know what I am talking about: sex in the morning, noon and night, violence in the morning, noon and night. How many cultural programs do we have on television that children can see at 7 o'clock in the morning at 10 am, noon, at 2, 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

I sign this into law now, increasing the punishment for crimes of paedophilia on the Internet. A Parliamentary Inquiry Commission in Brazil found that images on the Internet were even more barbaric than they imagined, and that people were becoming rich at the expense of the exploitation of children and adolescents.

So my friends, guests and foreign representatives here today, please do not think only about the resources that States have to spend to make your

decisions and suggestions. Do not think only about the legislation that the Congress in each country can pass to stop this. Speak through your soul, which perhaps knows better than the conscience, because this is an issue that, apart from passion, requires a bit of radicalism of the human being to make it more human and less animal, as many people are on this planet Earth.

It is important that this Congress has a very strong position, even if it will not end the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and perhaps not even another meeting will. But I am a man of faith and believe that one day people will be able to – with attitudes, with gestures and with policies – make it possible. With conferences like this, with people like you to create a human being fairer, more caring and, above all, that rational animal that we all think is the human being, but which is often irrational on our planet.

I just wanted to tell you – God bless the conscience of every one of you and at the end the Congress, the decisions cannot remain here just for us to debate in the next Congress. They need to become a tool to combat and fight so that people from all over the world can at the same time ensure that it is not because a person is black, not because a person is Hispanic, not because a person is Asian, not because a person is poor, that they need to continue to be engaged in sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It is much more: it is a matter of ethics and morality, and why not say it is a matter of shame on the human species to commit crimes so horrendous.

Good luck and thank you.

Opening speech by Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden

To be present here at the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Brazil – the country where I grew up – has a very special meaning to me. I am extremely grateful for the invitation to, for the third time, address a World Congress on this very important issue. It is a special honour to speak on a topic so close to my heart and one that I have followed very closely and been involved in ever since the First World Congress in Stockholm in 1996.

At a time like this, I will allow myself to look in the rear view mirror and start at the time of the Stockholm World Congress, when child-sex tourism, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes were issues only rarely spoken of. Sexual exploitation against children has many faces, all equally appalling. The First World Congress served as an eye-opener for many of us and the work carried out since then by governments, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, law enforcement and the private sector is impressive. But we still have much work to do in several areas to combat and eliminate sexual exploitation against minors. The Stockholm Congress concept was unique, because for the first time a government, UNICEF, ECPAT International and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child worked together as equal partners to organise a world event. I think we can all agree that it has proven to be a worthwhile manner of working together.

At the Stockholm Congress, a Declaration and an Agenda for Action based on the Convention of the Rights of the Child were agreed upon. Five years later, in Yokohama, those present at the Congress confirmed and strengthened their commitment to the fight against sexual exploitation of children.

In 2002, the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography entered into force. It is my hope that all governments around the world will ratify the Protocol. The Protocol supplements the Convention by providing States with detailed requirements to end the sexual exploitation of children and gives us well-needed legal tools to enforce our work in this field.

Through the years I have become more and more personally involved in the work for children who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. Therefore, I founded the World Childhood Foundation to be able to support projects assisting such children. The idea to create a foundation for children actually came to me here in Brazil. Today, Childhood has grown and has now offices in Brazil, Germany and USA with the



Head Office in Sweden. At this moment we support over 100 active projects in 14 different countries. Our focus remains the same: to assist those most exposed and at-risk children. I am very proud that some of these projects will be presented during workshops at this event. I would like to present some examples of the work we support:

The Polish organisation Nobody's Children receives support from Childhood to develop a programme called "Good parent - Good start" where at-risk families are identified and then receive extra support. The programme has been very effective and is now being replicated in Poland.

But it is not only the actual abuse that may be conducted by a trusted adult. In many countries the financial despair is so deep that families need the support of all family members, including children, to make ends meet. These trusting adults may play directly in the hands of domestic traffickers. To attempt to prevent the enormous problem that domestic trafficking is, it is important to work with the families. Kids Ark in Thailand helps families support their children so that they can finish their education and give them the chance of an alternative future.

Childhood's Brazil office is also deeply involved in the fight against sexual violence against children. In Brazil, the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on highways is a considerable problem. Childhood Brazil therefore created an entrepreneurial pact, together with the Ethos Institute of Companies and Social Responsibility, with the aim to more effectively combat this problem.

Today, this pact has over 350 signatories, among which are the large highway transportation companies. These companies train the truckers and the truck drivers, turning them into ambassadors for the cause of protecting the exploited children.

The Brazil office has also been instrumental in creating a methodology to implement codes of conduct in the network of tourism services. They

have contributed to the training of professionals not only to be able to identify exploited children, but also, whenever necessary, be ready to act and to participate actively in the eradication of sexual exploitation of children in the hotel chains. In three years time 3.5 thousand people have undergone training in 60 hotels in 14 different states throughout Brazil. An important work, facilitated by the strategic alliance formed with Atlantica Hotels International.

Twelve years have passed since the Stockholm World Congress. Since then, our knowledge about the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children and how minors all over the world are affected has increased. One new challenge is the world of Internet. The Internet provides wonderful opportunities for children and adults alike and one cannot but admire the new dimensions created by this fantastic tool. However, as in all new areas there are also risks involved. We, as sound and caring adults, must involve ourselves in this new world and be a guiding force to children. As in real life, adult presence, to set boundaries, give advice and show an interest, is vital. We need to be one step ahead of sexual offenders to assure that they are not the only adult presence on the Internet. I am pleased to see that several workshops will deal with the important demand topic.

Another negative development since the Stockholm Congress is the increased presence of organised crime facilitating and profiting on sexual exploitation of children. As an example, there are today tens of thousands commercial web sites offering child pornographic material, largely operated by organised criminal groups making huge profits from the customers' payments. In Sweden alone up to 50.000 attempts, every day, are made to access such material. Fortunately Internet Service Providers collaborate by blocking access to many such web sites. I am very pleased that also other parts of the private sector, such as banks and credit card companies, are working together with law enforcement to make it increasingly difficult for consumers to use credit cards and other payment tools to buy child pornography. The Financial Coalition against Child Pornography has already been successfully operating in the USA for more than two years. The most recent member to join

the Coalition, I am very pleased to say, is Brazilian Banco Bradesco. A corresponding process is also underway in Sweden.

Having quoted these positive examples, I find it imperative that we identify further targeted measures to reduce and ultimately stop the demand for sexual exploitation of children. It is important that we recognize that the demand for sex with minors is the very driving force behind the global problem of sexual exploitation of children and therefore needs to be addressed urgently and I hope that the Rio Congress outcome document will spell out in detail what efforts are needed on a global level.

We have, indeed, made progress in many areas – this we can read about in the thematic papers presented to this Congress. However, future challenges have also been identified and will need our urgent attention. There is much more work to be done before we reach the zero-tolerance of sexual exploitation of children.

It is my sincere hope that the Rio de Janeiro World Congress will move our common goals forward and set time-bound targets for coming work all over the world and with a clear follow-up commitment.

I am looking forward to attending panels, roundtables and workshops in the coming days and learning more about recent developments and innovative work. From the bottom of my heart I hope that the outcome of this conference will bring even more commitment to this important issue by all present.

In conclusion, I would like to share with you the following:

To deny, to turn a blind eye or to passively observe is a contribution to the continuous contemporary slave trade that is manifested by child pornography, child sex tourism and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to the Brazilian Government and especially to President Lula and Dona Marisa for hosting this Congress here in Brazil. Thanks to your courage and interest this extremely important issue is again on the global agenda.

Thank you for your attention!



Opening speech by Amihan Abueva, Chairperson, ECPAT International

Dear young and forever youthful friends and colleagues,

On behalf of ECPAT International, I am very honoured to be here with you at this World Congress. We are, of course, very grateful for the invaluable support of the Brazilian Government, without which, this Congress would not have been possible. The support of the NGO Group, UNICEF and other inter-governmental organizations and the work of the whole ECPAT network have also laid the groundwork for this World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

In this World Congress, we come together to be able to fully appreciate the progress that we have all made in our efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children, the progress in developing international and domestic legislation, the progress of programs and projects to address prevention, protection, recovery and re-integration of children affected by sexual exploitation. We come together to celebrate the wide variety of partnerships and joint action of governments, NGOs, other members of civil society and the private sector. And we come together, clearly, to witness the advances made in promoting the direct participation of children,

adolescents and youth in protecting their rights, especially against sexual exploitation.

But we are also here because we know that in spite of all our best efforts to date, we have still failed to end the sexual exploitation of children worldwide, and this is a great burden and responsibility that we all share.

There have been great strides in developing communication and information technologies to promote the rapid exchange of information. These great strides in information technology have revolutionised our world for the better. But sadly, at the same time we have seen these technologies become channels for more devious and devastating ways of sexually exploiting children.

The developments in transportation and infrastructure have facilitated greater mobility and access to almost any part of the world, and yet made even more marginalised children become easier prey to local and foreign sex offenders.

As our world community changes at an ever more rapid pace, children are often caught in the middle. On the one hand, we see the excesses of modern-day materialistic culture expressed in the commercialisation of the sexualised images of

children. And on the other hand the longstanding tradition of patriarchal discrimination against women and children continues to justify the mindsets that make it possible for wide-scale sexual exploitation of children to exist. Traditional attitudes that destroy our children's sexual integrity combine with emerging trends of exploitation to put our children at unprecedented levels of risk.

All around the world, there have been many changes in legislation providing for greater protection of children from sexual exploitation and trafficking, but law enforcement and implementation of child protection systems continue to lag far behind. It is relatively inexpensive to pass a law. It is far more challenging to make sure that law can be applied to its fullest. We see more and more governments cutting down on budgets and programmes for children: offloading onto the NGO sector the essential programmes for prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration without the necessary government support for resources, capacity building and ensuring the rule of law. Some in government may believe it is politically expedient in tough economic times to quietly back away from commitments to children's rights. But this sort of short term thinking compromises our children's safety and security, and therefore compromises fundamental values at the heart of every decent society.

There are many challenges facing us today, with the massive downturn of the world's richest economies, the climate changes that have led to massive environmental disasters, the food shortages and the wars and armed conflicts that continue to displace millions of people around the world. For many of us here, the question is, are we going to be able to continue to make the sexual exploitation of children a burning issue in the conscience of world and community leaders alike? Are we going to be able to increase our capacity to take concerted action to protect children? If we were not able to

make great strides while the world economies were stronger, what makes us think that in these difficult times, we can still make progress in fighting the sexual exploitation of children?

My friends, the unprecedented breadth and depth of participation in World Congress III send out loud and clear answers to these challenging questions. Yes, we can continue to make the sexual exploitation of children a burning issue. Yes, we can increase our capacity to protect children worldwide. And yes, we can do so in the face of the economic difficulties. We will keep on making progress because in our hearts we all know that it is never acceptable to permit children to become the casualties of difficult economic times. We have this opportunity, this World Congress, as an occasion to come together in stronger unity, to share our experiences, insights and wisdom, and to bring together more partners. This Congress is a means to set goals and create plans to use our resources in a more efficient and effective way to provide the protection which the children have a right to.

Our children and our young people tug at our heartstrings. They instill in us a sense of awe, a sense of wonder and a sense of hope for the future. Our children and young people will not allow us to forget their rights, their needs and their vulnerabilities. Heeding this call, we can press on together, pushing for greater changes, allowing our imaginations and our dreams for a better life for all our children to inspire us to greater action and cooperation.

In this monumental and sacred endeavour, we can be confident that we have the blessing of our Creator. We ask the spirits of all those who are here and those who have come before us to guide and motivate us as we work and enjoy our time together in pursuit of the common goal that someday, all our children live free from sexual exploitation.

Thank you.

SUMMARIES OF WORLD CONGRESS III PANELS, WORKSHOPS AND DIALOGUES

The World Congress III focused on five main themes, with the Congress panels, workshops and dialogues taking place over three days, from 26-28 November 2008. At the beginning of each thematic session, a panel of experts gave presentations on various aspects of the theme. Following these panel presentations, workshops and dialogues were conducted. During the workshops, experts presented on the current trends and challenges and shared good practices, followed by discussions by workshop participants.

Dialogues targeting specific groups, such as the private sector, NGOs, ombudspersons, youth and adolescents, police forces, and others, were also convened under each theme.

The five themes of the Congress were:

- 1) Theme 1: New Dimensions of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation, sexual exploitation of children in prostitution and tourism, pedophilia and pornography, Internet crimes and new technologies;
- 2) Theme 2: Legal Frameworks and Enforcement: Revision of the law on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, implementation of the

Optional Protocol, impunity and responsibility, procedures for special investigation;

- 3) Theme 3: Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies: Building inter-sectoral public policies, cooperation between different government levels, integration with the justice system, role of the training agencies;
- 4) Theme 4: Role of the Private Sector and Corporate Social Responsibility: The market and self-regulation of the private sector, the role of global financial systems and new initiatives in promoting rights, good business practices, private initiative and public policies; and
- 5) Theme 5: Strategies for International Cooperation: Multilateral and regional mechanisms for fighting the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, cross-border crimes and systems of information, experience of international agencies and organisations, monitoring and evaluating progress in relation to previous World Congresses.

Following are summaries of the panel presentations, workshops and dialogues. Please see Annex I of this report to view accompanying PowerPoints online.



THEME 1

NEW DIMENSIONS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

26 November 2008, 9am–12:30pm

The panel presentations, workshops and dialogue for Theme 1 focused on the New Dimensions of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, including trafficking in children for sexual exploitation, sexual exploitation of children in prostitution and tourism, pedophilia and pornography, Internet crimes and new technologies.

Panel Presentation Summaries

Panel Presentation -

Trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation: New trends, challenges and recommendations

Presented by Amihan V. Abueva, Chairperson of ECPAT International

Numerous innovations have been implemented in regard to child trafficking for sexual exploitation since the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 2001. This presentation introduced some of the positive advances, while highlighting the challenges and proposing recommendations for future action.

Innovations since 2001

Some of the major areas of progress that can be noted in regard to combating trafficking are found in the legislative and protective framework. New international instruments have come into force on both human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children, such as the *Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Optional Protocol)* in 2002 and the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol)* supplementing the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* in 2003. This has resulted in many countries harmonising and adopting new legislation on child trafficking and human trafficking.

Experiences have contributed to consolidating lessons learned on existing measures to protect children from trafficking and new techniques and good practices have been documented and shared to prevent children from being trafficked or to assist trafficked victims (for instance in identifying children at risk or child victims or in securing better standards of care and assistance). Guidelines and new international standards have been published concerning the protection and assistance of children who have been trafficked, such as the *UNICEF Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in Southeastern Europe*

or the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*, issued by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2002.

Since 2001, there have been efforts to increase effective coordination and cooperation at the national level between the concerned stakeholders. Various institutional frameworks and national structures have been set up to stop trafficking in children or in persons, but children continue to fall out of the protection nets and a great deal of effort is still needed.

Challenges faced by States

It should be noted that many States and institutions have given a higher priority to combating human trafficking in recent years. However, there is an impact of shifting away the focus of donors and government agencies from a broad range of forms of trafficking and child exploitation, as the specific measures required to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation may get lost in the larger context. Many states and organisations have not necessarily focused on the issue of child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Even if a lot of information is collected and many programmes are conducted, it is still quite difficult to know how this would impact on the particular rights and needs of child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes being adequately respected and met if they have not been identified and addressed explicitly.

Similarly, there is a lack of specific data available to draw meaningful conclusions about the numbers of victims and to estimate whether the phenomenon has increased or decreased. This highlights the need for uniformed and disaggregated data collection in order to estimate the numbers and trends. Despite some progress achieved through the adoption of the *Trafficking Protocol*, the term 'trafficking' is interpreted in different ways by states, thus complicating conceptual understanding and

international cooperation. For instance, the *Protocol* refers to 'trafficking' when a child is recruited for exploitation, but many organisations (including ECPAT International) consider that an element of movement should be present in order to regard a case as a trafficking case, and it is not helpful to define every case of sexual exploitation of a child as 'trafficking'. This is because it is argued that prevention and assistance strategies for children who are moved from one place to another would require different support needs than if the child is sexually exploited where he/she lives.

In relation to this, although the *Protocol* applies to both transnational and internal trafficking, in the past, most efforts have concentrated on international trafficking, whereas in recent years, it has been increasingly recognised that the majority of cases of trafficking involve domestic trafficking without any crossing of borders.

The adoption of the *Trafficking Protocol* has strongly influenced States to introduce new legislation, but most of these cover offences that do not necessarily differentiate between adults or children. Essentially, national legislation should contain clearly defined offences in a way that allows law enforcement officials to collect evidence and provide for adequate penalties.

Efforts have been made to train law enforcement officials in identifying trafficked victims and conducting child-friendly interviews. This has contributed to making the criminal justice system relatively more accessible and friendly to children, but unless specific resources are allocated by States (in particular to look for trafficked children) it is unlikely to result in increased detection and protection. Experience has shown that identifying a child victim and intervening would not be sufficient if appropriate support mechanisms are not in place to assist and protect the child.

In this regard, the international standards and guidelines notably emphasise the need for conducting professional risk assessments and securing high standards of care and assistance, in full respect of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* principles. This should be stressed further as the level of care provided in institutions suffers from serious weaknesses around the world and States need to pay more attention to developing systems which ensure that children who have already experienced abuse will be safeguarded and will receive all the appropriate support necessary. In particular, child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation need to receive some form of psychosocial care that is not reported to be available yet in all regions of the world.

Child participation is one area where children are often unable to exercise their rights and studies and experiences have revealed that the opinions of children (especially the ones who have been trafficked) are not adequately considered by policy makers nor taken into account in matters which

affect them (although there have been positive reports of prevention initiatives that involved experiential children as peer educators).

Various preventative methods have been developed over the years, the most common one being the dissemination of information to the general public, parents and children themselves. Several years of such experiences have proven that general informational campaigns tend to saturate the public and better results will be achieved through targeted campaigns preceded by a needs assessment and based on accurate information. Efforts should thus be made to identify specific vulnerability factors and focus prevention initiatives on particular groups of children and their communities identified as more at risk groups.

Despite some attempts to coordinate actions at international, regional and local level, in most cases the frameworks adopted have not been very effective and progress has been slow, even when bilateral or multilateral agreements were signed. States and the various partners involved in the protection of children from trafficking need to significantly improve their capacity to liaise and coordinate their interventions between sectors and across countries. A more unified approach would also be required to increase the connection between the various plans designed to specifically address the sexual exploitation of children, other forms of child abuse and the separate coordination structures that currently exist.

Specific recommendations

Considering the important gaps in the protection systems that have failed to prevent children from being trafficked, States urgently need to identify these weaknesses and take action to address them. To improve coordination, it is necessary to establish and strengthen referral mechanisms so that children receive adequate care and assistance. This would imply, at the minimum, a clear division of responsibilities between agencies, information sharing and referral of cases between them for appropriate support to victims. In cases of transnational trafficking, officials within the local areas where child trafficking is occurring (whether as a source or destination area) need to develop effective communication and liaison among each other in order to identify sustainable responses in the best interests of the child.

Any child who is presumed to have been trafficked must be afforded all the adequate care and protection that is entitled to him/her, notably the appointment of a temporary guardian to act on his/her parents' behalf when they are not easily accessible or when it is not in the best interest of the child to contact them. This also implies that relevant agencies are appropriately trained when they identify minors suspected of being victims of trafficking.

In the longer term, it would be necessary to evaluate the impact of new legislation concerning child trafficking and related offences. In particular, how they have contributed to securing convictions

of perpetrators and to implement behaviour change programmes to address the fundamental and systemic values and beliefs that contribute to perpetuating violence against children.

Panel Presentation -

Forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in tourism and its new scenarios

*Presented by Muireann O'Brian,
EU Expert Group on Trafficking in Human
Beings and co-author of the World Congress
III thematic paper on Sexual Exploitation of
Children and Adolescents in Tourism*

The sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in tourism, commonly called child-sex tourism, is defined as 'the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one location to another and there engage in sexual acts with minors.'¹⁰ It was first addressed through a campaign to End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism which culminated in the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This panel presentation highlighted some of the new scenarios that impact on the sexual exploitation of children in tourism while acknowledging that most of the 'traditional' elements still persist.

New faces

The faces of the child sex exploiter in the tourism context must be nuanced from the traditional perception of a 'paedophile' – who is motivated by the search for pre-pubescent children and is explicitly traveling to destinations where his or her activities will be less likely noticed by the authorities – to a more 'opportunistic' exploiter without any particular profile except for sexually abusing children while traveling. The opportunistic exploiter (who could be anybody) usually takes advantage of a holiday environment or change of scenery to engage in sexual relations with a young person. He or she would justify these acts on the basis of cultural differences and such behaviour (knowing it to be totally unacceptable at home) tends to be rationalised on the grounds that it is locally tolerated because of race, economic disparity or a perception of impunity and anonymity afforded by the tourism destination.

The sexual exploitation of children in tourism continues to occur within a specific framework of



interlinked elements, the tourist behaviour and the local context of tourism destinations. In tourism destinations, two major elements have to be envisaged in confronting child sexual exploitation: the fact that the sexual exploitation of children by tourists often arises from a local environment of demand for adult sex services (including by local communities) and the attitudes and behaviours of the local culture that tolerates the treatment of children and young people as sexual objects and fails to recognise children as rights holders in need of specific protection. While paedophiles are notoriously known as recidivists and tend to re-offend constantly, the opportunistic exploiter may question his or her behaviour, particularly if he or she fears some of the repercussions, such as arrest and prosecution. Nevertheless, law enforcement and child protection structures have remained weak in many destinations and the power relationship

¹⁰ ECPAT International. *Questions and Answers about the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*. Bangkok. 2006

with locals, the competition for the tourist's money, combined with the affect that tourism growth is a crucial contribution to the economy of the world's poorest countries, have all exacerbated this phenomenon.

The Internet and new forms of electronic communication have resulted in an increased demand for child pornography, which has also become a significant contributor to child-sex tourism. The new technologies have afforded both paedophile and non-paedophile offenders occasions to easily produce, exchange and access abusive materials of children in foreign destinations with minimum risks of being apprehended due to the ease of hiding, compressing and circulating materials without any hard copies available. The 'child pornography' child-sex tourist is feeding the demand for new images while also making large profits, both commercial and non-commercial.

In the past, the victims exploited in child-sex tourism were originally understood as young children sold and controlled by local exploiters, but this is no longer the complete picture. It has to be recognised that the demand side of child-sex tourism is also fed by young people in difficult situations where poverty, combined with other social factors and a lack of protection, push them to accompany opportunistic abusers in an attempt to obtain various benefits such as food, shelter but also other consumer goods enjoyed by their peers that they otherwise could not obtain for themselves. The 'consumer society' and the shift in values push children and their families into situations where the pressing needs to obtain more than the basic essentials encourage exploitation.

In communities where children are used as sexual partners by 'domestic exploiters' and where there is a local demand for sexual services, there may be a general acceptance to use youngsters for sex with tourists. This coincides with the opportunistic attitudes of some travelers and fuels child-sex tourism.

New partners

A significant positive change in the fight against sexual exploitation of children in tourism is that it has attracted a multitude of new actors that employ various strategies to address the problem both in sending and receiving countries. While the earliest campaigns to draw attention to the problem were largely led by the ECPAT groups in Asia and Europe and a few committed tourism organisations such as the Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations (UFTAA), new partners from the business community and UN agencies have also joined the fight against child-sex tourism.

Worth noting is the engagement of international organisations, especially in the context of child rights and sustainable tourism. UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has placed child protection high on its agenda to support the development of ethical tourism in countries, through the adoption of a Code of Ethics and the development of a number of programmes, including education training modules and awareness raising activities. UNICEF addresses the issue of sexual exploitation of children in tourism through its various programmes but also as a main supporter of the *Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism*. The International Labour Organization has been active through implementation of the legally binding *ILO Convention No.182*. ILO and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) work across the spectrum of government, business community and trade unions to eliminate the use of children in prostitution with specific time-bound targets. They are in a unique position to influence workers' organisations and their responsibilities towards child protection in the tourism industry, which is the biggest employer worldwide.

Active campaigning in sending countries and destinations (mainly conducted by the ECPAT International network) has managed to raise awareness on the phenomenon among the general public through various activities including posters, luggage tags, videos and numerous creative informational materials. It can be said that awareness on child-sex tourism has certainly increased throughout the world but effective changes require a combination of sustainable actions with cross-sectoral partnerships.

The most notable progress made has been in the involvement of the business community. While it was mainly the travel and tourism organisations initially, efforts extended quickly into the hotel business and this has led to the involvement of all types of businesses, including restaurants, Internet cafes as well as big chains providing leadership to others. Several examples can be cited, such as the Accor group's staff training and awareness programme or the Pan Pacific Hotel group's training for vulnerable youngsters through the Youth Career initiative.

New attitudes

The sustainability of tourism has led to concerns over new ways of doing business in tourism through the development of responsible and sustainable tourism, corporate social responsibility and the adoption of codes of conduct.

One of the world's major tools to combat and prevent the sexual exploitation of children in

travel and tourism led by the industry is the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism,¹¹ originally developed by ECPAT Sweden with Nordic tour operators and currently adopted by over 600 signatories, including tour operators, hotels, travel agents and their associations and tourism workers' unions from 38 countries. The Code of Conduct is supported by UNWTO, ECPAT International, other NGOs and UNICEF. This unique instrument (based on six criteria that companies commit to adopt when signing the Code of Conduct) has created an international framework for implementing child protection measures from sexual exploitation.

The convergence of concerns for various social, ecological and human issues has helped the struggle to combat the sexual exploitation of children in tourism through a change in attitudes among economic leaders of the world and an increased awareness to be responsible in economic development so that efforts will be sustainable in the future. There is now a general consensus among the international community that tourism development has to be planned and managed properly and that the protection of children is seen as part of the responsibility of various stakeholders. This is in line with the notion of corporate social responsibility, through which businesses promote and respect the rights of children to be protected from sexual exploitation in tourism as part of their corporate and commercial strategies. Efforts within the tourism industry to implement child protection measures as part of their socially responsible activities, however, still need to be sustained, increased and extended to all regions of the world and across all sectors.

National governments hold a specific responsibility towards children, making sure that the protection of all children from commercial sexual exploitation is undertaken as a matter of priority. Governments' actions to date have been influenced not only by the international legislative framework, in particular the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and its *Optional Protocol* (that imposes legally binding obligations on the States) but also by changes in attitudes in business, which has led some governments to take control over the development of tourism and increase the protection of children from sexual exploitation. Particular responsibilities lie among various public institutions and it is necessary that the central government call upon special contributions and plans of action to ensure that national tourism strategies and policies take into account the protection of children from sexual exploitation both in their own country as well as in countries where their nationals may engage in crimes against children.

New laws

There have been some attempts to provide legislative responses to the problem, but enforcement of the laws has remained a serious challenge globally. Over the years, extraterritorial jurisdictions have expanded to at least 44 countries, enabling them to prosecute their nationals for crimes against children committed abroad. Many countries have also adopted legislation to control tour operators and to criminalise the promotion and incitement to have sex with children. Penalising the purchase of sexual services is another development that is gaining momentum in an attempt to attack the 'demand' side of the sexual exploitation of women and children. Heavy sentencing for crimes connected to child-sex tourism prosecuted in destination countries has started to appear and may play a deterrent role for opportunistic exploiters.

New challenges

The new challenges do not mean that the old ones have gone away but that the situation has become more complex. The use of the Internet and electronic devices for arranging travel and accommodation with anonymity, as well as for accessing sexual services from children or creating and distributing abusive materials of children, point to the need to regulate service providers, including credit card transactions, to help overcome the anonymity and the relative level of impunity.

While various actions have been undertaken in many countries, programmes to combat the sexual exploitation of children have to be mainstreamed to ensure sustainability and long-term commitment. This requires governments to make the struggle against child-sex tourism a priority included in their national tourism policies, supported by budgets and continued cross-sectoral commitments.

The voluntary nature of the tourism industry's contribution to the protection of children from sexual exploitation is appreciable but there are currently no solid frameworks to compel a corporate entity to behave in an ethical manner and make child protection a priority. However, it is now necessary to recognise that the realisation of children's rights is not an option but a corporate and private responsibility.

One of the biggest challenges remains the general tolerance towards sexual exploitation of children in both destination and sending countries. There is a failure on the part of the local communities to protect their children from being sexually exploited and on the part of the traveling public to report abuse and refuse to accept this type of behaviour. Child sexual exploitation continues

¹¹ www.thecode.org

to happen because the demand factor has not yet been properly addressed and governments have not been able to demonstrate that criminals will be prosecuted and children's rights to protection will be respected. This would require States' commitment to enforce existing legislation and promote educational programmes for increased

child protection and respect to child rights. It is also necessary to encourage reporting of cases to law enforcement and for sending countries to also share information on the movements of child sex offenders and help destination countries to monitor tourists who pose a risk to local children.



Panel Presentation - Child pornography and sexual exploitation of children online

Presented by Ethel Quayle, from the COPINE research project, University of Edinburgh and co-author of the World Congress III thematic paper on Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online

The presentation on child pornography and sexual exploitation of children online made by Ms Ethel Quayle pointed to some of the main concerns raised by this issue since the Second World Congress, particularly the lack of uniformed definitions and conceptual understanding on the issue and a lack of empirical data in many parts of the world. However, new challenges have been introduced, especially with the advances of new technologies and their implications on child protection.

Some significant progress since the Second World Congress

The most prominent progress that can be noted in addressing child pornography relate mostly to protection and education measures. Many countries have developed specific laws and definitions related to child abuse through new information and communication technologies (ICTs) and they have intensified their efforts and the capacity of law enforcement agencies to respond to these crimes both nationally and internationally. It is increasingly recognised that in parallel with the development of new technologies, this crime against children has become even more borderless and requires more coordination and cooperation between agencies and among countries. While the need for a multi-

sector and multi-agency approach is globally acknowledged, it still has not yielded to the level of international intersectoral strategies required to achieve the positive effects expected, and more efforts remain necessary to coordinate actions.

Positive changes have been noted as well in the education of children and adults on the risks of potential harms linked with the use of new ICTs. While significant advances have been made in an attempt to raise awareness on safe online behaviour, including with the participation of children themselves in the development of educational activities, the impact of these programmes has seldom been evaluated and there is little evidence that they are effective on changing the online behaviour of children.

Remaining gaps and new challenges

The complexity of harms to children posed by new technologies remains a critical challenge that requires specific research and attention in order to develop a better understanding of the situation. This particularly includes the need for conceptual clarity and differentiation between the sexual abuse of children and sexual exploitation in online settings; the overlap between sexually abusive practices, sexually exploitative practices and the relationship between commercial and non-commercial forms of sexual exploitation. Whereas in the past these concepts may have been used interchangeably, it is now critical to distinguish between these types of crimes against children, as this has various implications for the strategies adopted to protect children in terms of better understanding the impact on the victim and putting in place the adequate protection responses but also in relation to the criminal framework that may apply differently according to the nature of the crime. Understanding these distinctions should allow us to better address the problem in a more holistic way.

Similarly, the terminology used to describe sexualised depictions of children is shifting from 'child pornography' (which does not seem to adequately reflect the reality and the content of what is produced) to 'child abuse materials' in an attempt to more properly reflect the crime committed through this activity as well as to include abusive materials which are not only visual. While the terminology 'child abuse images' is widely used by child advocacy movements, it is not yet reflected in the majority of the legal frameworks and is still not objectively defined, therefore failing to capture the complex nature of this crime. Some countries have attempted to criminalise non-photographic depictions of child sexual abuse (such as mangas or cartoons) but this remains an exception and the issue of virtual child pornography is still largely unaddressed. Furthermore, there does not appear to be any compromise on the need to legislate against child pornographic materials created without a real minor. It is necessary to argue, however, that with the technological advances facilitating the creation

of digital images from scratch or based on existing images, it therefore becomes challenging to define what constitutes a pseudo-image. This would in fact need to be regulated as intentional viewing, distribution and creation of any type of abusive materials all contribute to fueling a demand for such materials and to increasing tolerance towards these abusive images, while generalising trends to perceive children as potential sexual objects. It must be acknowledged that the crime does not need to be committed against a particular child in order to generate harm against all children. This can confuse the understanding of the issue and requires urgent particular attention.

The online environment provides a context which increasingly affords new opportunities for various forms of potential harm posed to children. These include, in addition to production, distribution and use of materials depicting child sexual abuse, online solicitation or 'grooming' for sexual activity with children; exposure to inappropriate materials which can lead to psychological distress or any other forms of harm for young people themselves or targeted to others; and harassment and intimidation, including bullying.

In relation to online offending behaviours, they are tentatively classified into four broad categories: producing, trading or downloading sexually abusive materials and seducing children into sexual abuse and exploitation. While these problematic engagements with abusive materials are not particularly new, the advancement of new technologies has exacerbated the problem by allowing viewers to easily turn into traders and producers of child abuse materials. In fact, the technological developments since 2001 have grown rapidly, making child abuse materials easier to create and more widely available through high-speed Internet connections, higher bandwidth, increased use of peer2peer networks, more sophisticated compression and encryption techniques to ease anonymous distribution, and new ways of accessing the Internet through mobile WIFI or prepaid cards, which reduce traceability. The combination of various forms of communication, such as sharing of materials and instant messaging, that are available through social networking sites also provide new ways of furthering offences against children and facilitating contact among people with similar problematic behaviour.

Research to examine offending behaviors has focused mainly on Western countries and appears to have generated unclear and at times conflicting results. It still remains challenging to identify categories of persons who might pose a threat to children in both the on and offline environment and attempts to do so have often not satisfyingly reflected the situations. This highlights the pressing need to research and collect more evidence to enrich our knowledge on offending behaviour in general, both online and offline, on the aspects of the new technologies that increase the likelihood of sexually abusive and exploitative practices towards



children and the relationship between viewing and committing further sexual offences against children.

The lack of specific information and knowledge is even more critical in relation to the children victimised through sexually abusive materials and in the online environment. The number of victims identified remains very small and there have been limited attempts to collect consistent data on the ones identified. This has great implications in terms of recovery, as knowledge on the impact of Internet-related abuse is scarce and services available for children are very limited. The agency of the child in forming online relationships or in exploring her/his sexuality which may lead to potentially harmful situations also needs to be considered when responding to abusive experiences.

The sexual abuse and exploitation of children through the creation and distribution of abusive materials or in the online environment present new challenges, in addition to the trauma linked with child sexual abuse and exploitation, such as an exacerbated lack of control by the victim over what happens to the image of the abuse once it is circulated on the Internet or the way in which disclosure of the abuse is processed by the victim. These evolving forms of sexual exploitation of children have great implications on the type of therapeutic responses that need to be offered to the victims. As well, the child protection systems need to be reviewed to provide for better law enforcement and recovery and support context for children. Regrettably, there are only a few specifically trained professionals working on this issue. Engaging in therapeutic work with the child victims therefore requires greater understanding and knowledge from practitioners and long-term engagement, which is lacking for the moment.

Conclusion and recommendations

It is necessary to recognise that child pornography and online sexual exploitation of children require an increasingly cooperative and comprehensive approach to addressing a problem that is constantly evolving in relation to the technological advances and within new time and geographical dimensions. Responses are currently limited and focused primarily on criminalisation of

some aspects of the crime without encompassing full child protection measures, thus allowing for more effective collaboration, investigation, intervention and support.

The role and impact of new technologies and in particular of the Internet, on social constructions worldwide, require much more attention and research, including the implications of the cyberspace environment on youth development; the impact of the mass availability of sexualised materials; the different ways of interacting in the online context; and the opportunities afforded to young people to explore their sexuality while also exposing them to potentially harmful situations; as well as the relationship between viewing child abuse materials and committing contact offenses against children. These realities need to be researched and understood more comprehensively to orientate the implementation of adequate child protection mechanisms.

To address child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children online in a more comprehensive way, it is recommended to continue implementing educational campaigns and to evaluate their impact on generating behavioural change. It is also necessary to work with children and young people to identify elements and factors that will protect them in relation to the new technologies and promote their resilience. The development of programmes and practices to increase child protection in the online environment will require the proactive support of the public, recognising that a number of reports made to hotlines and law enforcement agencies have contributed to several arrests of criminals. In this context, the role of the industry has to be prominent in educating users and providing tools for online safety. It is also recommended that the industry be obliged to block abusive content and make mandatory reports to law enforcement of illegal content. In order to ensure consistent protection for children, legislation needs to be amended to clarify definitions that will objectively reflect the nature and severity of the crimes committed. A programme of research across States should be implemented to examine the role and impact of the new technologies on the social constructs and in facilitating crimes against children.

Panel Presentation -

Commercial sexual exploitation of children: Forms and new trends

Presented by Dr. Najat Maalla M'Jid, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The presentation was originally conducted in French and translated by ECPAT International

This panel presentation focused on the sexual exploitation of children in prostitution and highlighted some of the main forms and manifestations, the contributing factors and general trends, while providing guidance and recommendations for future programming on children's rights.

The *Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* defines child prostitution as "the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration". Prostitution is a form of sexual exploitation of children and a grave violation of children's rights. Several international instruments define and criminalise the prostitution of children, including the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* and in particular its *Optional Protocol*, but also *ILO Convention No. 182*; the *Stockholm Declaration against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children* in 1996; the *Yokohama Global Commitment* in 2001; the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (and its supplementing *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*); the *Council of Europe Convention on Trafficking in Human Beings*; and the *Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation*.

Forms of child prostitution

A significant gap in the sexual exploitation of children in prostitution that should be noted is the lack of reliable data and information on the issue worldwide. This may be a result of a combination of various factors, including the fact that this issue has remained taboo in many countries and communities. Most of the research studies conducted either by governments or NGO partners have often focused on a particular aspect of commercial sexual exploitation of children, for example, child-sex tourism or child trafficking for sexual purposes. There are generally very low rates of reports of child prostitution cases, often because children and their families fear discrimination or shame, or because in many countries prostitution is a crime and the reporting mechanisms are often not easily accessible to children. This has all unfortunately resulted in major gaps in understanding the scope of the problem, fragmented data extracted from small

samples or the use of unscientific methodologies and the lack of standardised data collection systems.

The sexual exploitation of children in prostitution can occur in various ways: the child can be threatened or tricked under false promises of work or obtaining a visa or can be organised by parents or relatives. Exploitation can be ongoing or occasional and it often happens in the streets, but also in bars, brothels, on the beach, in local markets in tourism destinations. Girls are more often victims than boys, although boys are also targeted by some foreign paedophiles and sexual exploiters (both men and women) seeking exclusively sexual relations often with ever younger boys. In most cases, girl victims are getting younger and younger.

Specific factors

The sexual exploitation of children in prostitution often occurs at the junction of several interrelated factors including poverty, specific social norms that tolerate child prostitution, an existing sex industry and/or humanitarian crises which leave children very vulnerable to various forms of exploitation.

Some specific social norms can generate behaviours conducive to child prostitution. This includes the fact that sexuality is often a taboo issue, very seldom discussed within the family or at school, and therefore children do not receive adequate sex education, which could help protect them from exploitation and abuse. Gender discrimination in many societies contributes to girls and women not being treated as equals and potentially girls are often blamed for their exploitation. The prostitution of girls is not always considered as sexual exploitation but rather as the result of girls' sexualised attitudes and behaviours, whereas the prostitution of boys still remains hidden and taboo, especially when it relates to homosexual relationships.

In some countries, a higher value is placed on safeguarding the community or the family honour than on the individual child, which leads to deferring to mutual agreements and traditional laws in cases of child prostitution, rather than national law and international standards. Various changes in the socialisation processes and in the traditional protection mechanisms, including family breakdowns, the dissolution of the extended family support, a shift towards more individualised models of family structures, have left major gaps in many societies failing to put in place new child protection frameworks. In the difficult contexts of war, poverty, natural disasters or HIV/AIDS prevalence, children can be used as survival strategies for the family, including through their sexual exploitation.

Globalisation has also led to the generalisation of models of consumerism where possession of

goods is highly valued and where any strategy may be tolerated for accessing these goods, particularly by youth peers. The role that the new technologies play in conveying the socialisation of consumerism and the pressure this puts on youngsters has put them in vulnerable situations, often leading towards sexual exploitation.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS and its linkages with the sexual exploitation of children, especially in Africa, has recently been documented and examined. Children affected by HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and victims of commercial sexual exploitation are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. In Africa alone, over three million children are orphaned because they have lost one or both parents due to HIV/AIDS. These children are often discriminated against, lack proper support and protection or have to become family breadwinners which may force them into exploitative situations, including child prostitution. On the other hand, children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation often have insufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS, limited access to protection and very limited power to negotiate safe sex with their exploiters.

Poverty and unstable situations are contributing factors to children's vulnerability to sexual exploitation. Countries affected by natural disasters, conflicts, massive rural depopulation and unplanned urbanisation, high economic disparities, unemployment, lack of perspectives and opportunities often fail to provide adequate child protection mechanisms and support through various structures including education that could prevent children from falling victim to sexual exploitation. A relatively low level of child birth registration in many places is also still contributing to denying children their basic rights.

In emergency situations, conflicts and natural disasters will often result in increased levels of violence, insecurity, deterioration in living conditions, displacement of populations (including the presence of foreigners, military or humanitarian workers) and a weakening of state structures which may lead to sexual exploitation of children.

Furthermore, children are often sexually exploited within the adult sex industry realm. The sex industry is a lucrative business fueling demand worldwide. It is often linked with tourism development and the presence of both national and foreign clients. The new communication and information technologies provide innovative avenues for accessing sexual services, including with minors, in a more anonymous and uncontrolled way. Criminal networks are now highly structured and they take advantage of a lack of State control and relative impunity to organise the trafficking of vulnerable children for the purpose of prostitution in the sex industry.

The children exploited in prostitution

Children exploited in prostitution often come

from families in difficult situations where poverty, domestic violence, displacement or separation has prevented them from adequately playing their safeguarding role. In addition to dysfunctional families, many of the children involved in prostitution face a total absence of family structure. They may be orphans, children in the streets, migrant children or child workers, children placed in detention or victims of trafficking. The lack of structural child protection mechanisms at various levels result in children being easily forced or tricked into prostitution. On the other hand, the phenomenon of children from middle-class society involved in commercial sexual exploitation as a result of consumerism and peer pressure can no longer be disregarded.

General trends and recommendations

It is necessary to recognise that the various forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children are closely interlinked and impact on one another. For example, the development of child-sex tourism leads to increased child prostitution, trafficking of children to tourism destinations and the production or distribution of child pornography. The different forms of sexual exploitation of children need to be envisaged in their interrelations to each other as well as independently in order to ensure appropriate strategies are put in place. Nowadays there is a tendency to focus mostly on the "flows" of commercial sexual exploitation of children, i.e., tourism and trafficking, and not paying enough attention to what actually happens at the local level in the encounter between the child involved in prostitution and the sex exploiter. The linkages between commercial sexual exploitation of children and other harmful practices and violations of children's rights also need to be examined more closely.

In terms of legislative responses, there is a need for countries to urgently ratify the *Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*, harmonise their national legislation with the international framework and in particular, decriminalise the child victims of sexual exploitation so that they are not prosecuted for being involved in prostitution and so that their consent is legally irrelevant. Other law enforcement mechanisms that need to be reinforced include specialised training of police officers and judges, children's accessibility to complaints mechanisms and their improvement towards more child-friendly procedures where confidentiality and protection of the child victims are secured. Victim support mechanisms must be reinforced and restorative justice implemented including compensation; children and their families should be better informed about their rights and legislation. In all cases, impunity must be combated by all countries.

In relation to awareness raising and information and communication, it is necessary to promote behaviour change to ensure that children involved

in prostitution are considered as victims and not criminals. The taboos surrounding sexuality must be lifted so that children can receive appropriate and reliable information for their own protection and dismantle some of the harmful traditional practices which can lead to sexual exploitation of children such as child marriage or forced marriage. Community mobilisation, family education and gender equality are essential to promoting a culture of respect for children's rights.

Regarding victim support and recovery, considerable efforts are needed to ensure that children can have access to child-friendly institutions where high standards of care are provided by adequately trained staff. The care and protection programmes developed should be designed adequately to provide livelihood alternatives to prostitution and sustainable reintegration measures (involving the families wherever possible and appropriate) which provide support mechanisms including material and financial ones to avoid the child to be forced into prostitution again. The programmes implemented should be sustained and sustainable, and adequately monitored and evaluated; children should receive long-term support and follow-up.

Prevention mechanisms should focus on full access to social services of the vulnerable; equality and opportunities for all children; birth registration;

specific protection for children and women (especially in emergency situations); support for families in difficult situations; specific support and protection mechanisms for children in especially vulnerable situations (such as orphan children, street children, children in institutions or migrant children) and the adoption and implementation of specific codes of conduct and the fight against trafficking networks.

It is essential to ensure that the participation of children in these programmes is representative of the children targeted, that they have adequate access to information, and that their views are taken into consideration and their participation is supported and encouraged at all times.

Inter- and intra-sectoral coordination is particularly essential to consolidate child protection frameworks and this implies the development of formalised partnerships that are regularly evaluated, and a structured involvement of the private sector and local state organisations. This would also benefit the fight against transnational organised criminal networks.

Finally, all measures and programmes must be developed and implemented to ensure strong child protection frameworks for all children universally, and always guided by the principle of the best interests of the child.



High-level Governmental Dialogue with the Participation of First Ladies

Presented by Dr. Najat Maalla M'Jid, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The presentation was originally conducted in French and translated by ECPAT International

The First Ladies Dialogue focused on the role and responsibilities of governments to combat sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. In the Dominican Republic, for example, Article 34 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* – stating that States Parties take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse – is considered a high national priority. An inter-institutional committee has been set up on sexual abuse, the legal provisions for punishment in the realm of CSEC have been strengthened, and a project entitled “Friends of the First Lady” is being implemented to promote the full development of children, including in the educational system and thus eliminating their at-risk position. In Brazil, the issue of violence against children and adolescents is being addressed in a number of ways, collaboration with the IT industry a particular focus. The country is working to link social issues with economic and cultural issues; building an enormous national

network of social protection and promotion. Programmes to protect children have been also set up in Cuba.

It was pointed out that despite significant progress in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, there are still major challenges ahead. Misery, poverty and social exclusion are key conditions for violence against children; and many children are driven to sexual exploitation due to socio-economic reasons. However, exploitation of and violence against children appears throughout all social classes as those with economic power use their affluence to exploit children. The response to the problem should thus seek for more international legal frameworks and the integrated action of people, governments and states.

The participants observed that states should be prioritising working with underprivileged children and youth. Moreover, children and adolescents should be considered key actors. Therefore, the World Congress III should focus on these questions and identify actions that can be undertaken to address the situation, involving children and adolescents.

At the end of the Dialogue, it was emphasised that the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is a fight for human dignity that requires the involvement of the media, families and churches.



Workshop Abstracts

Workshop 1 -

Regional and international trafficking: Global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes

Workshop presented by Jesmin and Rojy from Bangladesh, Rakhi and Susmita from India and Sheela and Ram Maya from Nepal, ECPAT International South Asia Associate, and youth from the ECPAT International's Youth Partnership Project in South Asia, "Child and Adolescent participation in the fight against child trafficking: from peer support to international advocacy"; Agneta Bjorklund - Chair of WGCC, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Sweden, and Anniki Tikerpuu - Member of WGCC, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia, "WGCC Program on Unaccompanied and Trafficked Children in the Region of the Baltic Sea States"; Cyntia Bicalho Uchoa - Coordinator against Human Trafficking, Secretaria Nacional de Justiça/Ministry of Justice of Brazil, "The Brazilian National Plan against Human Trafficking".

Moderator: Muireann O'Briain (Member of the European Union's Expert Group on Child Trafficking)

Rapporteur: Renata Cocco (ECPAT International)

Experience in various parts of the world has shown that the multi-faceted nature of child trafficking requires a comprehensive approach, with actions at different levels (from international to local) and in multiple areas (prevention, rehabilitation, coordination, child participation, etc.). This workshop presented examples from South Asia, northern Europe and Latin America, emphasising the importance of child and youth participation in anti-trafficking work as well as of cooperation and coordination at national and regional levels.

The ECPAT Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP-SA) is an established initiative that has been running for four years in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Through a number of activities led directly by youth (e.g. research on vulnerable children, advocacy to promote legal reform, awareness raising campaigns, peer-to-peer counseling for children recovering from sexual exploitation, peer support schools, etc.), both survivors and children at-risk have been empowered to fight and prevent CSEC, including child trafficking for sexual purposes.

The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCC), which was created in the framework of the Council of Baltic Sea States soon after the First World Congress in Stockholm, also



seeks to involve youth and professionals dealing with children and young people in its work. Comprising mainly civil servants, this agency focuses on various vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and trafficked children, children living in the street or in institutions and young offenders. An important component of these efforts is in capacity building for specialists working with abused children on how to interview victims and provide family therapy. Due to the various activities of WGCC (e.g. expert meetings, creation of a dedicated website and of national focal points, mapping of trafficked and assisted children etc.), cooperation at the regional level against child trafficking has greatly improved in the last years.

In Brazil, enhancing coordination among anti-trafficking agencies active at the national level is at the centre of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking adopted in January 2008. As a result of this national policy, units to Combat Human Trafficking (Nucleos de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Pessoas) have been set up in various States of the country. These units are staffed by social workers, psychologists and legal officers, and are key contact points in each State in terms of fostering the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked people.

Despite some progress that has been achieved in different regions with regard to fighting and preventing child trafficking for sexual purposes, several key issues still need to be addressed to ensure better protection of vulnerable and trafficked children. Firstly, more attention should

be devoted to domestic trafficking as well as to victim identification and the special needs of child survivors. Similarly, support for trafficked children should be mainstreamed in the national policies of all countries. The experience of WGCC also shows that while training resulted in more child-friendly support services for the victims, it cannot be a one-off event, but must be built on existing structures and based upon coordination of responsible ministries. Furthermore, in order for capacity building to be effective, it is recommended that its content is not

only updated to meet new requirements but also mirrors reality while avoiding patronising and idealised views of the victims. Finally, there is a need to develop adequate research methodologies, conduct research systematically and disseminate both new and existing research studies. Experience has shown that involving at-risk children and survivors of sexual exploitation in the planning and implementation of child protection programmes ensures that they more adequately meet the specific needs of the children concerned.

Workshop 2 -

Regional and international trafficking: global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes

Workshop presented by Ashley Theron, National Executive Director of Child Welfare South Africa “The Factors that Make Children Vulnerable to Trafficking,” Altin Hazizaj, ACTSEC Albania and Cleophas Mally, WAO Africa “Child Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and its Linkage to Child Trafficking for other Purposes” and Muhammad Babandede, NAPTIP Nigeria “Nigeria Country Experience”.

Moderator: Thais Dumet Faria (ILO Brazil)

Rapporteur: Pierre Ferry (UNICEF West and Central Africa)

Globally, the factors that lead to trafficking of children share common roots: children seeking better lives and opportunities, employment and ability to provide assistance to their family. Strategies to counteract child trafficking currently utilised by civil society (and in some cases governments) are advocacy, lobbying, policy development, community development, capacity building, early intervention, working with children and youth and collaborating with other stakeholders. However, beyond these measures, stakeholders working to combat child trafficking cannot be successful without addressing the root factors and doing so in a collaborative manner. Governments and civil society need to strengthen their efforts and their partnerships in order to combat regional and international trafficking.

It is therefore essential to institutionalise or create a system for government agencies and civil society to work together. Governments and civil society must do their part and jointly create such a mechanism. Child protection services need strong coordination mechanisms in place to improve its implementation. Each partner can therefore bring their own strengths to the collaboration. For example, governments can contribute towards the financial resources allotted to combating child trafficking, creating budgets for the coordination

costs of multiple agencies in collaborating with civil society groups and providing financial assistance in the cost of child victim care and rehabilitation.

Another challenge that hinders the combating of regional and international trafficking is the different interpretations of the Trafficking Protocol at national, regional and international levels. Currently, numerous countries have their own definition and understanding of trafficking. This leads to difficulties in identification of victims of trafficking by law enforcement agencies and in some countries (such as Nigeria), where victims are criminalised. The repatriation process is also affected by discrepancies in the understanding of the definition of trafficking.

Despite the mentioned challenges, there is notable progress as illustrated by the following work against child trafficking. In South Africa, Child Welfare South Africa (CWSA) works with the local community to create volunteers (through capacity building) to provide extra support due to the lack of social workers available. In Albania, due to the strengthening of law enforcement agencies via trainings, coordination has improved among government agencies. WAO Africa in Togo has learned that child and youth participation is an important factor in creating successful trainings to child victims.

Specific recommendations identified include improving the conceptual clarity of child trafficking of stakeholders. Mechanisms should be created to facilitate current efforts and governments should take the lead in combating child trafficking. It is also essential that the definitions of human trafficking and child trafficking are consistent and meet the standards set in the Trafficking Protocol. In addition, national mechanisms should be created to increase the success of collaboration between government agencies and civil society in combating child trafficking and providing care and assistance to child victims. Lastly, governments should prioritise child trafficking as an urgent concern and take the lead to ensure implementation of measures to eliminate it.

Workshop 3 - Domestic trafficking

Workshop presented by Dalila Figueiredo, ASBRAD – Brazilian Association for the Defense of Women, Childhood and Adolescence “Assistance Programs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation” and Anna-Maria Khrumchenkova, ECPAT EICYAC Youth Representative – STELLIT, Russian Alliance against CSEC “Youth Working with Child Victims of CSEC in the Streets of St. Petersburg”.

Moderator: Anita Dodds (Child Wise)

Rapporteur: Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon (ECPAT International)

In comparison to cross-border trafficking or international trafficking, domestic trafficking receives less consideration from various stakeholders. There are several reasons that contribute to preventing work or effectiveness in combating domestic trafficking: one of the most noteworthy reasons is the lack of reliable, accurate data on domestic trafficking per region. For example, ASBRAD, a Brazilian NGO working to combat trafficking, has acknowledged that there is no accurate data for the domestic trafficking of children in Brazil, especially when NGOs have no effective monitoring of the frontier areas of the country. The issue of unavailable data arises from the fact that records are not kept at all by various stakeholders, or if they do exist, they are made public or shared.

Another reason comes from the lack of understanding of trafficking and the *Trafficking Protocol*. There are practitioners who misunderstand the definition of trafficking and only consider cases involving crossing international borders as trafficking. Moreover, difficulties can manifest in creating effective national legislation to meet the *Trafficking Protocol* and the international standard of human trafficking. One such case is illustrated by the challenges of creating new legislation to prevent domestic trafficking when it has the possibility of criminalising a certain percentage of the public. For example, individuals that have acted in ignorance, such as grandparents giving away HIV/AIDS orphans because they are unable to cope, thereby resulting in the child becoming a victim of trafficking.

There is also a need to strengthen national referral mechanisms for better coordination between law enforcement agencies and civil society. Moreover, there must be a place within the national child protection and welfare system for victims of



domestic trafficking. Within some national systems (due to legal technicalities), some cases cannot be classified or responded to as trafficking cases (either domestic or cross-border).

Involving young people in the work to combat trafficking is a good lesson learned which was highly stressed. A case study used to highlight this was the youth programmes of STELLIT, ECPAT’s member group in Russia. Youth receive training on commercial sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking and work with professionals to assist the child victims on the streets of St. Petersburg, Russia. The peer-to-peer model has proved successful in the outreach work for child victims of domestic trafficking and CSEC.

Specific recommendations include agreeing on a common understanding of trafficking and domestic trafficking (recognising that it also involves the movement of children within cities, provinces and regions); conducting research on domestic trafficking (and its link to cross-border trafficking), especially focusing on how and if such information is recorded; sharing the results of research with all stakeholders; creating appropriate initiatives to tackle the demand for domestic trafficking (based on studies); involving youth and survivors in measures and initiatives; and ensuring that governments allocate appropriate resources, create a national referral system and support a multi-disciplinary stakeholder taskforce to combat domestic child trafficking.

Workshop - 4

Children and adolescents on the move (including migration)

Workshop presented by Daniela Reale, Save the Children UK "Construction of child protection systems that protect children at any stage of migration and movement"; Najat M'jid, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography "Enabling separated children to design a life project, the importance of individual case assessment, the need to promote international and inter-sectoral coordination and to be more specific about what it means"; Edel Silan, Save the Children UK "The need to improve child protection systems in border areas in the Greater Mekong Sub-region"; Maria Luz Gutierrez "The need for a participative process to design a handbook for immigration services, to identify, protect and assist trafficked children"; and Giovanni di Mambro and Sodre Juracy, Policia Rodoviaria Federal, Brazil "Methods Used by the Federal Highway Police to identify children at risk and respond to their cases".

Moderator: Mike Dottridge, Save the Children

Rapporteur: Eylah Kadjar-Hamouda, Save the Children

A key theme of this workshop was the need to construct child protection systems that ensure the safety of children at all stages of migration and movement. This involves improving child protection systems along border areas. Greater international and inter-sectoral coordination, as children's countries of origin often fail to respond adequately to requests about individual children from agencies in countries or transit or destination areas, is also required.

The role of government authorities and law

enforcement agencies was raised, with presenters emphasising the need to train police (and others involved in approaching or questioning children) in order to avoid revictimisation. The importance of directly involving immigration or law enforcement officials in developing and field-testing training materials was also stressed, along with the need for a participatory process to design a handbook for immigration services to identify, protect and assist trafficked children.

Concern was expressed about the age at which children leave their families and travel alone, although it was also noted that movement is not always negative and may be helpful to learn from the cases of children whose migration has a positive outcome. Children who are moving often look for livelihood alternatives and therefore alternative strategies are required to respond to their needs.

It was recommended that the categorisation of all children on the move as victims of abuse should be avoided. Children who become separated should be identified as needing protection and should receive an individual case assessment. Both inter-sectoral and transnational coordination concerning individual separated children should be improved. Investment should be made to ensure that children are protected when involved in movement and migration. Comprehensive child protection systems to which children on the move have access should also be developed.

Police and other professionals who approach or question children require appropriate training and should be involved in the development and field-testing of training curricula, materials and handbooks. While the mobility and invisibility of children on the move makes it difficult to consult such children, they also have a right to input to the development of systems being designed for their protection and therefore this challenge should be addressed and suitable methods developed.

Workshop - 5

Trafficking and victim support mechanisms

Workshop presented by Marco Scarpati, ECPAT Italy; Dolores Alforte, ECPAT Philippines; Gloria Diogenes, The Foundation for Children and Their Families, Brazil, and the Author of a book entitled "Seven Capital Feeling: Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents"

Moderator: Alessia Altamura, ECPAT International

Rapporteur: Kritsana Pimonsaengsuriya, ECPAT International

In some destination countries for human trafficking, the related laws demonstrate good protection for children regardless of their nationalities and consent to migrate (e.g. Italy). However, the services provided to child victims are generally found to be inadequate. The workshop therefore called for the recognition and inclusion of the social protection for children as part of the rehabilitation programme.

In combating trafficking of children, a holistic approach that includes prevention as well as a rescue and rehabilitation programme is needed. This could comprise awareness raising, protection of children

at risk, recovery and reintegration, temporary shelter, prosecution and child participation. An integrated approach of care mechanisms to empowerment of child victims as a preventative measure to being re-trafficked needs to include basic support through education assistance, alternative learning systems, skills development and social services for development through life skills education and economic development.

With regard to education assistance, constraints such as limited public or donor support to provide scholarships, high costs of education fees and materials, and higher standards needed to enter the public school system have proved challenging factors in providing an effective educational service to child victims. ECPAT Philippines addresses these gaps by developing a partnership with a private educational institution (one of the biggest and most renowned universities in the Philippines). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed based on social commitment and corporate social responsibility for the university to provide scholarships and other related assistance to child victims in collaboration with ECPAT Philippines.

In terms of rehabilitation of children, it is important that any shelter is not presented as just a place for child victims to come and stay, but a welcoming place where they feel they will be supported and cared for.

Professionals need to respect and be attentive to the cultures and time individual child victims need to recover from their traumatic experience and ensure proper and adequate long-term care for the child (usually two years are needed). A cultural mediator is also needed to assist in implementing the care plan as well as to assist with any cultural barriers. Issues related to freedom, independence and fear need to be taken into account when developing the care plan. It is recommended that care and recovery of child victims of trafficking provides long term support based on individual planning. The involvement of the child in the processes and implementation should be conducted by properly trained professionals.

A holistic approach is needed in any child victim rehabilitation and reintegration programme in order to ensure that child victims are taken care of in the long term, which will allow for their full recovery from the trauma. The gap in ensuring the provision of long-term care is not only due to inadequate financial resources but also the lack of a longer approach in accommodating the needs of child victims. It is noted that at the initial stage of rescue and response, everyone is present to assist the child victim; only later does the support lessen and the child is left without the support still needed.

Workshop - 6

Capacity building of professionals engaged in the fight against human trafficking

Workshop presented by Theo Noten, ECPAT Netherlands "Community based child protection networks and multi-disciplinary teams: capacity building and coordination challenges"; and Hans van de Glind, ILO/IPEC and June Kane, independent expert, "New materials for the capacity-building of anti-trafficking professionals"

Moderator: Sarah Norton-Staal, UNICEF

Rapporteur: Joachim Theis, UNICEF

An important component of anti-trafficking work is in capacity building for professionals who provide support services for victims and/or those engaged in combating and preventing this complex phenomenon. Several efforts have been promoted to train concerned actors in the last few years. This workshop presents the experience of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group and of ILO/IPEC.

Training materials were developed by ECPAT as a result of preliminary research that showed a lack of skills among specific professionals as well as the need for trainers and for cooperation between social workers and law enforcers. Two manuals were produced (one is a training of trainers guide)



and have been adapted to national situations in 12 countries, recognising the specific needs in terms of legislation and local communication. These materials also emphasise the benefits of training law enforcement specialists, together with social workers and others who are responsible for the care of abused children, to form a 'multi-stakeholder group'. This type of training (which was completed in most countries in southeast Europe) has proved

quite effective as it has resulted in a better attitude towards children at risk and child victims, improved knowledge of the specific problem of child trafficking for sexual purposes and better networking/coordination among concerned stakeholders.

ILO/IPEC recently launched a guide entitled “Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners”. The guide captures over 10 years of work by ILO/IPEC and its partners and makes IPEC’s experiences and knowledge available to those who design, implement and improve policy and programming to fight child trafficking. The resource kit comprises five independent but interrelated books covering different themes, from the legal and policy framework necessary to address trafficking to different initiatives that have been and can be taken to prevent such crimes. Special emphasis is placed on the labour dimension of child trafficking, not only because children trafficked for domestic work are particularly exposed to sexual exploitation but also because training to provide better job opportunities is a key prevention strategy and an effective way to avoid re-victimisation of young survivors. ILO has

also developed a training package that provides an outline for a one-week course but can be adapted or shortened as necessary.

This workshop ended with a practical application of the training materials aimed at showing how a multi-sector training based on a dynamic approach concretely works.

While the examples above show that capacity building activities on child trafficking have been enhanced in recent years, their effectiveness still needs to be improved. Considering the proliferation of resource materials and initiatives in this field, a first action recommended would be the creation of a global electronic network involving the agencies working on this in order to share ideas and develop and adapt tools to suit different needs of trainers and participants. Additionally, it would be useful to include the topic of child trafficking in relevant university curriculum. Last but not least, there should be a wider engagement of young people in designing capacity building initiatives, and more attention should be devoted to adapting materials to local culture/context including with use of local examples.

Workshop - 7

New scenarios of alternative tourism and new trends

Workshop presented by Yoshihisa Togo, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Committee for UNICEF, and Vidya Selvamony, Equations NGO (India).

Moderator: Susan Bissell, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center, Italy

Rapporteur: Guillemette Meunier, UNICEF ROSA

The risk situations in which numerous children are faced in tourism and travel settings should be countered with – among other tools – adequate (and adequately implemented) legislation, as well as codes of conduct. It may also occur that, owing to special circumstances of emergency, protection measures may have to be prioritised. In all cases, the interplay of governmental and non-governmental agencies, along with private sector players is a key preventative response to the dangers posed to vulnerable children by ill-intentioned travellers. For this purpose, the engagement of tourism companies is an essential element for any preventative measures to have broader scope and better effect. Companies, however, are often seen to be deeply unprepared to play their role, not least on account of lacking understanding of the issues involved in child-sex tourism.

With a closer look at the situation in India, it is noted that some elements of child-sex tourism, such as the exploitation of boys, are still grossly underestimated or little known. Also, the national

component within the group of travelling exploiters is often underplayed, owing sometimes to the comparatively better visibility of foreign offenders. Nevertheless, even arrests and prosecutions of foreigners are minimal, vis-à-vis a perceived strong rise in the exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the country. Furthermore, the local tourism industry largely ignores the phenomenon (and the international standards and legislation addressing it), as all types and levels of accommodation establishments may harbour instances of exploitation, either intentionally or otherwise. As such, the hospitality and other tourism industries should be systematically targeted with the kind of awareness raising and suitable training that can be achieved in collaboration with NGOs; possibly through more stringent regulations enacted by the relevant tourism authorities. Ideally, those regulations should also include the compulsory adoption of industry-wide codes of conduct. This would require an additional effort by all the actors involved in order to make the monitoring of code compliance not only possible, but also viable in terms of resources required.

It was noted that many governments still find it difficult to fully understand the implications of extra-territorial legislation. Failing to appreciate the legal requirements involved in cross-border judicial co-operation (and not least the costs, as well as child protection elements, that it involves) has resulted in gross underuse of a potentially significant tool. NGOs, for their part, very often fail to engage the private sector in a significant manner as a result of

the approach they use, which the tourism industry still sees as antagonistic and thus damaging to the relaxed and trouble-free atmosphere that hotels generally wish to be seen as providing for the continued success of their business. Potential partnerships between NGOs and the tourism industry should therefore be planned with sufficient attention. To that goal, national UNICEF offices could probably raise their profile towards facilitating a convergence of intentions and purposes, while keeping the process in line with UN standards and/or guidelines.

On the other hand, more and better research is also required on the implementation of codes of conduct, so that their effectiveness may be analysed more closely, while any points in need of strengthening could be properly identified and consequently addressed.

Lastly, codes of conduct could be a model for NGOs themselves to adopt, as international cooperation and philanthropy has sometimes proved to be yet another conduit used by perpetrators of child sexual exploitation to get in touch with vulnerable children.



Workshop - 8

Interaction in cyberspace and its impact on the protection of children and adolescents

Workshop presented by Zulyvic Mejias Recanetini and Ruben Valero Rodríguez, adolescent representatives of Grupo Manos por la Niñez y la Adolescencia; Ivo Correa, Policy Council, Google Brazil; Sen. Magno Malta, Brazilian Federal Senate; Carlos Sobral, Federal Police, Brasil; and Ana Lucia Melo, State Prosecutor, Rio de Janeiro

Moderator: Paolo Henrique Lustosa, Brazilian Federal Congress

Rapporteur: Ruth Feuk, UNICEF Peru

While the risks posed to children and adolescents through the Internet and other communications technologies are increasingly clear, the answer cannot be found in the prohibition or in the limitation of the use of such media. Excellent results, in terms of awareness-raising and influence on new legislation, can be achieved with the active involvement and participation of children and youth themselves and by guiding families as a whole towards better and more careful use of new technologies.

As with the case of Google in Brazil, responsible information technology companies are past the romantic ideal of an Internet free from checks and supervision. It is unfortunately well known that the web has been a comparatively easy environment and medium for perpetrators of various crimes, including child pornography and child grooming for sexual exploitation. The effective engagement of companies that have the capability to monitor

web traffic and suspicious activities in the Internet is essential in a wider form of collaboration that, as in other sectors, can no longer be left to isolated players. Initially, the collaborative involvement of big transnational enterprises may not come round entirely spontaneously, but that is precisely where the negotiating power of NGOs and – even more – governments should have maximum application by bringing the right arguments to the table. The current collaboration between Google and the Government of Brazil can be considered exemplary in this respect.

Intersectoral collaboration has proved fruitful – with reference to combating the sexual exploitation of children perpetrated by using new technologies – at various levels, with police and legislators increasingly exchanging information and expertise in order to fine-tune more effective tools of counteraction. This is the most practical and potentially successful path to follow when the newness of the subject matter puts those involved in addressing the problem in an initially disadvantaged position and a lot of catching up soon needs to be done.

In terms of future recommended action, a lot needs to happen on the legislative front, as the continual advance of technology constantly creates new gaps in current norms, while at the same time cooperation among countries should also be considerably improved. Effective implementation of new and existing laws is then a necessary follow-up to the legislative element that needs to be kept in focus.

The model of intersectoral alliances should therefore be perfected and expanded to encompass all the actors that have a significant role to play in combating the sexual exploitation of children.

Finally, to expand on the collaborative model, the importance of the involvement of communities and societies as a whole (through education, awareness raising, etc.) cannot be overemphasised enough.

Workshop - 9

Vulnerability, resilience and therapeutic responses related to victimisation in cyberspace

Workshop presented by Dede Houedakor, Plan West Africa "Provision of psycho-social support and the integration of mental health interventions into national health strategies for child victims of sexual violence and abuse", Lars Lööf, Council of the Baltic Sea States "Child Abuse on the Internet with focus on the victim's assistance" and Tink Palmer, Stop it Now! UK & Ireland "Aspects related to victimized children or children who engage in sexually aggressive behavior online with other children"

Moderator: David Butt, ECPAT International

Rapporteur: Dulcey Bower, Plan International

Identifying the adequate types of therapeutic responses to offer support to children who have been victims of sexual exploitation is challenging as the forms of trauma they face are multiple and often complicated by the new dimensions of experiences in cyberspace.

Various vulnerability factors to sexual exploitation were presented based on multi-country research conducted in West Africa: a combination of various vulnerability factors put children more at risk of being sexually exploited, such as exposure to domestic violence, which impairs social and cognitive development and can result in the child engaging in risky behaviours. Conversely, girls who have experienced sexual violence are more likely to be involved in transactional sex, which in turn increases their risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, which is in turn both a further factor of vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation of children and a consequence. The negative impacts on the emotional well-being of the child victims can originate from these traumatic experiences and be very serious (including suicide) and the psychosocial support provided is often inadequate due to a lack of referral mechanisms, sufficiently trained staff and other resources.

Similar trauma can be encountered in the sexual exploitation of children online, which is complicated by the introduction of new ICTs, such as the Internet, digital cameras or mobile phones, which can confuse the nature of the crime committed against the child. In fact, to provide adequate therapeutic responses to children victimised online, it is essential

to differentiate between sexual abuse where children are victims of physical contact with an offender from the sexual exploitation of the child, and of the wide dissemination of the abusive material facilitated by the new technologies. In this regard, understanding the nature of demand and the mindset of perpetrators is key to providing holistic responses to the problem and more research is greatly needed. In fact, abusive materials of children can have different meanings for the perpetrator, such as sexual gratification, but also blackmail, as a trophy within a collection, or as status among peers or for sale or profit.

The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCC) of the Council of the Baltic Sea States operates within internationally defined standards where the need to provide support services to child survivors of sexual exploitation is recognised as equally important to the need to prosecute offenders. However, knowledge on the impact of ICT-related abuse on children is still limited and there is a great need for more professional awareness and the development of assistance programmes with specialised staff.

Furthermore, it is also recognised that in situations of online sexual exploitation, children lose control over the process of disclosure of the abuse as often the discovery of the crime/image, often precedes the identification of the victim. In addition to the trauma (which makes it difficult for the victim to talk about the abuse) the presence of a record of this abuse exercises an additional silencing effect on the child, combined with feelings of shame, guilt and impotence. These are key therapeutic issues to be considered in the development of assistance programmes. While cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) seems to show some promising results with sexually abused children, there is a great need to expand knowledge on the differentiated impacts on children and youth abused via new technology.

Recommendations focused on establishing permanent psychosocial support units for child victims and building the capacity of staff and partners working in this area. Key legal reforms should also include the criminalisation of offences through ICTs even when no physical contact with a child is involved. Assistance programmes that are currently developed need to be evaluated for effectiveness and more research must be conducted on the nature of demand and to identify linkages between the development of the new technologies and their impact on the child.

Workshop - 10

Analysis and intelligence gathering for on and offline abuse

Workshop presented by Joanna Lindquist, ECPAT Sweden; Victoria Baines, CEOP and Ethel Quayle, University of Edinburgh.

Moderator: Peter Pilley, DIA, New Zealand

Rapporteur: Catherine Beaulieu, ECPAT International

Presentations were made about different mechanisms that are being adopted to combat on and offline abuse in the context of work by law enforcement, NGOs and research and academic study as well as some of the findings which originated from intelligence gathering.

Hotlines and blocking systems are two practical measures that have been implemented to fight against sexual exploitation online and offline. ECPAT Sweden operates a reporting hotline for child abuse materials that identifies the location of servers hosting harmful materials, domain names and content. This has resulted in an increased amount of reports to the police, whereas the blocking mechanisms in place (to prevent people from accessing identified websites hosting child abuse materials) stop approximately 50,000 daily attempts in Sweden. However, many complementary efforts are still required to address the problem, including the reporting of crimes of sexual exploitation of children in tourism, both in destinations and in countries of origins, as surveys reveal a poor use of extraterritorial legislation.

Notable progress since the Second World Congress has been the establishment of national specialist centers on child sexual abuse which have supported strategic intelligence gathering. The elements analysed include trends in offending (such as offenders' behaviour or victims profiles), emerging threats and intelligence gaps. It has been revealed that monitoring of offenders and reporting mechanisms yield good intelligence and provide powerful investigation tools that should be promoted and adopted around the world. For instance, the UK sex offender registration requirements have enabled the gathering of intelligence on convicted child sex offenders and identified a loophole which allowed registered offenders to travel without notifying the UK authorities when travel was for less than three days. This loophole has since been closed.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need to identify a more complete picture of offending around the world: who are the offenders and how do they use the abusive materials? Where do the images come from? How are new technologies used to facilitate offending behaviours? Who are the children in the images? So far, the findings have revealed limited information on the ways in which materials can be harmful depending upon the offenders' use, on the offending and re-offending patterns and whether there is a potential for escalation in offending

behaviours or whether in fact there is a likelihood that online offending leads to offline offending. Only a few child victims have been identified, but most of them were white pre-pubescent females, while a study in India revealed that there were an equal proportion of boys and girls victimised. Reports show that the largest number of websites containing child abuse materials are hosted in the US, followed by Russia (which does not necessarily imply that less content is produced there). Despite reports of DVDs being sold in countries such as Cambodia or self-generated materials from compensated dating distributed via mobile phones in Japan, the majority of new images are still of western children (although these findings may originate from a lack of more extensive systematic data collection and analysis). It is clear that there is a need for a more proactive approach in collecting and analysing data.

Recommendations were made to improve and consolidate collaboration and partnerships between law enforcement, NGOs and private sector to support effective information sharing between relevant stakeholders and across countries. Effective tools to support intelligence gathering and analysis (which should be globally adopted) include the establishment of specialised national units dealing with child abuse and exploitation; channels provided for public reporting through new technologies (such as using SMS services to report sexual exploitation of children in tourism) as well as services provided to offenders. Increased resources must be allocated to victim identification and this will imply capacity building for law enforcement and improved international police and legal cooperation. It is necessary to complete our understanding of online abuse by expanding to abusive materials other than visual. Finally, the private sector should take responsibility to inform the public through messages on social networking sites of risks and harmful materials or by implementing blocking systems.



Workshop - 11

Commercial sexual exploitation and its new challenges, analysis and intelligence gathering from online and offline abuse

Workshop presented by Vernon Jones, Save the Children Denmark and ECPAT in Denmark, Anders Persson, Interpol, and Lars Underbjurg, Danish Police.

Moderator: Jean Gogh, UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean

Rapporteur: Lena Karlsson, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

The investigation work carried out around the distribution of sexually abusive images of children on the Internet was highlighted as focusing to a large extent on “catching the perpetrator”, which results from all the intelligence that can be gathered (either visually or electronically) from the abusive pictures available. The same emphasis should, however, be placed on child-protection issues as a whole, as minors may have access to that material, as well as on the actual rescue and recovery of children

who have been abused for the production of child pornographic images. It should be noted that Save the Children Denmark advocated for the use of the term ‘sexually abusive images’ and not child pornography since the images document a criminal act and an abuse perpetrated against a child.

Good examples of collaboration between NGOs and police forces are already visible and should definitely be replicated, while legislative tools – such as the recent Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse – should be ratified as widely as possible, for they include key elements to counter the latest forms of exploitation.

From Interpol’s perspective, the investigative procedure is very clear for each image of exploitation and abuse they are faced with. The same rigorous approach – aided, where possible, by adequate technological means – should be expanded to specialist units within national police forces, as the amount of criminal material currently being circulated goes well beyond the strength of an agency such as Interpol, not to mention the fact that a broader geographical and cultural spread of the investigating teams could increase the chances of identification of settings, victims and perpetrators.

Albeit with a more local angle, the Danish Police’s experience in investigating cases of online child exploitation and abuse still underlines the importance of cross-border collaboration (a good example being the cooperation among the forces in the Nordic countries and the creation of a regional database). Smaller countries and police forces, on the one hand, and the global extent of the child pornographic phenomenon on the other, clearly point to international collaboration in order to provide a suitable response to such criminality.

Among the actions called for in the near future, an improvement in international collaboration is clearly at the forefront, with the need to interlink national databases (also to create these where they do not exist), and with the overarching goal of avoiding a duplication of efforts as far as possible.

Child protection management systems should be properly established in every country and assigned a holistic agenda enabling them to address child protection issues, without losing sight of any intersectoral implications and support needs. This would also allow for better coordination between various national agencies working towards child protection, including law enforcement.

Finally, governments should try and keep abreast of technological developments in their legislative capacity in order to be better prepared to combat new forms of crime instead of suffering from a technological capacity gap.



Workshop - 12

Commercial sexual exploitation and its new challenges, analysis and intelligence gathering from online and offline abuse

Workshop presented by Mauro Falsetti, Myspace Latin America, John Carr, European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online (eNACSO), and Marcela Czarny, Chicos.net, Argentina

Moderator: Rosilea Willie, Brazilian Ministry of Education

Rapporteur: Anjan Bose, ECPAT International

Current online interactions and how children can be made vulnerable to different violations perpetrated against them in this environment (particularly as Internet applications develop and mature) were presented in this workshop in addition to some of the current IT industry initiatives to protect children.

While the online environment and technological advances have impacted on the ways social interactions between young people are formed, the essence of these interactions has not really changed as teenagers continue to want to record their personal diaries. The problem now is that social networking sites expose them quite publicly, which may put them into dangerous situations. Teenagers continue to push the limits and engage in risky behaviours, especially under peer pressure, but the online environment now provides offenders with increased avenues to harm children. The IT industry is very much cognizant of the fact that their services are being misused and MySpace for instance, has made efforts to make these services safer for children by incorporating monitoring mechanisms, image filtering, age verification systems and educational and awareness raising programmes. Similarly, it should be recognised that mobile phones are an integral part of young people's social lives, with potentially harmful consequences and therefore the industry should be systematically involved in child protection strategy development.

In the UK, the IT industry has voluntarily been involved in child protection initiatives, including by blocking access to child pornography or supporting hotlines that play an important role in the identification of child abuse materials. Strong partnerships were developed between the British IT industry and child protection agencies which are

valued and recognised for their expertise. However, further efforts are still needed with regard to international collaboration, which is often impeded by a lack of uniformed legal frameworks (e.g., 80 countries do not have specific legislation referring to child pornography). Models of collaboration have been initiated through the currently existing 31 reporting hotlines around the world and the sharing of technical capacity and expertise between police forces, especially through the Virtual Global Taskforce. Nevertheless, this remains insufficient to address the scale of the problem.

Chicos.net demonstrated some of their survey findings in Argentina which showed that cyber-bullying is relatively widespread among young people so that they mostly learn how to protect themselves from peers' intent on harm. The 'digital gap' between parents and children also needs to be addressed as many adults are not informed of the risks involved with the use of new technologies nor are they aware of their children's activities in cyberspace. However, most children, from all economic backgrounds, have access to cybercafés, use these technologies and can easily engage in the creation of harmful self-generated materials, for instance. Therefore, the involvement of adolescents in the development of their own prevention informational materials appears absolutely essential.

The implementation of outreach programmes to educate children and parents on the potential risks linked with the use of new technologies is therefore strongly recommended. Promoting safe use of new technologies and self-protecting behaviours should be introduced in all curricula in schools, coupled with the appropriate training of teachers. It is essential that the IT industry (including ISPs, mobile phones and financial institutions) develop active partnerships with law enforcement agencies and child protection partners on the international level to disrupt the profits generated by the exchange of commercial child abuse materials and to prevent online and offline victimisation of children. Tools to support transnational collaboration, such as amending legal frameworks, expanding hotlines and establishing multi-stakeholder platforms must be promoted and developed worldwide. When the involvement of the industry is not voluntary, it should be necessary for the States to regulate this. Links between child abuse materials and organised crimes should be investigated and treated as a high priority.

Workshop - 13

Sex workers associations and networks: Strategic partnerships and actions

Workshop presented by Anindit Roy Chowdhury, SANLAAP and Rosarina Sampaio, National Federation of Sex Workers in Brazil

Moderator: Katlijn Declercq, ECPAT Belgium

Rapporteur: Marco Sotelo, ECPAT International

Clear distinctions were made between the sexual exploitation of children in prostitution, which is a grave violation of children's rights, and the involvement of adult women in prostitution. Whereas children should always be considered as victims of sexual exploitation, where their agency and consent is irrelevant to the crime committed against them, it can be argued that adult women may engage in prostitution as a form of work and their rights in this regard should be respected (as long as they are not submitted to any form of constraint or exploitation). Sex workers' associations and child rights organisations can benefit from working together within this accepted framework but efforts are still required to break down prejudice.

Women in prostitution can play a significant role in combating sexual exploitation of children from two angles: as mothers and as key informants. Women in prostitution can play a clear role in protecting children as they are part of the adult sex industry within which a lot of the child victims are being exploited. As key informants in close contact with the population targeted, they could monitor the situations and thus play a significant part in the identification of minor victims and the reporting of cases of sexual exploitation of children.

The active participation of adult sex workers and their associations (both formal and informal) in awareness raising and education initiatives should also be considered, and there have already been experiences involving the National Federation of Sex Workers in Brazil in the dissemination of materials to prevent trafficking in women and in conducting prevention activities with poor families from the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Women in prostitution can therefore become key agents of change if they are mobilised and supported. In fact many of them are also mothers and sometimes mothers of children who are exploited in prostitution, who aspire for a better future for their own children. With support and assistance, they can become strong forces for change. Strategies can also be put in place to help them protect their children and combat trafficking and prevent the risks of them becoming exploiters and recruiters themselves.

While positive developments can be foreseen from engaging in strategic partnerships with sex

workers associations, it is essential to work on common grounds of clear differentiation between sexual exploitation of children and adult prostitution in order to overcome the prejudices and potentially negative perceptions and to try and bring the different spaces and platforms where these two issues are being discussed closer together. It would be important to involve adult sex workers in the public discussions where strategies to combat sexual exploitation of children are being planned. Building the leadership skills of women in prostitution is essential to support them and their children out of the red-light districts and to play active roles in the prevention of sexual exploitation of children. It is also recommended to work closely with sex workers associations in prevention strategies for providing information and reaching out to the communities at risk.



Workshop - 14

Sexual exploitation and its relations with race and ethnicity

Workshop presented by Rosalind Prober, President of Beyond Borders "Protection Needs of Aboriginal Communities in Canada" and Fernando Viveros, Programme Coordinator of UCIEP (Training and Participatory Research Unit) "Vulnerability of Children from Aboriginal Communities in Mexico".

Moderator: Benedito do Santos, Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos

Rapporteur: Maricruz Tabbia, ECPAT International

Children from aboriginal communities have been largely reported to be at high risk of sexual exploitation. In Canada and Mexico, their rights are violated in many ways and little attention is given to setting up special protection mechanisms for them.

In the case of Canada, 70-80% of sexually exploited children come from aboriginal communities and many of them are trafficked. Economic marginalisation, living in high-crime areas and their secluded lives on reservations ill prepare them to recognise and protect themselves against pimps and exploiters. As a result, around 400 children are estimated to be exploited each year, the majority of which are girls.

In Mexico, research carried out by UNICEF in 2003 looked at a child rights index. When analysed by state, it showed that all the southern states (which have the largest aboriginal population), were below the national average on all indicators (health, education, labour, etc.). This showed that aboriginal communities are in a more vulnerable situation due to their historic marginalisation and subordinated status in labour markets. Also, there are cultural issues and traditional practices that contribute to children's vulnerability and are very hard to challenge. For example, the use of corporal punishment in education, and the perception of rural and domestic child labour, sometimes seen as a way of socialisation and of preserving the aboriginal culture. These practices should be reviewed based on a child and human rights perspective.

Presenters' recommendations agreed on the need for specialised programmes, incorporating experiential youth as role models and taking into consideration the traditions and dynamics of aboriginal communities. Focus should be put on preventing the demand for sex with children and reducing social tolerance to the idea of aboriginal adolescents as sexual partners. All stakeholders should participate, including leaders and members of aboriginal communities. Education was seen as key, especially the development of school curricula tailored for aboriginal communities, including life skills and leadership to empower their children.

More research is needed, mainly to create hard and disaggregated data on sexual exploitation of children and the manifestations of sexual exploitation of children that they are being subjected to. This will aid the development of targeted interventions. Both Canada and Mexico lack a national plan of action to address the issue of sexual exploitation of children and in both countries the legal framework should be improved to provide better protection. In the case of Canada, the age of consent set at 16 leaves adolescents unprotected and in the case of Mexico, the lack of harmonisation among state legal frameworks contributes to cases not being resolved. Underreporting and misreporting sexual exploitation of children cases is also a serious problem that needs to be addressed through awareness raising and prevention interventions.



Workshop - 15

Sexual exploitation in market dynamics

Workshop presented by Mark Hecht, University of Ottawa “Ideological impact of popular culture and its role and influence on the construction of childhood and notions of sexuality, choice and behavior” and Maria Lucia Leal, University of Brasilia “Research group on commercial sexual exploitation of children”.

Moderator: Kathy Hargitt, ECPAT International

Rapporteur: Sendrine Constant, ECPAT International

The sexual exploitation of children can be envisaged in its relation to market dynamics as the sexualisation of children in the construction of contemporary and popular culture, communication and media. This workshop presented two specific features of the market perspective: the labour aspect and how a specific sector of the market, the media, is linked to sexual exploitation of children. In relation to the market economy, it was pointed out how essential it is to envisage and research sexual exploitation of children in all its complex social forms, i.e., the fact that prostitution, including in some cases of youth and children, is sometimes perceived as a legitimate form of work and money-generating activity by many actors of society needs to be acknowledged and considered if actions to tackle the problem are to be effective. Specific information on the structure of the demand for sex with children is also crucially needed to address it properly, such as the exploiter profiles, their origin, gender, age, etc. In the process of addressing the sexual exploitation of children, children themselves also have to be considered and involved as active

citizens with their own rights and abilities to also take action for their own protection.

The specific role of the media sector in relation to the sexual exploitation of children was also highlighted, underlying the various ways in which the media (journalism sector, photography, TV and films, modeling and advertising, etc.) aids the construction of popular culture and impacts on the sexualisation of children and their victimisation. Children can be victimised through the photography and modeling industry; or sexually abused in the production of child pornography materials. They can be victimised through their portrayal in the mainstream media (i.e., depicted in underwear or semi-naked in order to sell a product) as well as through the way that cases of sexual exploitation of children are reported in journalism, if inaccurate, in a sensational way or if the child victim is identifiable (through the reporting of the child’s name or use of a photograph). This all contributes to creating a popular culture that distorts the public understanding of childhood and creates misperceptions and myths about children being acceptable sex partners, wherein the consequences of intergenerational sex are distorted and presented as “acceptable”. The marketing of children through sexualised images also impacts on them while promoting desirable goods for their consumption (such as video games, mobile phones or computers) which not only fuels a materialistic and a western-oriented version of life but also mainstream commercialised perceptions of children as sexual objects.

Whereas the private sector should be playing a key role to promote and support the protection of the rights of the child by raising awareness of the issue or putting child-safe protection procedures and mechanisms in place, it must be acknowledged that very little has been done so far by the private sector within the market arena in this regard. Therefore, it is recommended that while the voluntary partnership and engagement of the private sector is promoted, for results that are better and faster, this is to be achieved through regulation and the passing of specific laws to ensure greater accountability of the private sector to respect the rights of children to be protected. The intricate ways in which the market dynamics impact on children and how demand evolves in this context must be researched in a holistic way in order to implement measures in partnership with the private sector, which will respect children as active citizens with specific rights, for which all segments of society are accountable.



Workshop - 16/17

Sexual exploitation in the context of gender and sexual orientation

Workshop presented by Maria Eugenia Villareal, Executive Director of ECPAT Guatemala; Dr. Tufail Muhammad, President of the Pakistan Paediatric Association; Gary Barker, Executive Director of Instituto Promundo; Victoria Cruz, Chief Technical Adviser of the Sub-regional Project for the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, ILO/IPEC; Carlos Nicodemos, Executive Director of Projeto Legal-Rio de Janeiro.

Moderator: Mariana del Aguila, ECPAT Guatemala

Rapporteur: Teresa Amorim, Groupe Developpement

Presenters emphasised that in patriarchal societies, attitudes and behaviours are linked to the perpetration of sexually exploitative acts and sexual violence, which is mainly based on gender inequalities. Consequences of negative social constructions include sexual and gender violence against women and girls, which has become socially and culturally acceptable, including sex with children. Such norms also lead to obscuring other aspects such as the fact that boys are and can be victims of sexual exploitation and sexual violence.

The involvement of men as key allies to change social constructions and behaviours related to gender violence is a great opportunity for combating sexual exploitation of children. School curricula needs to include sensitisation to factors that contribute to sexual exploitation and provide information for protection and prevention and sexual and reproductive health. Awareness programmes for the media and other key private sector groups are needed in order to support and encourage internal regulations and minimum standards.

Instituto Promundo carried out a research on masculinity and sexual violence. Some key findings on men's use of sexual violence are clearly tied to broader social norms related to notions of manhood and gender attitudes and norms. These were shown to matter as many men who adhere to these beliefs and attitudes that give them dominance believe, for example, that women should be subservient to them. These beliefs often make men more likely to buy sex, affect men's patterns in the purchase of commercial sex and influence use of sexual violence. Often such social expressions of manhood constitute a specific tactic of a gender war and domination and are manifested when men are young, through men's use of sexual violence in war, conflict and post-conflict settings. It was noted



that while the incidence of sexual exploitation and sexual violence is alarming, it is carried out in most settings by a minority of men.

ILO/IPEC presented the main outcomes of their research in Central America "Commercial sexual exploitation, masculinity and work with men in Central America: Review of a proposal for prevention". Among the male population in this region there is a high tolerance to various forms of sexual trade (especially prostitution). Paid sex with underage persons is also generally accepted, especially when the adolescents look like adults. Sexual exploitation of children is not considered as damaging, as a sin, or a crime. However, the likelihood of years of imprisonment seems to have some inhibitory effect in some men. It is not helpful to resort to psychopathology to explain sexual exploitation of children, since most perpetrators are neither predators nor paedophiles.

Recommendations focused on the need to engage men and boys as key allies to promote greater gender equality. Preventative work must and can be done with men, despite their possible resistance. However, working with men requires special resources and training tailored to the male psyche. In particular, the critical route of men

towards sexual exploitation of children should be targeted. Furthermore, few men are working on this issue in Latin America and for a positive result, it is important to involve more in order to conduct peer-to-peer initiatives.

Education and training is also important. Sensitisation and training programmes of all types must include messages that can transform the patterns of masculinity that foster sexual exploitation and violence as well as reinforce gender inequality, including negative perceptions of men and boys that are not heterosexuals. This is particularly important in reaching strategic actors who may play key roles in the prevention or perpetuation of sexual exploitation and sexual violence, such as policemen and military commanders. Also, child

and youth sexual education is a key point and should be encouraged in schools from an early age and within families. The aim of reducing gender-based violence should be included in all public policy pertaining child protection and education.

Impact evaluations of prevention and training programmes should be conducted to assess their effectiveness in changing attitudes and behaviours. That will allow for the building up of experiences and on campaigns that have had a positive impact, such as the 'Program H' for engaging boys and young men in reducing gender-based violence and achieving gender equality or the 'White Ribbon Campaign'. All these efforts are currently helping to build a global advocacy network: the MenEngage Alliance.

Workshop - 18

Social norms and sexual exploitation

Workshop presented by: Cristina Bicchieri, University of Pennsylvania and Maria Gabriella de Vita, Independent Consultant

Moderator: Teresa Stuart, UNICEF Headquarters

Rapporteur: Susana Mintegui, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, SEDH, Government of Brazil

There are norms existing in society which in some cases have locally facilitated the existence and acceptance of harmful practices for sexual exploitation of children, e.g., female genital mutilation/circumcision, child marriage (when children are used for commercial transaction purposes), and even child-sex tourism. There are differences between social norms, legal norms and accepted practices. To change the norms, it requires more than making people aware of the negative impacts of a social norm, or enforcing top-down government policies and other interventions. The conditions for a social norm to exist, the concept of expectation and people's desire for conformity will also need to be taken into account if norms are to be changed.

A good example is when a majority of individuals

hold private attitudes that are in conflict with a prevailing norm. In such a case, the potential for changing the norm requires comprehensive analysis using knowledge from norm theory, network theory, diffusion theory and communication theory, etc. Careful development of a communication strategy for behaviour and social change that is community-led, involving dialogue and tapping local leaders, will be needed in order to reach 'tipping points' for communities to change the practices. What is needed is a critical mass of people who, together, decide to abandon the norm through public declaration and changed expectations. The critical mass behaviour must then reach a 'tipping point' in order to abandon a harmful practice.

The workshop thus called for urgency to advocate for the development and implementation of a holistic action plan with coordination mechanisms at the global level to address harmful social norms affecting children in sexual exploitation. There is also a need to develop and implement a communication strategy for behaviour and social change that cuts across rights issues and across programmes in protection, health and education. Research, monitoring and evaluation, the building of data and knowledge for wider understanding of social norms for social change are also needed.

Workshop - 19

Social norms and sexual exploitation

Workshop presented by Victoria Cruz, Chief Technical Advisor Sub-regional Project "Contribution to the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic" of ILO/IPEC, Jose Manuel Salas Calvo, Consultant ILO/IPEC in Central America and specialists of the Costa Rican Institute for Action, Education and Investigation of Masculinity, Couples and Sexuality of Costa Rica (WEM Institute) Alvaro Campos Guadamuz, Consultant ILO/IPEC in Central America and specialists of the Costa Rican Institute for Action, Education and Investigation of Masculinity, Couples and Sexuality of Costa Rica (WEM Institute)

Moderator: Elspeth Muller, UNICEF Switzerland

Rapporteur: Alvaro Campos, ILO

Understanding the demand side of commercial sexual exploitation is necessary for developing effective preventative action. Lessons learned by ILO/IPEC in collaboration with the WEM Institute of Costa Rica since 2003 around developing strategies for working with men to prevent commercial sexual exploitation were shared. This process involved research, training and the development of tools (audiovisual, manuals, flipcharts) in order to raise awareness and train men in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

The development of this strategy included horizontal cooperation, strengthening of national institutional capacity, raising awareness and social mobilisation. Key findings included the fact that among the masculine population of the region there is a high tolerance for various forms of sexual trade, especially prostitution. Sex through payment with underage persons, especially adolescents who look like adults, is generally accepted. Commercial sexual exploitation is not considered to be damaging or a criminal offense. Despite this, it was found that the threat of imprisonment has an inhibitory effect on some men. Another important finding was the linkage between child sexual exploitation and cultural and traditional practices and that prevention work should not label perpetrators as "sick or crazy".

Generally speaking, work with men around the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children is not on the agenda of state institutions or civil society, so it is therefore necessary to raise awareness and convince senior and middle authorities to address this problem with specific actions. Working with men requires special interventions, tailored to masculine logic and codes while recognising that not all men are at the same risk of becoming exploiters. It is also important to work with young populations. Sexual education is also critically needed, with certain special features designed for boys and men. Efforts to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children that work only with victims to counteract demand are insufficient. Initiatives to address demand that specifically target men should and can be developed, despite the resistance that may be encountered.

Workshop - 20

Dialogue of NGOs

The Dialogue saw the participation of NGO representatives from a number of countries, including Brazil, Ukraine, Mexico, and Guinea.

Moderator: Neide Castanha, President for the National Committee on Sexual Violence, Brazil

Rapporteur: Alessandra Aula, Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance (BICE)



Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is a complex social and human rights issue that requires commitment and efforts from various actors in order to be tackled effectively. In this framework, a major role is played by NGOs and civil society organisations, as well as by government agencies and the private sector. This Dialogue looked at the main challenges in fighting and preventing commercial sexual exploitation of children from the NGO perspective while providing an opportunity to identify ways to move forward and strengthen actions against this violation of children.

A first point highlighted is the need to establish a fruitful dialogue among NGOs and government agencies and to involve new partners, especially from the private sector. In countries such as Brazil, NGOs have tried to address the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children individually, focusing less on their advocacy role, especially towards the Government. While it is important that NGOs give their contribution by stimulating public debate and raising awareness on the issue at national and international levels, it is essential that the State takes its primary responsibility in addressing the phenomenon and in developing policies/actions focusing specifically on commercial sexual exploitation of children. NGOs should not replace government agencies in solely providing services and should avoid trying to solve the problem alone.

In this context, private companies can also be actively involved through corporate social responsibility. In Mexico, for example, an NGO was

able to develop several campaigns on commercial sexual exploitation of children due to the financial support of companies that had signed the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism and of a number of Unions.

Other challenges discussed during this Dialogue include the lack of funds for NGO activities and work on commercial sexual exploitation of children in general. It was in fact noted that while governments are increasingly committing themselves to addressing the issue, consistent cuts to the state budget for such activities are being made. Similarly, it was stressed that despite the existence of local specificities (especially in large countries such as Brazil), the work is mainly conducted in big cities, without reaching the community level. This problem is coupled with the difficulty to work on the demand side of sexual exploitation. Generally speaking, NGOs have more access to the supply side (vulnerable children) rather than to people wanting sexual services from children. It is therefore of utmost importance that all actors involved identify and develop new strategies to reach the offenders.

Finally, it was reminded that there are some particularly at-risk groups and phenomena that require special attention and targeted actions. These include children living in institutions and refugees (see, for example, Ukraine) and the problem of child trafficking for sexual purposes within sub-regions (for example, trafficking between Brazil, Peru and Argentina in Latin America).



THEME 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND ENFORCEMENT

26 November 2008, 9am – 12:30pm

Theme 2 was on Legal Frameworks and Accountability and discussions focused on revision of the law on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, impunity and responsibility, and procedures for special investigation.

Panel Presentation Summaries

Panel Presentation - Legal Framework and Accountability

Panel presented by Ann Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director; Wanderlino Nogueira Neto, Brazil; Jim Gamble, Senior British Police Officer and CEO of Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre; Rebecca, adolescent from Australia (International Youth Advisory Congress in London); Yanghee Lee, Chair of the CRC; Minu, adolescent from Nepal

Moderator: Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Council of Europe

The panel recognised that many countries in the world have strengthened their efforts to fight the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Governments have taken steps to work with children; in addition, there are a number of legal instruments in place (CRC and the *Optional Protocol*; new international instruments, such as the *Palermo Protocol*). However, the problem lies in the implementation and effective enforcement of these instruments. Thus, a strategy is required to translate all commitments into action, and to guarantee fundamental rights of citizens – including the right to sexuality, dignity and freedom – for all children. In order to support national legislation, a systemic approach is required that offers a range of services and provides for a strengthened capacity of stakeholders (lawyers, teachers, families, police, etc.) and the institutions they work in. On the international level, it is important to ensure the same level of protection for all children, independent from

their residence.

One of the major challenges is the transformation of attitudes and breaking impunity. Often, an adult-centered view dominates societies, gender dynamics are deeply discriminatory and some societies display high tolerance levels towards sexual abuse of children, often labeled as “private sphere of the family”. Other gaps remain with regard to criminal accountability: too often victims are treated as perpetrators, and their actions are criminalised. Collaboration with the police seems difficult, although there have been improvements. It was noted that the legal framework can help define the protection of children, but all sectors must be aware of the law and need to have the capacity to utilise it.

Recommendations drawn from the panel discussion addressed the need for a legal framework for both preventative and repressive purposes: double criminality needs to be eliminated, reporting mechanisms established, severe sanctions enforced, and the responsibilities and engagement of media and ISPs need more attention. Listening to the voices of children (as written in CRC, Art. 12) was another key recommendation. Social impunity is unacceptable and must end – a responsibility that concerns everybody. The ratification and implementation of existing Treaties was further recommended and Governments were asked (by the child representative) for strict legislation that guarantees the rights of children and supports victims of sexual exploitation so that they can be reintegrated into society.

Presented by Jim Gamble, Chief Executive,
Child Exploitation and Online Protection
Centre

NGO communities working directly in the field see the reality of child abuse everyday and have more experience than police. It was recognised that in the past police have made mistakes that resulted in no collaboration and no action. Police have not always operated with the child's best interests at heart. It is important to put the child first, but this was not always a priority for the police, instead focus was on the tactical aspect of solving the issue, undermining the commitment to a child welfare approach, thus not putting the child first.

However, radical improvements have been made by police. In many parts of the world, police collaborations and partnerships can be replicated to set examples that others can follow. New thinking is needed, not just new legislation. Those who have been in the field for the longest need to pause and consider if they are still on the right path.

Gamble continued, stating that statistics are "frightening, because they can be abused" as much as they can be positively used. Such an example is that of the "billion dollar industry" of child abuse images online - where is "the billion dollar industry" in the online world? It existed in late nineties, early 2000.

The reality of yesterday must not be perpetuated

because it hinders with dealing in today's harsh reality. The people who go online and use children as a commodity are not the organised criminals, they are the paedophiles and predators with a deviant sexual interest in our children.

Labels are confusing and misdirecting: child trafficking, child pornography, online sexual abuse are all forms of child abuse. Whether a child is trafficked or abused online or by a parent, or within the context of a crime, he or she is a child suffering abuse. People's thought process should be shaped about how they think in this area (use of child abuse loosely). Child abuse is a simple and easily understood term, it is being overcomplicated through the use of new terms to describe it.

We need to think with fresh minds: challenge each other, how we think, how we speak, how we act in order to make a difference collectively. The huge number of people in the room should be able to generate a significant heat in the aftermath of each of these meetings as much in disagreement as in agreement. If children's interests are at heart, a different language must be used, the new environment in which child abuse is taking place must be understood.

The platform on which to build is Article 12 of CRC – give a voice to young people. Listen to them, they live in a new converged environment, they understand it and create the language. They have the answers. We need to listen to them.



Presented by Yanghee Lee, Chairperson,
Committee on the Rights of the Child

(The following is a partial transcript, as audio was not available in full.)

The UN Study on Violence against Children provides 12 overarching recommendations. In addition, Article 34 of the CRC covers the prevention of CSEC, and Article 35 deals with trafficking of children.

Despite these, there was still a combined need for more specific instruments to deal with issues such as CST and child pornography. This is the origin of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child

Pornography (OPSC), which is new since previous Congresses. The OPSC is an instrument of criminal law and procedure, and also contains elements of prevention and protection. 129 States are parties to the OPSC and around 30 have signed and are amending their penal codes.

Other developments in legal frameworks since Yokohama include the Palermo Protocol in 2003. There has also been an increase in the development of legal protection given in national legislation.

However, there is still a perceived sense of impunity; gaps in criminal accountability can lead to this. Some countries' criminal codes have loopholes, such as when a perpetrator marries a victim. This is further frustrated by double criminality.



Workshop Abstracts

Workshop - 6

Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system

Workshop presented by Agnieszka Bogumila Izdebska, Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland "Child-friendly legal procedures for children and the need for specialized training"; Bragi Guðbrandsson, General Director of the Government Agency for Child Protection, Iceland and member of the Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk; and Lars Loof, Head of Children's Unit, Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States "Child-friendly Forensic Investigations. The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCC), Lurdes Mabunda, Government of Mozambique, Department for the Protection of Women and Children.

Moderator: Renato Roseno, CEDECA, Brazil

Rapporteur: Alessia Altamura, ECPAT International

The adoption of a child-centred protective approach toward survivors of commercial sexual exploitation is an essential measure to ensure that investigations and criminal proceedings do not aggravate the trauma experienced by a victim and are carried out in the best interests of the child and respecting all their rights. Even though child-friendly procedures are still not widely implemented, some progress has recently been made in various countries.

In Poland, child-friendly procedures have been established by law. More specifically, the *Code of Criminal Procedures* states that a child victim of a sexual offense must be interviewed in the presence of an expert psychologist and not more than once. Based on this legislation, Nobody's Children Foundation has set up child-friendly interview rooms that are equipped with one-way mirrors and a camera to record the interview. The interview is conducted by a psychologist, but the judge or prosecutor sitting in the other room is constantly in touch with the interviewer so that they can ask questions if needed. Nobody's Children Foundation has also developed publications to prepare children for the legal process and has implemented

a campaign on child witnesses with special needs targeting judges, prosecutors, police officers and psychology expert witnesses, which included training for these professionals.

Specialised child-friendly units have been set up within police stations in the Republic of Mozambique and as part of the work of the Children's House in Iceland. As a result of increased international awareness following the First World Congress in Stockholm in 1996, research on the incidence of child sexual abuse in Iceland revealed the need to improve strategies in handling child sexual abuse cases; the Children's House was then established based on a multi-disciplinary approach. Actors involved in the work of this institution include representatives from the Government Agency for Child Protection, police officers, prosecutors, doctors and social workers. Activities conducted and services provided by the Children's House comprise, among other things, medical exams, joint investigative interviews, victim therapy, family counselling and training. Thanks to this multi-stakeholders work, effective child-friendly procedures and case management systems have been developed and the likelihood of revictimisation of the child victim has thus been minimised.

Apart from representing good practice that can be replicated or adapted to other countries, these experiences show that only when children, parents and professionals are provided with adequate support and attention are the child-friendly procedures really effective. Procedures must ensure that the child interview is not repeated and is conducted by highly trained professionals in a child-friendly setting outside the courtroom. Children and young people should be involved in the development and assessment of the child-friendly procedures. It is particularly essential that families and caregivers also receive the necessary support (financial, legal, medical, social and psychological) throughout the entire legal process. As for the relevant professionals, it is key to foster good cooperation and an interdisciplinary approach among different actors and institutions (e.g., expert psychologists, lawyers, NGOs) and to provide them with constant specialised trainings and support with regard to their roles and responsibilities within the legal procedures concerning child victims.



Workshop - 7

Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system

Workshop presented by Nalini Vaddapalli and Nivo Nascimento, International Bureau for Children's rights, Canada "Guidelines on Justice for Child Victim and Witness of Crime"; Rita Figueroa, Government of Peru "Protection to avoid revictimization: child-friendly interview process through the Gessel Chamber"; José Antônio Daltoé, 2nd Special Court for Children and Youths, Government of Brazil "Child-friendly assistance to victims of sexual exploitation in the justice and security systems"

Moderator: Gordon Phaneuf, Child Welfare League of Canada

Rapporteur: Iolete Ribeiro da Silva

The greatest challenge to child-friendly legal procedures is how to work with child victims. Currently a comprehensive, rights-based, multi-sectoral approach does not exist for working with child victims. Attention for the victim is often neglected, or the victim is not offered adequate protection. For example, police officers are often the first sector to become aware of cases of violence involving children. As such, they must be adequately trained in order to avoid any punishment of the victim. All legal and judicial procedures must have systems for evaluation. Therefore, the government must become more involved in order to guarantee just treatment of victims, including the separation of the judicial process from the treatment process. The child should not have to adapt to the legal system; rather, the system should be structured with the child in mind.

Rita Figueroa from Peru presented one example where a female child victim reporting a case in Peru realised that she was being watched through a two-way mirror, even though she (nor her parents) had given consent for this observation. José Antônio Daltoé focused on the current Brazilian penal process, which requires the presence of a judge during the filing of a deposition; however, judges are not trained on how to interact with children. This example demonstrates that a harm-free deposition requires the participation of additional actors who have the capacity to uphold human rights.

The focus of legal procedures should be what is best for the child. All laws should be formulated with the child in mind and the perspective should not only be a legal one, but rather an approach that incorporates all manners of confronting violence. When a child victim is involved, various sectors should be mobilised for a multi-sectoral approach. Minors should always be accompanied by his/her parents. In addition, one must respect the time it takes and the willingness of the victim to speak. One interview might not be sufficient; the penal system and its guidelines should allow flexibility to account for the local context.

All professionals should receive specialised training in order to respect and protect the rights of the victim. In order to avoid revictimisation, health providers should also be considered "qualified listeners" so that their observances during medical exams are included in the judicial process as well, even if what they report is not strictly "medical." After all, abuse might be presented to health providers before it is reported to the police. As such, protocols for all professionals must be established through the improvement of public policies that focus on the victims, from prevention to treatment.

Workshop - 9

The role of public defenders in legal and technical assistance

Workshop presented by Ana Lourena Moniz Costa, State of Maranhao, Government of Brazil, and Ernesto L. Pineda, Government of Philippines.

Moderator: Colin Davis (UNICEF Philippines); Rapporteur: Ani Saguisag (UNICEF Philippines)

Among the different agencies that provide legal assistance and other support services to children involved in sexual exploitation and abuse, an important role is played by the public defenders. Two examples from Brazil and the Philippines presented the main activities undertaken by these institutions

and the challenges they face in conducting their work.

In Brazil, the Public Defenders Office is an independent body with a specific department that advocates on behalf of children, including those who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Apart from providing legal assistance, the Office conducts needs assessment for the child victim in close cooperation with a team of social workers, and ensures the child's referral to other agencies to ensure adequate provision of services and follow up of the case. Measures taken by the Public Defenders can include the removal of the child from the family environment in case family members (i.e., mother and/or father) are involved in the victimisation, or if

assistance is needed for obtaining indemnification from convicted offenders. The Public Defenders Office in Brazil also contributed to the drafting of the *National Plan and State Plan to Fight Sexual Violence* and developed a Protocol for the Handling of Children.

In the Philippines, the Public Defenders' role is played by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Action Center. This institution acts on complaints, requests for legal assistance and queries of walk-in clients as well as over the telephone. The DOJ Action Center (DOJAC) was established and launched in every region nationwide. Usually when a report is made to the Center, the victim is interviewed and if the case is substantiated with evidence, a prosecutor is then involved to see whether conditions are sufficient to open a trial. Under the Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Program of the DOJ, victims who testify and are under threat (as well as their family members) are entitled to apply for a special programme that includes services such as security protection and escort services, free education for children, secure housing facilities, etc. Furthermore, under the Victim Compensation Act, victims of violent crimes can also apply for compensation while preserving the right to file a criminal case or claim civil damages.

Whilst the services provided by the Public Defenders are particularly essential, several

obstacles impact on the effectiveness of their work. The experience in Brazil has shown that there is an insufficient number of Public Defenders and a lack of places where the child victim can be referred to for specialised services and long-term assistance. Furthermore, there is a need for increased awareness on the role of Public Defenders as it was noted that families hesitate to ask for their assistance as the judiciary is usually perceived as a "punitive institution". In light of these challenges, it was recommended that the Public Defenders Office organise public information campaigns to promote the role of child rights advocates of the Public Defenders Office.

Additionally, it is necessary to allocate more resources and lobby for a specific budget to ensure that the Public Defenders Office is well equipped to provide adequate and long-term services for children. It is essential to adopt an intersectoral and multi-disciplinary approach and involve all relevant stakeholders in order to guarantee that the various needs of children are adequately met. Specific training for law enforcement personnel to work on cases involving child victims of sexual exploitation should also be mandatory. Furthermore, prevention programmes to address the demand side of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents based on specific research need to be implemented.

Workshop - 13

Promotion and use of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Workshop presented by Stella Ayo-Odongo, UCRNN Uganda, and Lydia Zagarova, Chairperson, Neglected Children Society, Bulgaria "The Impact of the UN CRC and the Two Protocols: Responses from Signatory States and Lessons Learnt from NGO Alternative Reporting"

Moderator: Rosamaria Ortiz Dumet, member of the CRC Committee

Rapporteur: Renata Cocco, ECPAT International

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols provide a good opportunity for civil society organisations to consolidate their advocacy work and strengthen their function as a watchdog of children's rights. Apart from imposing reporting obligations on States Parties, the CRC expressly gives NGOs a role in monitoring its implementation through the submission of an alternative report. While the two Optional Protocols do not contain a similar provision, it has become common practice for the Committee on the Rights of the Child to receive NGO alternative reports

also on these legal instruments. Experiences from the ECPAT affiliate groups have shown how this kind of monitoring activity contributes to enhancing the protection of children from sexual exploitation, especially in relation to the *Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*.

In Uganda, most of the recommendations contained in the OPSC Alternative Report were taken up by the CRC Committee in its concluding observations. More importantly, the advocacy work which was conducted afterwards by UCRNN led to the development of an action plan to follow up on the concluding observations, as well as of a national plan of action against CSEC.

In Bulgaria, the work on the alternative report was equally beneficial. In cooperation with ECPAT International, Neglected Children Society consolidated the information contained in the ECPAT Global Monitoring reports on the status of implementation of the Agenda for Action for the drafting of the alternative report. However, the concluding observations and recommendations on the OPSC were not widely disseminated by the Government nor were they used by other institutions as guidelines for follow up work.

While some important results have been achieved, lessons learned from these two experiences have demonstrated that in order for the NGO alternative reporting and the use of CRC Committee recommendations to be effective, some basic principles should be followed. It must be emphasised that the production of alternative reports is not a “one-time” event but the result of a participatory process that should involve several actors. Preliminary consultation with international organisations and local NGOs is critical; as is establishing constructive dialogue between civil society organisations and the State at all levels. Similarly, active and meaningful participation of children and youth in the reporting process, especially experiential youth, should be ensured. Each stakeholder has in fact a role to play and can provide specific information on what is being done and the challenges to be addressed. It is nonetheless essential that technical support from organisations with expertise on preparing alternative reports is provided and that good sources of

information, including research, are consulted. With regard to the CRC Committee Concluding Observations and Recommendations, the need for international organisations to take them into consideration when planning and developing their cooperation programmes in a given country was emphasised. Furthermore, it is important that the recommendations are widely disseminated at all levels especially with specific duty bearers and advocacy and follow-up efforts to ensure that governments will act upon them are particularly needed. The recommendations can act as a bridge for building partnerships on child rights among the various stakeholders. It is particularly essential that a national coordinating body is designated to foster and monitor the implementation of the Committee recommendations with specifically allocated budget. The active involvement and ongoing advocacy work of civil society organisations in building the capacity of governments on understanding the importance of the CRC and Optional Protocol reports is crucial.



Workshop - 16

International experiences in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in travel and tourism

Workshop presented by Alice Macek, ECPAT UK; Lucien Stöpler, Terre des Hommes; Samleang Seila, APLE, Cambodia; and Peter Reijnders, Dutch Police

Moderator: Fabiana Gorenstein

Rapporteur: Giorgio Berardi, ECPAT International

It is noted that the number of cases of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism

appears to be growing, despite the introduction of extraterritorial legislation by several countries over the past decade. One clear reason for the apparent shortcomings of extraterritorial laws is the lack of coordination and collaboration between justice administrations in different countries. Also, the flow of information between cross-border partners has been patchy and incomplete at best, which has left loopholes that exploiters can use to fall through the cracks of the judicial system. Sex offender registers, for example, could be a valuable tool for collecting and passing on information about child-

sex exploiters, but currently they are implemented in just a few countries. Also, in those few cases there are elements that considerably weaken the help sought by investigators: only convicted offenders are listed, and some names are listed for a limited number of years only. International cooperation on this issue can still make enormous strides, both under multilateral and bilateral conditions, where isolated examples (UK-Philippines agreement, US agreements with foreign governments under the *Protect Act*) are already bearing fruit. An element not to be underestimated in this framework is the important role that can be played by police-liaison officers deployed by governments within their own diplomatic missions abroad.

Focusing on developing countries, it was pointed out that very often the basics of child protection from sexual exploitation are not known or complied with for a variety of reasons. Against a general background of poverty and ignorance (where this has not yet turned into complicity), a broader array of interventions has to be deployed, including poverty-alleviation measures, education, awareness-raising and targeted training for the professional categories that can be more instrumental in combating the CST phenomenon. In this perspective, the measures to be adopted are to target root causes and the supply side of child sexual exploitation.

The case study from Cambodia provided during the workshop emphasised the importance of the collaboration between law enforcement and NGOs, which in the particular case of the presenting organisation stretched to include investigative activities. It has to be pointed out that this kind of

arrangement may not be replicable in every country in the same way, as it may involve questions such as how desirable or suitable is it that a government delegates some of its police functions to NGOs? In spite of these questions, the results of such co-operation in the Southeast Asian country (over 55 foreigners – plus a few locals – arrested since 2003) are undeniable.

One further element that should be given greater attention is the provision of comprehensive information for the travelling public, so that their increased awareness becomes itself an additional component of the law-enforcement weaponry.

Among the most immediate measures needed, the workshop identified and called for the development of effective bilateral agreements between governments (failing a multilateral system aiming at the same objectives), which should target the operational level and involve preventive, protective and judicial components.

Also, the creation of joint police teams (based on the model of the Global Virtual Taskforce and including child-protection specialists) could be conducive to more streamlined investigation in cases of sexual exploitation of children by foreign offenders.

Finally, perpetrators sentenced in a foreign country should be compulsorily sent back to their countries of origin at the end of their prison term, as their own governments may have systems in place for the follow-up of convicted sex offenders (owing to the rate of recidivism in this category of crime), as these individuals might otherwise disappear from the radar and reoffend.

Workshop - 17

Protecting children from sexual exploitation in sport

Workshop presented by Moushira Khattab, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Susan Bissell, UNICEF Innocenti “International Standards and the Right of Children to Play Safe. Research on violence and children in sport. Protecting children from sexual exploitation in community sport”

Moderator: Senator Raynell Andreychuck, Canada

Rapporteur: Veronica Birga, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Recent research conducted by the UNICEF Innocenti Centre indicated that in the context of sport, children are exposed to discrimination and harassment on the basis of *inter alia* sex, age, sexual abuse, bullying and hazing, and physical maltreatment. According to the *Convention on the*

Rights of the Child (Article 31) children have the right to rest, leisure and recreational activity. The Convention looks at Article 31 as a right that is as important as all other rights, and that it should receive the same level of attention to address the violence that occurs in the context of leisure, including sport. The Committee has thus created a group on children’s rights in the context of sport to particularly work on the issue.

Benefits of sport for children have long been accepted, however the risks to which children can be exposed in the context of sport have sadly been long overlooked and very little data is available on the issue. Lack of awareness on sexual exploitation in sport, lack of research on child trafficking in relation to sports including information to better understand the possible involvement of organised criminal networks in sexual exploitation in sport, lack of disaggregated data to understand the gender dimension of the phenomenon (keeping in mind that in certain cultures some sports are

practiced only by boys), and lack of confidential and accessible reporting mechanisms to report violence and exploitation are all factors contributing to the gaps in protection of children in sports.

Apart from calling for urgent action to be taken to address the gaps identified above, the workshop also specifically called for the accountability of States to ensure the protection of the rights of the child to leisure. Legal frameworks and plans for action to address violence against children in sports must be in place. Appropriate sex education should be integrated in school curriculums and made available for all children. There is also a need to establish mechanisms to provide confidentiality and

safe reporting lines on violence against children in sports, including a follow-up system to ensure reporting cases are followed through. The workshop also calls for the accountability and responsibility of the sport industries themselves, for example, to develop a code of conduct that is adopted by sport organisations and associations. The industries must establish and implement effective mechanisms for recruitment to ensure the protection of children, and training must be conducted for those who work with children. Lastly, the workshop encourages the CRC Committee to maintain close attention and monitoring of the implementation on the rights of the child in the context of sports.

Workshop - 19

Dialogue of Researchers

Moderator: Maria Lúcia Leal, University of Brasilia, Brazil; Rapporteur: Rosângela Francischini

Considering the diversity of research and knowledge fields represented (social services, psychology, education, sociology, law, anthropology), is it possible to articulate a broad, interdisciplinary approach to Brazilian research that focuses on children and adolescents? Such an approach should be multi-sectoral in nature, grounded in public policy and action-based. Research projects should involve strategic alliances between researchers, activists, government officials, and civil society.

In general terms, quantitative research is necessary for programming, to produce verifiable information and accurate statistics, while qualitative research provides the context behind the numbers. Sometimes the quantitative information and the statistics are very general and insufficient, especially to plan public policies or projects against CSEC. For example, many statistics are now available on how many cases of human trafficking have been recorded, how many prosecutions have started and how many people have been convicted of trafficking. The disadvantage for anyone working to stop sexual exploitation of children is that these statistics do not distinguish between the various purposes for which the trafficking took place nor indicate whether those being trafficked were adults or children. For this reason, it is necessary that the quantitative research takes into consideration the gaps of information, the priorities to plan public policies and projects and the pre-existing information. On the other hand, the qualitative analysis needs to be based on statistics and quantitative information.

Likewise, it is important to consider that in some cases it is extremely difficult to quantify the information about CSEC. For example, in child sex tourism, the changing nature of the problem, the

mobility of children involved in prostitution and the variations across countries and jurisdictions impede efforts to assess quantitatively if CST has decreased as a result of the work over the past years.

What is the relationship between public policy and the production of knowledge, and how does this relationship impact children and the protection of their rights? Study results guide advocacy and public policy, while public policy can influence the production of knowledge through public funding and current priorities for the production of knowledge. The ethical dimension of research must also be considered in the production of knowledge, especially considering that many studies take place with children in extremely vulnerable situations and in communities with a conservative culture.

It was recommended that debates centered on the questions above should be promoted. These debates should consider whether other, non-traditional fields of knowledge could also contribute to research production and the strengthening of scientific knowledge. These debates should incorporate diverse actors and institutions in non-bureaucratic, non-hierarchical discussions that respect researchers' autonomy. Strategies that encourage such dialogue should be developed.



THEME 3 INTEGRATED INTER-SECTORAL POLICIES

27 November 2008, 9am – 12:30pm

Theme 3 focused on integrated inter-sectoral policies and discussions centred on building inter-sectoral public policies, cooperation between different government levels, integration with the justice system, and the role of training agencies.

Panel Presentation Summaries

Panel Presentation - Integrated inter-sectoral policies

Presented by Cindy Kiro, Children's Commissioner, New Zealand

Fundamental to addressing and ending CSEC is the involvement of all actors: government and civil society (at all levels). All are aware of the enormity of the challenge ahead. CSEC/child abuse is denied and minimised by those close to the perpetration of this abuse. This is a major tendency and is due to the clear vulnerability of children, their inability to defend themselves against those with power over them: parents, caregivers, neighbours, family friends, uncaring society and the exploiters. This is coupled with a disingenuous public and private behaviour where one view is projected and another reality is lived out.

Louise Brown's book "Sex Slaves: Trafficking of Women in Asia" points out an example of some of the underlying dynamics on prostitution: "a business that is constructed out of the distorted relations of power between men and women, between poor and rich, and between minorities and the mainstream of society. The sex industry makes money because it buys cheap raw materials and packages them well. It turns vulnerability into a commodity and that commodity into a profit."

Articles 34 & 35 of the CRC explicitly address sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. Committee on the Rights of the Child consistently recommends that governments address CSEC. There have been many investigations conducted and more international instruments created as a result. However, CSEC has increased in the last decade despite some achievements made in some parts of the worlds. As adults, child advocates, parliamentarians, leaders, we bear a huge responsibility and an urgent one to do better.

Scale and urgency has been recently brought home - caution with use of statistics, but powerful argument – Kids Safety Alliance talk about proliferation of sexual images of children online – over a million images – only about 1000 of the

children so far identified. Ninety per cent of images generated by western nations and usually by people in a position of trust with the child – estimated 40% of people who access those images actually go on to abuse children. The level of sophistication is very high.

Prostitution and consumer demand for sex with young children and young women is created by cultural adaptations of sexual instincts and psychosocial sexual problems that grow out of and reinforce sordid patterns of human relations. At the heart of this issue are the fundamental questions concerning the kind of relationships between men and women and ourselves and each other in society.

Reasons why sexual violence occurs and is tolerated, encouraged and commercialised are complex – but they are always built on the mirage of distorted values, inequality and self interest. This happens everywhere.

What can we do about this: Quotes a true story of a young girl from New Zealand who was let down by family, child protection authorities, social services, policy makers. Her story is not unique. This can and is happening to children worldwide. How can this happen? What can we learn when making improvements? Has global relevance.

Prostitution is a crime for the perpetrator, illegal to have sex with children under 15 yrs old. Despite this and other excellent measures taken by the New Zealand Government, there are still major issues around the sexual exploitation of children.

Abuse of indigenous and socially marginalised people – in New Zealand and other parts of the world, indigenous children have higher rates of abuse and sexual exploitation, exposure to violence, poor health, poverty – strong correlation with these factors.

Government measures taken to address poverty have led to reduction. The use of policy development from a child's perspective has been urged in order to assess how new policy will affect children and

include asking children, but there is little effort to actually assess the potential impact of policies or outcomes for children. A lot of rhetoric around the importance of children coming first in many societies and is followed through with very little action. If we get it right for adults, it does not necessarily mean that we will get it right for children. Governments and many societies are ambivalent about who is responsible about the well being of children.

Governments must take steps to ensure that children's rights are respected. When it comes to protecting children from abuse, the line of that responsibility becomes more blurred and family responsibilities are pre-eminent. Ideally the protection of children must involve collaboration between government, parents and their communities. As with other children's rights abuses, there is an underpinning factor in the sexual exploitation of children: adult attitudes. Including acceptance of parental ownership of children – children are often regarded as property and are somehow lacking basic human rights . . . that must be challenged.

Another vulnerability prevailing (in NZ) and other countries is the tolerance of male violence towards women. Much is being done to address this but still far too many women and their children are still regarded as property and at a lower status than adult men, just as children are regarded at a lower status than adults.

Far too many men still see violence as their right and as an acceptable way to try and force their will upon someone, whom they regard as belonging to them. Children are sometimes vulnerable because of their love and energy, but their vigilance and spirit are eroded by the degrading and damaging treatment that they are experiencing at the time.

As New Zealand's Children's Commissioner, I advocated for a universal integrated assessment system for all children involving ensuring that every child receives key developmental services in their lives. Assess the child's physical emotional social and cognitive development. Such regular assessment would allow for the early detection of emerging problems.

Central to any system that is going to work is actually the advocacy for the child themselves. This is not rocket science. Children who are most seriously at risk can be identified very early on and this integrated service must be brought to them. We are all part of the child protection system.

Presented by Alan Campbell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, UK

This panel presentation focused on the United Kingdom's approaches to tackling child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and the continued challenge that the global community faces in identifying child victims and tackling the likelihood of their disappearance.

Although the global community is beginning to make an impact on hidden forms of child abuse, a fully coordinated approach to child safeguarding is essential for protecting children that have been trafficked across international borders and abused. In the UK, trafficking laws have been introduced, which have resulted in 90 convictions so far, for trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Many offenders have received lengthy prison sentences and there are many more cases pending.

In 2005, the United Kingdom played a lead role in the drafting of the EU Action Plan on tackling human trafficking, which was later adopted by the Council of Europe. From that grew the UK's National Action Plan, a victim-centric, cross-government strategy to tackle human trafficking.

In 2007, the UK signed the Council of Europe *Convention on Trafficking in Human Beings* and the country remains party to the key international instruments such as, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the various ILO conventions.

The UK Government has reviewed and restructured services for children under the 'Every Child Matters Change for Children Program' and within this framework, child safety is one of the five key outcomes prioritised for all children residing in the UK.

To assist agencies in the identification of child victims of trafficking, the UK is developing a national referral mechanism for children. Alongside this, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre are leading a partnership with social work practitioners to develop a formal assessment tool to help local agencies support and protect children from harm. This mechanism will help social workers, police



officers and others to provide evidence of the three elements of trafficking; movement, control and exploitation. If it is to work effectively, this mechanism will require training, preparation, expertise and experience of key practitioners across relevant agencies likely to encounter potential victims.

The UK has initiated two multi-agency programs to identify trafficked children at ports of entry into the country. The joint operations are designed to safeguard children travelling through ports by identifying offenders and children at risk, and ensuring the appropriate level of early and intensive intervention is implemented to prevent suspected child victims from going missing.

In July 2008, updated guidelines on safeguarding children and young people involved in sexual exploitation were published and the final version will become statutory guidelines for all frontline agencies.

In May 2008, the UK Government signed a Council of Europe *Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse* and proposals are currently before parliament for the ratification of the *Optional Protocol* on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Other measures undertaken by the UK Government to combat the sexual exploitation of children include preventing and apprehending British offenders travelling abroad to exploit and sexually abuse children, and changing laws to allow British offenders to be prosecuted in Britain for sexual offences against children abroad, even if the act was not illegal in that country.

Legislation alone is not enough to combat the problem of sexual exploitation, changing attitudes of men who buy sex, and raising awareness about the realities and social responsibility is required. While strong international partnerships and effective cooperation are important, more prevention work needs to be done in source and destination countries to build capacity and raise awareness among potential victims.

Presented by Rima Salah, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF

This panel presentation focused on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and highlighted cross-sector policies that are being implemented in countries that are in situations of war and emergencies in Africa, with examples from Chad, in Central Africa.

Although international instruments and monitoring mechanisms constitute an important commitment of the international community to fight commercial sexual exploitation of children, national efforts are the ones that are expected to have the desired impact. The need to enhance the capacities of national governments and build systems to protect and prevent any form of sexual exploitation remains eminent.

About 20 countries in West, Central and Eastern

Africa, including Chad, are currently affected by internal conflict or are recovering from years of conflict. The various communities in these countries have seen their rights abused by the various parties involved in the conflicts. Children and adolescents are the most adversely affected by these conflicts.

The sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents is among the most serious human rights violations in Africa. Sexual exploitation of children in Africa appears in the following forms: early and forced marriage, sexual slavery and sexual exploitation and abuse during conflict. In many African countries, particularly in Chad, girls as young as 10 are being forced into marriage either by their families or against their will. Sexual slavery is evident in many countries in conflict and in many cases, has ethnic or tribal dimensions. There has also been a clear link between child domestic work and sexual exploitation in Africa.

Responses to the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents in Africa should be regionally based as the conflicts are regional. A number of excellent regional instruments have been developed in Africa that assist with implementation activities for the promotion and protection of children's rights at a national level.

Also, among the Human Rights Commission's most memorable achievements is the production of the *African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child*, the *African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child*, and the African Union's Special Rapporteur on Women's Rights.

In Chad, sexual exploitation takes different forms and girls are the major victims. Both armed groups and community members are perpetrators of these kinds of violence. Unfortunately, the local authorities in Chad do little to prevent rape and ensure protection. Rape cases are usually dealt with as local arrangements, such as financial compensation by the offender to the victim's family, in this way transforming the rape into sexual exploitation of the girl by her own family.

A major challenge in trying rape cases is that a considerable part of the national legislation remains out of date and some of the legislation has not been revised since the colonial days.

The UN is the optimum body to respond to a situation of emergency of natural disasters, internal and international conflict, emergency and humanitarian needs and rampant human rights violations. In Chad, the international community has implemented a number of protection mechanisms, with special attention to the rights of the child, including sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF is also assisting the Government of Chad in the ratification process of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. Moreover, UN agencies respond to sexual agenda based violence cases by providing licensed training and psychosocial support through women's groups in the areas with refugee camps and sites of displaced people.

The UN is also contributing to the protection of human rights and rule of law through the establishment of a new national humanitarian police component. This police unit is responsible for maintaining law and order in refugee camps and specific towns. This body is composed of 850 staff that have been selected, trained and supported by the UN international police. They have received comprehensive training on sexual and gender-based violence.

The UN is accompanying Chad and other countries to build systems at a grassroots level, as legal norms and systems often do not reach the local people living in villages and refugee camps. Traditional and cultural practices continue to be an obstacle to legal reform, as in the case of Chad and other countries in Africa, and hence there is a continual need to build systems that prosecute perpetrators of the sexual exploitation of children.

Workshop Abstracts

Workshop - 2

The role of the state: Models of cross-sector management of public policies

Workshop presented by Marta Maria Alves da Silva, Ministry of Health, Government of Brazil "Construction of networks of violence prevention and health promotion units at the national level"; Leandro Fialho, Ministry of Education, Government of Brazil "More Education' programme: full-time education and protection of children and adolescents.

Moderator: Valéria Gonelli, Brazilian Ministry of Social Development

Rapporteur: Celeste Anunciata Baptista Dias Moreira, Representative of the State of Rio de Janeiro

There are various advantages in using an intersectoral approach to public policies, including

promotion, education, research and monitoring combined with multiple challenges. The benefits of such an intersectoral approach are the sharing of knowledge, experience and management of different actors, including civil society. This method respects diversity and breaks with past fragmentation of social policies. However, it can be challenging to integrate different networks, given each actor's interests, skills, experience and level of formal integration. The construction of a dialogue between diverse social and institutional actors can serve as a method for integration.

The experience of the Brazilian Ministry of Health in implementing violence prevention/health promotion centres at the national level was presented. Two hundred and eleven centres promote action against violence at the local level and convert state institutions into active participants in the movement against violence. The numerous causal factors for violence were described and the Ministry of Health's violence notification form was demonstrated as a useful instrument for data collection.

The "More Education" programme conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of Education and supported by the Ministries of Culture, Sport and Social Development of Brazil is an instrument to help prevent and combat violence. The objective of the programme is to encourage comprehensive education with a focus on citizenship and human rights. This approach rejects conservative models of education and instead encourages an educational paradigm shift that emphasises the relationship between the school and its community. Such an approach is based on local grassroots participation through local committees.

It is now essential to invest in the training of educators to further develop the interdisciplinary, inter-sectoral collaboration. The standardisation of violence notification instruments is also necessary in order to harness support for actions that confront violence against children and adolescents.



Accessibility to the national judicial systems and all spheres of government must become more democratic to support programmes on combating violence against children and adolescents. Communication between diverse actors must be

operationalised at the local level in order to further integrate local government actions. Further network action will also strengthen local projects that currently rely on community support.

Workshop - 3

The role of the state: Federative or decentralised national agreements with different governmental levels, spheres and ranks within the countries

Workshop presented by Carmen Oliveira, Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic, Saisuree Chutikul, Government of Thailand, Maria da Luz Magalhães, Vice Minister Social Assistance and Reintegration, Angola

Moderator: Marta Santos Pais, UNICEF Innocenti

Rapporteur: Margaret Brown, UNICEF Angola

Government experiences on developing coordinated frameworks for the protection of children were the focus of this panel presentation. Representatives from Brazil, Thailand and Angola provided insight into the work that their respective governments are doing in the development and coordination of intersectoral frameworks.

In Brazil, a broad range of child-focused programmes have developed since the implementation of services for children under the umbrella of the Child and Adolescent Statute of 1990. A sound legal foundation for integrated programmes is considered essential. The programmes emphasise effective coordination between 14 key ministries as well as civil society, a strong focus on implementation at the municipal level and effective local governance.

Impact indicators have been established that aim to test impact, not simply monitor implementation. Efforts are also being made to standardise forms used to collect information and to integrate data across sectors, especially in the reporting of violence against children. A website will be established where the monitored results will be published. Providing assessment tools to measure the effectiveness and impact of programmes is essential to informing the policy environment.

In the case of Thailand, an investigation on child sexual abuse issues revealed that a

great number of children had been trafficked from Myanmar and forced into prostitution in Thailand. The two country governments collaborated to analyse the case of these girls, many of whom had been subjected to violence. This government liaison resulted in many of the girls being reconnected with their families across the border. These incidents triggered efforts to develop an inter-sectoral and coordinated response through a National Plan of Action that was approved by the Thai Government in 1994.

The creation and implementation of the NPA, though challenging, brought about many lessons learned, including the need to create an understanding of and to address different perceptions and approaches, including between government agencies; ensure that all actors share a common understanding of key concepts, such as trafficking; create partnerships between government and non-governmental agencies working on the same issue; and include children in analysis of appropriate legislative and procedural frameworks. In Thailand, children participate in Children's Councils that are debating draft legislation.

Following a National Forum to discuss children's rights in 2004, Angola gradually developed 11 Commitments to Children and a National Council for Children to coordinate implementation and monitor progress. The Commitments and National Council are a joint effort between the Government of Angola, UN agencies and civil society and cover

areas such as increasing child survival, food security and nutrition, free access to birth registration and early childhood education; enhancing access and quality of primary education and to improving juvenile justice services; preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS, preventing violence against children and enhancing family competencies.

The Commitments can be achieved through the creation of decentralised structures that reach down to community level through a common framework



of the 11 Commitments essential to protecting children; child participation in networks to provide a channel through which children gain confidence to report abuse; monitoring and evaluation of each Commitment, through an indicator system to measure progress and inform policy development; and strengthening family competencies through awareness raising and capacity building.

In general, effective prevention of child sexual abuse requires multi-disciplinary work and effective

coordination, with the inclusion of civil society. In addition, common regional approaches and inter-country cooperation is essential. Proper mechanisms must be put in place for accurate collection and analysis of data on this issue. Although codes of conduct are extremely important, they must be accompanied with awareness raising and relevant training. In this regard, governments must be willing to invest sufficient resources to ensure sustainability.

Workshop - 7

Design of full child protection networks and focus points (assistance, defense and accountability)

Presenters: Thoko Majokweni, Sexual Offence Unit at South Africa's National Prosecuting Authority; Eduardo Melo, Asocion Brasileira de Magistrados Publicos; Edelweiss Silan, Save the Children - Thailand

Moderator: Margie de Monchi, UNICEF Eastern and South Africa

Rapporteur: Joseleno Santos, Programa Sentinela, Brazil

Child victims of sexual offences have different needs from victims of crime in general, due to the extent and nature of the trauma experienced, the additional vulnerability of children, and social pressure by adults against a less-powerful child victim.

When children have been exposed to violent and traumatic events, a variety of services may be needed. These may include physical rehabilitation, counselling services, legal support and social worker follow-up to assist social reintegration. The attitudes and competence of the people who interact with the victim as well as the nature of the procedures to which the child is subjected can result in further victimisation and even trauma to a child.

Presenters brought attention to examples of good models that can be replicated in other countries. The Thuthuzela Centers in South Africa represent an example of the importance of integrating a range of high-quality, specialized services for victims of sexual exploitation. The centers aim to streamline existing networks of investigative, prosecutorial, medical and therapeutic services by locating all of

these services in one place. At the one-stop centres, victims can report a case of sexual assault and receive the necessary medical and legal help at the same time. It helps speed up the legal process, evidenced by the 90% incarceration rates achieved. Each staff involved receives specialised training. Approximately 64 one-stop centres have been established around the country in order to reach out to 40,000 victims a year. The challenge is to ensure consistent quality in the delivery of services. Many countries, such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, are replicating this initiative.

Presenters stressed the need for having a process flow diagram, which is a conceptual tool that describes the progression a child makes through the State's child protection system. The aim is to have a map that will show the responsibilities of each actor involved at each stage. The importance of this tool is that it gives guidance, an order and it will also show where the system is not working and who is responsible. The protection flow diagram foresees how children will enter the system (through a reporting line, referral center, an NGO); who will file the case (supervisory board) and who takes action (police, judicial system, social services, etc.).

Furthermore, it was recommended that the child protection process must be child-centred and multidisciplinary. Presenters emphasised the importance of building child protection systems that are comprehensive, have a child rights perspective and function at the operational level. Capacity building and specialised trainings is the key to making the systems work. Therefore, there was a call for tailored interventions that look at the specific needs of child victims of sexual violence. It also means that all actors involved should be trained in order to provide these specialised services.

Workshop - 12

The role of organised civil society in supporting children and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation

Workshop presented by Sudarat Sereewat, FACE Thailand, "Developing multidisciplinary teams to address cases of sexual exploitation of children: policies that reach communities"; Helena Karlen, ECPAT Sweden, "The importance of increased focus on the demand factor" and Neide Castanha, National Committee against sexual violence against children and adolescents, Brazil, "The mobilization of civil society in Brazil"

Moderator: Maureen Crombie, Board member of ECPAT International; Rapporteur: Nadine Swibenko, ECPAT International

The presenters outlined the tremendous opportunities that arise from collaboration with various stakeholders in order to tackle the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The presentations illustrated that no individual or single organisation alone is able to protect and/or rehabilitate children from sexual exploitation. Instead, creating a collective space for collaboration at the local, national and international levels is crucial to fighting sexual exploitation of children. This includes, for example, collaboration with the police to rescue victims of abuse; with shelters to provide appropriate care and safety; with the government, including embassies, for legal matters as well as with NGOs in order to provide best care and protection. International cooperation, for example, with Interpol, is necessary to prosecute offenders internationally and to rescue child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes. "How to cure violence against children," in the words of Neide Castanha, "is a responsibility on the shoulders of a whole society."

Collaboration to address the demand side was a critical discussion point during the presentations. Thus there are three driving forces behind demand: 1) supply, i.e., socially and economically vulnerable children (low education levels, easily manipulated, easily accessible for exploitation); 2) mediators (pimps, profiteers, organised criminal groups); and 3) demand by preferential and situational offenders. Fighting the sexual exploitation of children thus also includes measures to reduce demand, such as collaboration with Internet service providers to block access to commercial child pornography websites in order to prevent new victims (for example, Sweden); collaboration with the travel and tourism industry through the Code of Conduct, and with banks and credit card companies to prevent consumers from buying child pornography.

Key recommendations drawn from the workshop included that civil society and all communities can get more involved to promote the protection of victimised children and other vulnerable people, however, the question of how has to be pursued beyond World Congress III. This would include strengthened efforts to raise awareness, especially due to the fact that poverty is not the only cause of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Furthermore, it was recognised that a multi-disciplinary approach is needed to tackle the sexual exploitation of children, including civil society and communities, social, legal and health professionals, who need to work together for the betterment of the child. It was also emphasised that the analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children cannot stop at poverty as being the main cause; the demand side needs urgent attention and industrialised countries must be challenged to take action against offenders.



Workshop - 13

Integrating & strengthening child & adolescent participation in prevention and actions against sexual exploitation & abuse

Workshop presented by Grace (youth participant); Claire Feinstein & Lena Karlsson; Susan Bissel

Moderator: Ravi Karkara

Rapporteur: Lena Karlsson

The child representative emphasised that children should be given an opportunity to meet and discuss issues relevant to them. They should be taken seriously and given a platform to lobby their governments. Both children and adults require further capacity building around prevention and effective responses to sexual abuse and exploitation.

A recent UNICEF IRC working paper on Children and Adolescent Participation in Child Protection recommends the further institutionalisation of child and youth participation, the provision of child-friendly information and the establishment of structures and mechanisms to ensure meaningful child and youth participation in policy formulation and project development/implementation. Child protection systems should be strengthened to support this and better implementation of international standards and commitments is required.

UNICEF IRC have also concluded research on children's participation in legal and administrative proceedings. While many countries have improved legislation on this, there is little evidence of actual implementation. Witness protection mechanisms and training of judicial officials have helped make legal systems in many countries more child-friendly. However, specific criteria on children's right to be heard in legal and administrative proceedings is still lacking. Children's views should always be taken into account, particularly when decisions made

will directly affect their lives. Criteria used to assess whether it is appropriate for a child to participate in a judicial procedure should include: 1) capacity of the child to express his/her views; 2) relevance of the child's views; 3) nature of the criminal proceedings; 4) reliability of the child's statements; 5) ability to understand questions; and 6) age considerations related to the nature of the proceedings.

In conclusion, it was emphasised that children should have advance realistic expectations of their ability to influence legal and administrative proceedings. Child and youth participation should be further institutionalised, child-friendly information developed and structures and mechanisms to ensure meaningful child and youth participation in policy formulation and project development/implementation established. Child protection systems should be strengthened to support this and greater implementation of international standards and commitments is required. Governments must also budget for and allocate sufficient resources to support child participation.

Evolving capacities of children must also be taken into consideration in order to develop appropriate strategies for supporting participation of younger children. While the participation of children in large international conferences may be useful, more comprehensive and coordinated efforts to support child and youth participation in organisations and community-level initiatives are of greater importance and require support and preparation.

Workshop - 14

Protecting children in conflict situations

Workshop presented by Sara Norton-Staal, UNICEF South Africa "Protecting Children from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies and Conflict Situations", Manuel Finelli, Save the Children, Ivory Coast "No one to turn to – child sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers and peacekeepers", Lynn Ngugi, UNHCR, Nairobi and Professor Elizabeth Ngugi "Adolescent and Child Sexual Exploitation in Conflict Settings", Kimaru Wakaruru, PLAN International "Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Conflict/Post-Conflict Situations – Plan's experiences"

Moderator: Francesca Morandini, UNICEF Rwanda

Rapporteur: Dulcey Bower, Plan International Headquarters

In emergencies and conflict situations, children are at high risk of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The separation from family, breakdown of law and order, erosion of social fabric and cultural norms all weaken the mechanisms to protect children from abuse and exploitation which otherwise exist in normal situations. High numbers of children are abandoned or become orphaned

while many of them, including girls, find themselves becoming the backbone for their families (girl-headed households). They are at high risk of being lured or pushed into sexually exploitative situations in exchange for the survival of their families and themselves. Boys have also been subjected to sexual abuse but not to the extent of girls.

Studies and news reports indicate that child sex abusers also include aid workers who are supposed to provide assistance and protection to those who are in emergencies and conflict situations. However, cases involving child sexual exploitation often go under-reported. Inadequate reporting channels of cases concerning child protection issues as well as lack of awareness of the communities as to where they could raise a complaint against any abuses committed by aid workers are key factors that contribute to the tolerance of the sexual exploitation of children in emergencies and conflict situations. Children, especially girls, are treated as commercial sexual objects.

The workshop called for humanitarian agencies to prioritise and emphasise the child

protection agenda in their operations. Child protection procedures should apply to the process of recruiting aid workers, e.g., background check, etc. A Code of Conduct that clearly articulates obligations and responsibilities for aid workers needs to be established and any offences should be criminalised (apart from firing them, further punitive measures should be given). Reporting and monitoring mechanisms need to be in place and the agencies should work with communities to enforce community complaint mechanisms. NGO staff, soldiers and UN Peacekeepers who are deployed to work in communities in emergency and conflict areas should be educated on issues around the protection of children. To increase the protection of girls, community-based approaches involving boys and men should be applied. Participatory assessments involving children need to be regularly conducted to ensure the needs of children for recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration are met. Lastly, data in relation to sexual exploitation of children in emergency situations should be collected systematically and disaggregated by gender and age.

Workshop - 15

Impacts of HIV

Workshop presented by Patterson Njogu, UNHCR, Kenya "HIV and children at risk"; Pamela Chisanga, CHIN Zambia "Linkages between HIV-AIDS and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Africa"; Brian Willis, ECPAT USA "The impact of child prostitution in children's health and wellbeing".

Moderator: Maria de Lurdes Magalhaes, Ministry of Health, Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Gabriel Fernandez, UNICEF Zambia

The linkages between HIV/AIDS and commercial sexual exploitation of children are multiple and the workshop presented some of the outcomes and challenges from intervention programmes and research related to HIV/AIDS and health issues for sexually exploited children.

The regional study conducted in Africa by ECPAT International in collaboration with Zambia's Children in Need network (CHIN) in six countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda and Zambia) attempted to establish a regional framework of prevention, protection and care against HIV/AIDS for children at risk and those already involved in commercial sex. Some of the main findings highlighted that the risks and challenges faced by children who have been commercially sexually exploited have not been adequately addressed in HIV/AIDS interventions, which result in little

awareness on HIV/AIDS by children involved in commercial sex and a lack of access to child-friendly support services. On the other hand, children who have lost one or both parents due to HIV/AIDS may suffer discrimination or are forced to become



family breadwinners, putting them at high risk of entrapment in commercial sexual exploitation and thus contracting HIV/AIDS.

In Zambia, many orphan children became involved in commercial sex within two to three years of their parents' death and 20% of children victims of sexual exploitation have tried other income-generating activities as a means to survive but eventually have been pushed into commercial sex as it generates a higher income (this adds to the difficulty of reintegrating the children victims, as few alternatives can bring similar levels of revenue). It was also demonstrated that children, and especially girls, engage in their first sexual encounters at a very young age (60% of interviewed children between 11 and 13) and only a few consistently use condoms. Education appears to be a factor delaying the age of first sexual experience.

UNHCR has integrated HIV/AIDS prevention work in their protection programmes for refugee children. This includes targeting sexually active adolescents for whom HIV/AIDS prevalence is generally higher when they have early sexual encounters; mother-to-child transmission; programmes (both in and out of school) and specific intervention programmes for orphans and vulnerable children (without any discrimination of HIV/AIDS affected children); and programmes working with child mothers at risk or already involved in sexual exploitation in refugee camps. Conflicts, recruitment in warring factions, boredom/idleness in refugee camps, separation from parents, and breakdown and disruption in social norms are contributing factors that exacerbate the risks of sexual exploitation and of contracting HIV/AIDS. Identification of the victims and perpetrators is very challenging especially due to the high mobility of populations in conflict settings and the limited access of children to the legal justice system.

ECPAT USA's presentation highlighted the various health challenges faced by children victims of sexual exploitation, including sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS (infection rate of children is equal to or greater than adult women in prostitution),

but also non-infectious diseases (such as asthma for which children involved in commercial sex have difficulties obtaining treatment). Substance abuse is also linked to risks of contracting HIV/AIDS, violence and its physical and psychological consequences, mental illness (stress, anxiety, depression, suicide), pregnancy (a leading cause of death among girls age 15-19 years old) and the health of infants born to children in prostitution. These significant concerns in relation to public health are not well documented and require that specific information is gathered in order to guide appropriate intervention.

All presenters recommended for studies to be undertaken at the community level to identify children in prostitution and assess their health situation. While it has been discussed that providing health support to children involved in commercial sex can contribute to perpetuating sexual exploitation, considerations must be made in the best interest of the child and whilst all interventions possible should try to rescue the children victims, minimising risks in the meantime is essential. Strategies to address the various traumas of sexually exploited children need to include parents and communities.

Governments are urged to allocate sufficient resources to HIV/AIDS programmes, especially for children victims of commercial sexual exploitation to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on these children and protecting those at risk of being sexually exploited. Considering that education plays a key prevention role, governments are urged to make appropriate budgetary allocations to ensure access and retention of children in school up to secondary education. Finally, an international meeting should be convened of clinical and public health professionals to develop strategies for protecting and supporting sexually exploited children, including through comprehensive health care. This international meeting should originate from regional consultations as it was done for the Study on Violence against Children and for the World Congress III.

Workshop - 20

Dialogue of youth & adolescents

Workshop presented by Cath Moss, ENYA Czech Republic and ECPAT International Board Member; Marianna, ECPAT EICYAC Youth Representative from Ukraine; Olga, ECPAT EICYAC Youth Representative from Russia, Yka, Plan International Youth Representative from Indonesia; Rasa Sekulovic, Plan International; TAMILIS, Associacao Lua Nova, Aracajaba da Serra; Luis Cesan, BICE, Geneva; Fernanda, Brazil Youth Movement; and Janjera Wongsinard, Thailand Youth Advocate from Tam Nam Lay

Moderator: John Paul Kibirige (Uganda Youth Group) and Laurence Gray (World Vision);

Rapporteur: Ruthi Hoffman-Hanchett

Different aspects of youth and adolescent participation require specific attention, such as the different forms of youth participation, the types of support and assistance for youth, challenges of youth participation and lastly, recommendations for stronger participation by youth and adolescents.

There are different ways that youth and

adolescents can participate and become involved in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children. Meaningful youth and adolescent participation requires that they are thoroughly involved in the process, including the creation, planning, implementation and evaluation of a project. It is important not only that youths be given the opportunity to express their ideas and to be heard but also that these views are considered and taken into account. Young people and adolescents can be volunteers, but they can also become peer supporters, counsellors or advocates. There is a consensus among the youth delegates that youth and adolescents are able to provide significant contribution towards the various initiatives against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Governments, communities, NGOs and the private sector can support youth and adolescent participation by providing support and assistance in the form of capacity building or training, opportunities for projects or networking, creation of a youth forum and provision of financial resources. A challenge for the active involvement of children and youth that needs to be addressed is the “inter-generational” gap between adults and children. Children and youth observed that this gap has a

significant impact on their ability to have meaningful participation. In order to successfully strengthen this “inter-generational” breach, adults must rethink their roles and relationships to children through a child rights approach. Moreover, many governments’ commitment toward children remains weak, with countries not implementing child protection laws and policies, a lack of understanding and respect for children’s rights and limited child-friendly legal procedures.

Specific recommendations from the youth delegates include conducting regional meetings for supporting youth network or movements, empowering children by establishing true participation, advocating and lobbying governments to support child-led initiatives and providing capacity building to government officials on child-friendly legal systems, the concept of children’s rights and the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. As a youth participant stated “there is an increase in youth movements around the world and by attending the WCIII, it is confirmed that youth around the world are moving and uniting to work together to be heard.” This strongly conveys the need for assistance and support which is reflected in these recommendations.



THEME 4

ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

27 November 2008, 2:30pm–6pm

Theme 4 was on the role of the private sector and corporate social responsibility and focused on the market and self-regulation of the private sector, the role of global financial systems and new initiatives in promoting rights, good business practices, private initiative and public policies.

Panel Presentation Summary

Panel presentations made by H.M. Queen Silvia of Sweden; Taleb Rifai, Deputy Chairperson, UNWTO; Gulnara Shahinian, UN Special Representative on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; Janice Dias, Petrobras; and Ms Eugenia Maxim, Youth Representative from Moldova, 15 years old

Moderators: Paulo Vannuchi, Special Secretary for Special Affairs of the Brazilian Government and Carmen de Oliveira, Conanda

Rapporteur: Giorgio Berardi, ECPAT International

The panel presentation focused on concrete contemporary examples of CSR from around the world, while highlighting the path that was followed in the development of a social “conscience” by various industry branches.

Companies’ commitment to social causes has grown stronger as society as a whole has increasingly shown its preference for engaged enterprises that view themselves as active and compassionate players within their communities. This leap beyond mere acts of philanthropy has brought about changes in various segments of the economy, including the tourism sector, which has long been used by child-sex exploiters as a channel to get access to vulnerable children. Such changes have not been achieved by forcing the industry to alter its attitude against its will, but rather by underlining the win-win aspects of such an approach. Initiatives such as the Global Compact and “Na mão certa” (Brazil) were quoted as examples – at different levels – of corporate commitment, with the soon-to-be-launched ISO 26000 regulation on CSR to become an additional tool (though still a voluntary one) to strengthen the range of social actions undertaken by the private sector. The role of the media was also highlighted as shaping societal values and behaviours, and as such also influencing the attitude of companies towards social issues.

With specific reference to the tourism sector, the need for corporate engagement was recognised relatively early as the industry had started to be used by child-sex tourists to perpetrate their crimes.

The UNWTO soon provided a forum (the Task Force) for showcasing significant and successful actions undertaken against the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, while producing a Global Code of Ethics that was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2001. At the same time, it gave its support to the Code of Conduct, an industry-led CSR initiative aimed at protecting children in tourism settings. More recently, the UNWTO launched Tourpact, a tourism-specific adaptation of the Global Compact that companies may voluntarily adhere to.

It was highlighted how most forms of child exploitation facilitated through the private sector find their roots in the underlying poverty of the victims. However, whether the emphasis is on protection from child labour or from sexual exploitation, the role of companies has clearly become crucial in the society-wide alliance to combat the phenomenon. Human rights – a concept once remote from, and sometimes in contrast with, the idea of profit – have become more central to corporate activity and nowadays appear to be one of the guiding elements in companies’ strategies. The example of Petrobras, where CSR equates with social investment, may be a case in point. Its policies are devised through ongoing dialogue with social stakeholders, whereby such dialogue aims at highlighting vulnerabilities that need addressing. Petrobras’s social policies extend also to the protection of children from sexual exploitation, for example through radio programmes providing information and awareness-raising for lorry drivers.

With the current expansion of CSR among big (and smaller) industrial players, what is needed now is a strengthening of this trend, with adequate mechanisms to identify and deal with abuse. All this needs to be best achieved through a multi-stakeholder approach.

Also, suitable monitoring systems should be developed and implemented, as most current CSR policies – in addition to being largely voluntary – still do not provide for regular checks of the actions undertaken by companies to keep their social commitment. This lack of monitoring also makes it impossible to measure the real impact of the social initiatives adopted by the private sector.

Workshop Abstracts

Workshop - 2

Corporate engagement in IT companies

Workshop presented by John Carr, eNACSO, David Lagerhof, ECPAT Sweden, Dolores Alforte, Director, ECPAT Philippines, Sergio E. Mindlin, Telephonica Foundation.

Moderator: David Matas, Beyond Borders

Rapporteur: Anjan Bose, ECPAT International

Collaboration among government, civil society and the media is key in ensuring the effective engagement of the IT industry. IT companies find it easier to work with child rights organisations that are global and have well-established knowledge, experience and expertise on child protection issues. It was highlighted that campaigns involving IT companies should not appear anti-technology or anti-business. The Internet industry nowadays is fragmented and does not necessarily constitute ISPs and telecommunications operators only, but involve numerous other players such as software providers, who need to be targeted to provide holistic solutions. Many IT companies do liaise with NGOs and child rights agencies and actively seek solutions to combat the problem of child sexual exploitation online. Examples of such collaboration is the hotline and blocking project in Sweden, where effective engagement of NGOs, Law enforcement and ISPs resulted in blocking illegal websites containing child abuse images from within Sweden.

A Code of Conduct for mobile phones has been designed in the UK and also facilitated by the GSMA in Europe, whereby child safety filters are enabled by default. This can be applied in other regions too. A Code of Conduct for cybercafés has also been implemented for the cybercafé network in the

Philippines under the make-IT-safe campaign, where the Cybercafes serve as the primary form of access to the Internet and where cybersex, a special form of sexual exploitation that takes place in isolated booths, is an increasingly growing phenomenon.

Specialised programs and web portals that provide social services to children and adolescents in a positive way, such as Pro Menino and REDECA, were presented. These provide children with quality education and information along with legal services and also help them to form virtual communities to facilitate mutual interaction and also to combat sexual exploitation. Such relatively less expensive systems keep children at the centre of focus and provide them with necessary welfare services that are scalable with growing needs and should be replicated more widely. It was also highlighted that a properly designed and functional website could be a good example of how Internet technologies can be used for positive purposes in ensuring the rights of the child and not involving highly costly and complex databases and allied technologies.

In terms of child protection online, close partnerships with major search engines to block illegitimate content needs to be developed and policies for child protection online must be informed by practice, and tried and tested regularly on a broad and wide spectrum. More and more countries are urged to set up hotlines to report and block child abuse materials and mechanisms, and to develop and promote ways to block online payments for such materials. While working with IT companies, it is key to identify the primary contact for liaison who can make an impact knowing that some companies will not be dedicated to child protection issues. Support from the government is vital in ensuring full participation of the IT industry.



Workshop - 6

Corporate engagement for child & adolescent protection

Workshop presented by Juan Zavattiero and Cristina Bueti, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) "Child Online Protection Initiative," Christopher Davis and Beth Gardner, The Body Shop, "The Body Shop and ECPAT's Anti-Child Trafficking Campaign."

Moderator: Mark Capaldi, ECPAT International

Rapporteur: Myriam Galopin, The Body Shop

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and The Body Shop are concrete examples of the positive steps taken by some corporate companies towards combating commercial sexual exploitation of children, even though there is recognition of limited involvement of the private sector in protecting children.

Based on findings indicating that youth are the largest users of Internet services and that one in five children are approached by abusers each year, ITU created the "Child Online Protection Initiative." The initiative identifies risk to children in cyberspace; develops tools to minimise such risks; creates awareness; and shares knowledge with the public. In addition to the initiative, ITU works to strengthen partnership between the private sector, NGOs and law enforcement/government officials. With technology advancing at a rapid pace, concerns were expressed on how to predict new threats for children beforehand and how to involve the 'developing' world where online protection initiatives continue to be rare.

The Body Shop believes that corporations can play an integral part in advocating for change from governments. With their solid experiences from past campaigns on domestic violence or HIV/AIDS, The Body Shop knows that their consumers trust their corporate brand to communicate important social issues and mobilize the general public to take action. Thus, The Body Shop has identified the issue of child trafficking for sexual purposes and ECPAT as their partner for their next global campaign. The campaign will focus on three aspects: raising funds for work towards combating child trafficking, raising awareness among the

public and mobilising the public to demand change from governments.

Challenges regarding corporate engagement for child and adolescent protection revolve around the lack of interest by companies, especially ones that are not directly related to children's issue. If they do not see direct interest or benefit, companies are reluctant to get involved and it is difficult to engage them. The private sector's involvement in protecting children from sexual abuse needs to go beyond travel and tourism, finance or ICT sectors and should extend to other industries. There is a need to urge companies to implement corporate social responsibility initiatives and take interest on important social issues, and to surpass corporate social responsibility for self-promotional purposes. As stated by Christina Bueti, "Companies need to go beyond the legal minimum on child protection issues."

Specific recommendations call for the promotion of successful partnerships between private sector companies and NGOs or governments, and with other companies (a business peer-to-peer promotion), and to get companies to go beyond fund raising and adopt "do no harm" practices and implement child protection policies. Other specific recommendations focus on protecting children online by calling for the development of online child protection initiatives for the developing world by telecommunication companies, increase the enforcement and prosecution of child pornography globally and ensure Internet service providers implement verification procedures and include protective measures into their corporate policies; honour journalists who cover the issue; and take risks to speak out and report cases.



Workshop - 9

Sustainable tourism and protection of children and adolescents

Workshop presented by Maria Luci Bicho and Inez Dias, consultants for the Government of Brazil

Moderator: Fabiana Gorenstein

Rapporteur: Ruth Feuk, UNICEF Peru

The experience gained since the 1970s in selected federal states of Brazil is a valid example of what goals can be achieved through well-structured collaboration between various official and social players on the one hand, and the tourism industry on the other.

At the time, the Ministry of Tourism, with NGO support, started to work with tourism operators in order to raise awareness on the need to improve the image of the tourism sector, while training them in strategies to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. The phenomenon was fairly visible and – in spite of their initial reluctance to admit that the tourism industry may have any role to play in trying to curb it – tourism entrepreneurs were eventually convinced to take action due to growing concern about the deteriorating image of their localities. The tourism sector was thus made to realise that the protection of children was just another way to keep the quality and good name of their resorts and companies, and that was a significant lever for their engagement. Raising the awareness of whole communities living in tourism settings was then the next logical step in view of a more holistic approach to combating the problem.

The actions undertaken as a result included:

- a) awareness-raising campaigns aimed especially at the public at large to pass on the message that the sexual exploitation of children is a crime;

- b) targeted training of tourism professionals (reaching around 1,200 individuals who later replicated the training for other colleagues);
- c) the promotion of networks involving tourism companies and the organisations and agencies within the child-protection system;
- d) the development of adequate training materials.

An aspect that was not fully considered at the time was the engagement of certain professional categories – such as taxi drivers – that operate alongside tourism companies and often act as facilitators in the exploitation of children. As experience from other countries has shown, these additional categories can be very effectively engaged in any action to combat the sexual exploitation of children.

What is needed at this point, among other things, is the development of clear indicators that may be used to measure the impact of the use of codes of conduct and CSR policies against CST. Special aspects to be covered by these indicators should be the impact achieved in preventing the sexual exploitation of children in tourism, as well as behavioural change brought about in the attitude of tourism companies and the public at large.

The tourism industry should not perceive the request for its collaboration in combating CST as burdensome. The industry's partners – NGOs especially – should assist tourism companies in integrating any specific preventive action into their everyday activities as smoothly and seamlessly as possible, while asserting the valuable role the industry has to play towards the protection of vulnerable children in communities in tourism settings.

Workshop - 10

Sustainable tourism and child and adolescent protection

Workshop presented by Debora D'Alleva, ECPAT Spain "Implementing The Code: Industry and civil society partnership to prevent the use of the hotel and travel industry for sexual exploitation of children"; David de Villiers, UN World Tourism Organization "Responsible tourism and protection of children"; Maria Aurélia de Sá, Brazilian Ministry of Tourism "Social inclusion through professional capacity building"

Moderator: Fernando Guilherme Tenório – Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Brazil

Rapporteur: Hélia Barbosa – Public Defender, Brazil

Despite the ongoing fight against sexual exploitation of children in tourism, children are still being exploited. The creation and expansion of the Code of Conduct represents an influential and important tool in the fight against sexual exploitation, however, because the Code is a self-regulated instrument, it cannot be enforced. As such, there is a need to develop public policies that respect local culture and customs at both the national level and

the local level that incorporate local and corporate hotel and tourism agencies and chains.

Two key stakeholders to address the problem of child-sex tourism are the tourism industry and the state. Growth in the tourism industry, from that affecting a few developing countries to a global economic force, has seen an accompanying growth in interest in the concept of responsible and sustainable tourism (RST). As for the state, certain common features of state responses have emerged in recent years, providing models and standards for other states to follow. These are not universally adopted, however, and problems remain in terms of utilisation of available procedures, enhancement of procedures and reporting of offences.

ECPAT Spain has reported their success in recruiting Solmelia Hotels and Resorts, Barceló Hotels & Resorts, and Viajes Magador as signatory companies for The Code of Conduct. They also explained why there were no new adhesions to The Code in Spain in 2008, namely a lack of a penal typology of the client exploiter of child prostitution, the economic crisis in the Spanish tourism sector, and the lack of knowledge and awareness about the corporate social responsibility issue in the Spanish private sector.

Training programmes for children and adolescents who are vulnerable to CSEC should be developed to support their entrance into the formal job market. Educational campaigns, social inclusion programmes and other multi-sectoral partnerships that educate communities on sexual exploitation through tourism and protect children from it should be developed. The collaboration must involve both public and private actors and strengthen partnerships between the government, the tourism industry and civil society, particularly indigenous and other vulnerable communities. Finally, the term “sex tourism” should be changed to “sexual exploitation through tourism”.

Sustaining the existing cross-sector efforts and expanding them into countries and regions that have not yet even begun to address CST is a major challenge for the future. Addressing demand remains another serious challenge: attitudes towards children and adolescents must change so that their human rights and right to protection from exploitation are further recognised and respected. The tourism industry needs to move from volunteerism to the active undertaking of corporate responsibility, for which leadership is required from the private sector and the UN World Tourism Organisation.



Workshop - 18

Codes of Conduct

Workshop presented by Fausta Borsani, Honorary Chair of The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism; The Code; Jacques Metadier, Director of Accor Academie; Chin Chanveasna, Executive Director of ECPAT Cambodia; Yoshihisa Togo, Executive Director of Japan Committee for UNICEF; and Jennifer Seif, Executive Director of Fair Trade in Tourism

Moderator: Prof. Benjamin Perrin, University of British Columbia
Rapporteur: Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon, ECPAT International

A corporate social responsibility initiative to combat child-sex tourism is the *Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism* (The Code). With 10 years of fostering collaboration between the tourism industry, NGOs (ECPAT) and governments, The Code has been recognised as the leading tool for the tourism industry to combat the sexual exploitation of children.

child protection polices. Accor believes that tourists are now aware of the issue and that it is part of Accor's corporate social responsibility duty. The Japan Committee for UNICEF joined the initiative when cases of Japanese tourists abusing children were discovered. In addition to financial support to The Code, the Japan Committee for UNICEF played an essential role in recruiting major Japanese tourism companies, such as the Japan Travel Bureau (JTB) and the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) to adopt The Code.

For NGOs working to promote child protection against commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism industry, The Code of Conduct is a good practice and model to develop but some challenges still remain, including understanding the actual impact at the local level. ECPAT Cambodia and Fair Trade in Tourism in South Africa have acknowledged that by far, the tourism industry, especially at tourism destinations, fears to take action against the sexual exploitation of children. Reasons are tied to the economic gains from tourism ("frightening" away tourists or "damaging" a destination's reputation) and companies currently mostly seek to implement corporate social responsibility for environmental

or "green" issues and not sensitive social issues such as child-sex tourism. Even within The Code, noted challenges are the lack of data from member companies on the impact of the six criteria's implementation and the lack of interest by the larger tourism industry, such as airlines.

Specific recommendations urge all sectors of society to pressure the private sector to engage in social issues, especially concerning the protection of children. It calls for governments to increase their support and enforce legislation against companies

that allow commercial sexual exploitation of children to occur and encourage the private sector to adopt child protection policies, such as The Code of Conduct. There are also recommendations for the universal adoption of The Code from all regions of the world with support from all stakeholders, especially to assist smaller businesses to implement such initiatives.



From the tourism industry, two long-time supporters of The Code are Accor, a leading global hotel chain and the Japan Committee for UNICEF. Accor, one of the signatory companies of The Code that joined through its collaboration with ECPAT in Southeast Asia in 2001, aims to implement the six criteria of The Code and urge its peer within the tourism industry to also adopt The Code or similar

Dialogue of Parliamentarians and Ombudsmen for Children

Workshop presented by Mala, Youth from Bangladesh; Patricia Saboya, Brazilian Senator; UNICEF Innocenti Representative, Paulo Henrique Lustosa da Costa, Brazilian Congressman

Moderator: Paulo Henrique Lustosa da Costa, Brazilian Congressman

This session focused on the importance of Ombudsmen for children and examples were provided of the consequences of not having them in place. In Brazil, for instance, an investigation carried out a few years ago revealed that a vast number of individuals (many high-level) were involved in the sexual exploitation of children. A majority of these were referred to the Attorney General's Office, but only a small number of the cases were actually addressed. To date, very little has been done to further changes in this regard. It was stated also that many children in the country die on a daily basis as a result of violence. The protection of a child's right to live free from violence and sexual exploitation seems to be seriously hindered by impunity. UNICEF Innocenti also carried out a survey on the effectiveness of Ombudsmen for Children, especially in regards to ensuring protection of children's rights. The research emphasised the important linkages between the Ombudsmen and Parliament: Parliament can enable legislation to define the mandate of the Ombudsmen so that they can work independently and thus more effectively.

It was stressed that aside from passing legislation, these laws and policies must be implemented and well monitored, thus the necessity

of Ombudspersons. Once such mechanisms are in place, the law makers are better supported to draw attention to and act upon violations of children's rights. A more holistic approach must be used to ensure that laws and policies effectively protect children: in high profile discussions related to child protection, all sectors and sub-sectors dealing with issues such as health, education and social inequality must be attentive to and address child protection within the scope of their work.

Two key examples that arose from the discussions included Venezuela's new bill that includes inputs from children. This should be replicated in other countries in the region. Another example is the creation of a Parliamentary Task Force on the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Brazil, which comprises parliamentarians from several different political parties. This has been a successful effort in promoting more concerted action on children's rights.

Ombudsmen for children should be highly regarded, and the recommendations that they present must be acted upon. The work of Parliamentarians in this regard must be guided by key instruments such as the CRC. Good practices, such as a children's parliament (eg, in Brazil) should be widely replicated. This in turn provides children the opportunity to express their needs and they can play an active part in the decision-making processes that affect them. In order for Ombudsmen for children to be successful, there should be equal levels of legitimacy, transparency, accessibility and visibility; room for flexibility and creativity; a focus on the best interest of the child; and the inclusion and mobilisation of children.



Speech of H.M. Queen Silvia of Sweden on Initiatives of Corporate Social Responsibility



Ladies and Gentlemen,

To participate on a board with this focus, in such privileged forum, is for me a pleasure and a challenge.

The opportunity here to reassert old convictions on the importance of the role of the private sector in the protection of the rights of children and adolescents gives me great pleasure.

To approach the subject of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the light of the socially responsible company challenges me. Above all, because I am an enthusiast of this concept of expansion in companies. And there has been plenty of time, since it was not so well known.

To strengthen my belief, I like to remember that, when we created the World Childhood Foundation, which is 10 years old, the first action was specifically to summon and convene a group of companies concerned with the matter of violence towards and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

It was already understood at that time – and time has only consolidated my opinion – that for a problem of such complex nature, characterised by such diverse factors, no solution will be good enough if it is not created from the cooperation between the three sectors – governments, civil society organisations and, of course, companies.

I have always believed that the matter should be in companies' agendas.

But there were few companies that believed in having responsibility in relation to the protection of children and adolescents, as if this matter were exclusively for governments and NGOs.

The most that they allowed of themselves was to make isolated donations, normally of small sums, to social projects aimed at the public.

Projects – it's worth saying – that reduced the effects of but didn't target the causes of the problem.

And therefore, though well intended they transformed little. Many things changed for the better with the rise of the movement of social responsibility during the second half of the 1990s. Looking back, I think that the celebrated NIKE episode, in 1996, has been a watershed for this movement.

After that famous sporting goods company was the subject of a global scandal involving child slave labour at one of its suppliers, in Malaysia, it seemed that companies gave account of their understanding of their responsibilities towards children and adolescents.

Like an examination of conscience, they changed themselves to see it a different way.

Forming new values, more altruistic ethics, a more united point of view, a more active public participation.

They discovered that they could no longer be separated from social reality as they once were.

For the simple fact that societies are no longer inclined to live with insensitive companies, that act as if they don't have anything to do with the problems of the world.

They discovered that they must take care so that their activities, in any place where they operate, do not harm any type of public, especially the most vulnerable, like children and adolescents of low income.

They discovered that, anywhere they may be, in any community of the world, the poorest children and adolescents need to receive the same care that we all give to our own children.

Beyond not harming the children and adolescents, the companies also discovered that they must act to improve their quality of life, to respect their basic rights and promote their dignity.

It is fair, therefore, to recognise that company social responsibility spread amongst companies all over the world. And changed the way to think about business.

Today, companies concern themselves more with monitoring their impacts and with developing communities where they operate, combining economic-financial results with social equality and environmental respect.

They take more into account, in their decisions and business strategies, what they think, feel and desire in their public interests. Already, they act without the selfishness of other times. Because they understand that we live in an interdependent world, in which if they can't already satisfy their ambitions of profit then it costs the dissatisfaction or the eventual damage of employees, suppliers, partners in the production chain

and communities.

Recent history is full of cases where non-governmental organisations, governments and communities have pressured companies, to change decisions that disrespected the already established “win-win” principle. Because of this, companies are more sensitive to matters that they had never previously paid attention to, like, for example, respect for diversity, human rights, the rights of minors, the environment, ethics in relations and transparency. The investment made in the well being of communities advanced in the same way. They became, overall, more professional.

Companies started to create foundations, institutions and departments to take care, with great enthusiasm, of the matters that, in the past, they had only obeyed as a charitable impulse. What was once philanthropy had evolved into a more contemporary concept of private social investment.

With this, they took previously rare logical impulses to the next level, like for example, the planning, the monitoring and the evaluation of results and social projects.

Along with this the growth of the practice of inter-sector alliances was observed, based on the idea, as previously mentioned, that the social problems of the world are overly complex to be solved only by governments or only by organisations of civil society. An example of how the movement of social responsibility is strong and came to be, happened two weeks ago, in New York. In a meeting on Business Social Responsibility, 1200 managers of NGOs and companies had the pleasure of hearing executives, of such stature as Jeffrey Immelt, of General Electric, saying that not only are they going to keep it as it is, but in many cases, increase investments in social responsibility.

Especially ahead of the financial crisis that has depressed the world.

Fortunately, companies are more aware of this challenge. And also are more interested and partaking. Thousands of companies in the world support the Objectives of the Millennium, agreement signed by the 191 member-countries of the United Nations. And they have put their research, their knowledge and the energy of their servants into action with the aim to end hunger and misery, to improve the standard of basic education, to promote sexual equality and the respect of women, to reduce infant mortality, to improve the health of pregnant women, to combat AIDS and other diseases, to improve the quality of life and to respect the environment; and to work for development.

Thousands of companies in the world adhere to the Global Agreement, an initiative of the UN to promote the alignment of company politics and practices in the areas of human rights, working rights, environmental protection and the fight against corruption.

When entering this agreement, companies promise to include 10 principles in their strategies, culture and daily operations, above carrying out efforts to spread them within their circle of influence.

Among the 10 principles, one directly talks about children and adolescents – that which deals with the elimination of child labour.

And another two, more generous, accommodate the respect and protection of human rights and the non-violation of these rights, especially, of course, children and adolescents.

The insertion of this subject in corporate agendas helps to explain, for example, the rising number of company agreements around the world.

A good Brazilian example is the “Na Mão Certa” (On The Right Track) program, whose objective is to mobilise governments, companies and social organisations to more efficiently confront the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on Brazilian roads.

Today there are more than 350 signatures.

Around the world, every day there are more common deeds of co-responsibility like this.

What shows is that companies are changing their position from being mere spectators of the serious social problems of the world to becoming leading figures of its solutions.

Socially responsible companies are now specifically confronting subjects like the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, which were before seen as difficult and controversial.

I’m not a specialist in company social responsibility. But, as an enthusiast and intent observer, I see in the evolution of this concept a great number of possibilities to strengthen the cause that we defend.

Companies who possess politics of social responsibility or that maintain substantial social investment programmes are potential agents of influence in the process of confronting the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on Brazilian roads.

And I do not speak only of the capacity of investment of their financial means.

But of the capacity that they have to influence employees, suppliers, partners, consumers and communities, creating spheres of change and transforming behaviours.

I think, sincerely, that socially responsible companies can perform a very relevant role in constructing efficient solutions to the problem.

Referring to the Brazilian situation, and to reinforce this, my conclusion, I would say that no consistent solution for the eradication of sexual exploitation in Tourism could be created without an effective participation of the companies that comprise the tourist trade.

By the same rationale, the best solutions to confront sexual exploitation of children on roads will be born from the involvement of transport companies and from those who contract their services.

Fortunately, for all of us, never has there been such a promising environment.

The interest and the adherence are high.

In Brazil, many companies have assumed commitment to the protection of the rights of children and adolescents, not using child labour in their production chains, prioritizing commercial relations with suppliers affiliated with the cause and supporting projects aimed at the confrontation of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents with their own means and/

or means from the Fundo da Infância e da Adolescência (Childhood and Adolescence Fund).

But, of course, there is still a lot to be done.

Particularly, I see some challenges that I would like to share with you, ladies and gentlemen, in the form of questions for reflection: The subject of the protection of child and adolescent rights almost always seems restricted to the item “eradication of child labour” in the indicators established today in company social responsibility.

How do we fit in this ample item, a more specific point related to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, introducing it to tools like, for example, the Global Reporting Initiative, which serves as a global model for the reporting of sustainable activities, or to ISO 26, the first law dedicated to social responsibility?

This will demand a redoubled effort of advocacy. But I have no doubt that it is possible. And in the short-term, our cause can gain a lot from this.

Second reflection:

Today socially responsible companies, whose activities, in some form, face the problem in their daily routine, seem more attentive to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

Transport companies are more concerned with the phenomenon on the streets.

Hotel companies are more concerned with the tourism problem.

Internet companies are more concerned with the problem on the Internet.

How can we involve further companies, starting with extending the concern to those that are in the production chain even also integrating those that are indirectly related to the problem?

For the reason that I have already mentioned, I think that we will become more efficient as more companies realise that they cannot be sustainable while in their country there is even one child or adolescent victim of sexual exploitation.

In this effort, the media, class representatives and NGOs can and must exercise a fundamental role in maintaining high public awareness on the subject, supporting practical methods and including the subject in the politics of social responsibility of corporations.

A third and final reflection:

The investment will be bigger, more significant and more striking the more that the subject is dealt with in the scope of the core business of companies and not only in timely projects of private social investment.

The projects are important.

Nobody contests that, when managed well, they produce satisfactory results.

But they tend to have more features and greater involvement when companies realise that they are investing in a strategic cause, which shows respect to their public and to their business.

How do we show that this cause is, in some form, integral to business? This is an important challenge.

Eastern philosophy teaches us that moments of crisis create risks, but also opportunities.

I see many opportunities for the expansion of the work that we develop to mobilise, to articulate, to inform, to educate and to prevent.

In constructing the paths that we are going to make and use, on behalf of the cause that we defend, it will demand all of our intelligence, negotiation skill and sense of opportunity.

Thank you very much!



THEME 5

STRATEGIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

28 November 2008, 9am – 12:30pm

Theme 5 focused on strategies for international cooperation, more specifically on multilateral and regional mechanisms for fighting the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, cross-border crimes and systems of information, experience of international agencies and organisations, monitoring and evaluating progress in relation to previous World Congresses.

Workshop Abstracts

Workshop - 8

Safe migration

Workshop presented by Cynthia Bendlin, IOM Argentina "Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, in Migrants and of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Triple Border"; Mike Dottridge, Save the Children UK "Children on the Move: Making Migration Safe"; Dr. Zosa De Sas Kropiwincki, South Africa "Making Migration Safer: Unaccompanied Zimbabwean Child Migrants in Musina" and Sonja Kecmanovic, BeoSupport "Youth Peer to Peer Methodologies on Safe Migration and Anti-Trafficking in High Schools"

Moderator: Barbara Cardoso

Rapporteur: Victoria Odhiambo, ECPAT Youth Representative

The migration of children is closely linked to the trafficking of children, with separated or unaccompanied children being particularly vulnerable. While in transit or in destination countries, unaccompanied children are often denied adequate protection and they are faced with a lack of care centres to support them in the border areas, poor health facilities, limited education opportunities and stigmatisation by the society. Whilst some attempts to prevent child trafficking focus on prohibiting children from migrating, it must be acknowledged that children will continue to migrate and they often do so for their own safety in situations of economic and political instability. Strategies should focus on ensuring their right to protection during the migration process.

Current strategies on safe migration often do not address the root causes for migrating and the needs to be specifically addressed while understanding and reinforcing local practices that have a positive impact on protecting children from harm and helping migrants in general. This includes specifically targeted preventive measures based in the community. The role of the private sector is essential in this regard, as through corporal social

responsibility, the development of local communities can be influenced and they can also be key partners in initiating safe migration strategies. Involving the various forms of media as strategic allies for promoting safe migration has proven efficient in reaching out to large populations and families. The information and communication technologies can also be better utilised to protect children who are travelling by ensuring they stay in contact during their journey as well as after reaching their destination.

The protection of children during the migration process needs more efficient intersectoral approaches at the local level and across borders to ensure that children on the move will be supported by adequate assistance services. This requires that all governments take a shared responsibility when it comes to the migration of children based on international cooperation at all levels, supported by properly trained authorities. The cooperation between immigration departments and across receiving and source countries are essential to ensure that children are not criminalised and treated as illegal immigrants but supported through



schemes that are designed in their best interest.

On the other hand, many orphaned and unaccompanied children who are abandoned at the borders are locked up in institutions for up to six months before being deported, even when their families cannot be traced, and they are denied access to education if their identification papers have been confiscated and become easy prey to traffickers and recruiters.

Young people need to be fully involved in the planning, design and implementation of the preventive and protective measures that concern them and full support and follow up should be given to them at all stages of a project to ensure they can bring meaningful contribution.

Specific actions recommended to ensure the safe migration of children include the strengthening of international cooperation between governments at all levels to ensure they are complementary, maintain continuity and avoid duplication of efforts. This implies that countries develop strong

and effective partnerships in the implementation of prevention and recovery initiatives to ensure a timely and effective process of protection and reintegration of separated and unaccompanied children. Specific trainings on child rights, child-friendly processes and safe migration are to be provided to immigration authorities and other relevant stakeholders supported by adequate allocation of resources to monitor the borders and migration routes. Children and young people should be actively engaged in prevention and recovery efforts, especially through peer education and youth advocacy models. Governments should also make appropriate policy changes to obligate industries to adopt development schemes that will positively influence local development and propose life alternatives to migration and conduct measures to assist the community to develop safe migration strategies. The media and new forms of information and communication technologies should reach out to targeted populations.

Workshop - 9

The role of donors in combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Workshop presented by Caroline Turner, Fasil Marriam and Anastasia Anthopoulos, OAK Foundation, Chiara Venier and Cinzia Grassi, Ministry of Equal Opportunities, Italy, and Francois-Xavier Souchet, ECPAT Luxembourg.

Moderator: Marta Santos Pais, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

Rapporteur: Josephine de Linde, ECPAT International

Programmes to combat and prevent CSEC that were developed in the last few years have seen, in some cases, collaboration in terms of funding and implementation between NGOs and other actors, including governments, communities, research institutes, and private foundations. Successful examples of similar partnerships were presented during this workshop by the Oak Foundation, which has funded a number of projects on child sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and trafficking in various parts of the world, as well as by ECPAT Luxembourg, which collaborated with the Government to support child-focused NGOs abroad.

Despite these encouraging efforts, strategic alliances and co-funding initiatives around the sexual exploitation of children are still rare and limited to some countries. From the point of view of many donor agencies, another challenge that needs to be addressed in order to maximise their financial efforts is the lack of programmes' evaluation. While there has been massive funding on tackling and preventing trafficking, for example,

there is no evidence that the measures implemented were actually effective and met the needs of the beneficiaries. This problem is further exacerbated by a lack of coordination among the different development projects and donor agencies dealing with development aid, as well as by a lack of more specific recommendations for the donors about what they need to focus on and how. Possible solutions for these problems suggested during this workshop include: the strengthening of co-funding efforts, also through the "corporate social responsibility model"; the creation of a funders' think-tank (at the European level, for example) aimed at enhancing coordination among programmes and donors; and the need to conduct more evidence-oriented work and therefore to invest more resources in projects' evaluation.

Another point that was highlighted during this workshop is the urgency for countries to ratify and implement the new Council of Europe *Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse*. This Convention includes a provision - Art. 38.4 - that calls on States Parties to integrate prevention and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children into their development assistance programmes for the benefit of third states.

Recommendations focusing specifically on the collaboration between governments and NGOs were also presented. In this connection, it was highlighted that while governments should encourage more strategic and programmatic interventions by NGOs and should create structures offering permanent technical support to NGOs in the sphere of programme management, NGOs need to be more proactive in raising key issues with governments

that should be included in their development aid strategies and should ensure systematic meaningful

participation of stakeholders when developing projects and multi-year strategies.

Workshop - 14

Information systems and inter-agency cooperation

Workshop presented by Thiago Tavares, Head of the NGO - SaferNet Brazil; Anjan Bose, ECPAT International's ICT officer; Dolores Aguillar, Inter-American Regional Observatory; and Florencia Barindelli, Inter-American Regional Observatory.

Moderator: David Ould, ECPAT International Board member

Rapporteur: Vorajit Sunasweenonta, ECPAT International

International and multi-sectoral cooperation is essential to combat sexual exploitation of children and the establishment of standardised databases facilitates this through the sharing of information, knowledge and expertise.

Standardised databases constitute essential mechanisms for authorities to keep track of identified child sex offenders and to avoid duplication of work such as child pornography images that have already been worked on. However, these tools can only be effective if they are centralised and made available for consultation by other agencies and, if appropriate, coordination mechanisms and procedures for sharing information are in place. At the national level, Brazil does not yet have a national database of sex offenders; each local agency keeps the recording of cases on paper only. At the regional level, Brazil does not have points of contact in neighbouring countries such as Ecuador, Panama or Peru, which limits the scope of measures to tackle child pornography.

Various databases serving different functions are developed by law enforcement agencies such as Interpol (ICAID – a database of child abuse images) or the New Zealand local enforcement agency (DIA) (P2P trackers/Filters database); by hotlines such as the Internet Watch Foundation; by inter-governmental agencies such as the G8 Database or by private sector companies such as AOL, which developed an internal database. ICAID is going through advanced database implementations incorporating biometric logins, etc., which will address some of the existing challenges, such as a secure and global access but still requires more capacity building among law enforcement in developing countries and also the allocation of resources to access such databases.

To facilitate the exchange of data and coordination between the various agencies, the information collected in the databases needs to

be compiled in a standardised and systematic way based on uniform data collection systems. Collaboration should be formalised (such as the specific agreement for sharing information on child sex offenders, which has been signed between the Brazilian Government and INTERPOL) and involve multi-stakeholders. In blocking access to commercial child pornography websites, it is particularly important to involve a coalition of partners such as hotlines, civil society, law enforcement agencies and private sector, including financial institutions and technology providers.

The Organisation of American States (OAS), which works to strengthen cooperation among countries in the region, has adopted a resolution to devote particular attention to the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. The Inter-American Children's Institute, the specialised agency of the OAS devoted to children's issues, has developed a Regional Observatory in cooperation with Save the Children and ECPAT International to compile and analyse information and knowledge on the issue and foster collaboration between partners (see www.annaobserva.org).

A better information sharing system needs to be developed at local, regional and international levels to tackle child pornography. Law enforcement authorities also need to increase their capacity on technical investigation training, for instance on anonymous credit card transactions that makes it difficult to identify users or purchasers of child abuse images, and work closely with technical experts and established coalitions such as the Financial Coalition against Child Pornography to avail such technical solutions. Positive results are already being demonstrated by such a collaborative approach, where law enforcement personnel can track merchants selling child pornography materials and through working with the data provided by the financial institutes to bring such businesses to a stop.

It would be very helpful to find unifying, existing solutions and design systems (such as independent databases) that are open structured (not proprietary and closed to one agency) that can be integrated/linked with systems that other agencies follow in order to be more time and cost-effective. Information used for investigative purposes should be made available at a more affordable cost to the relevant people. Development of technical solutions such as image identification and face recognition technologies should be encouraged and supported to combat child abuse images online.

Summaries of Dialogues of Legal System Operators and Police Forces

Dialogue 17

Legal system operators (judges, prosecutors, public defenders and attorneys)

Moderator: Eduardo Rezende Melo, President of Brazilian Association of Child Protection and Juvenile Judges, District Attorneys and Public Defenders

Several key legal issues and challenges in relation to legal system operators require attention and targeted actions. It was emphasised by participants that with CSEC being a very specific crime, it is necessary for law enforcement personnel to receive specialised training aimed at acquiring knowledge and skills on how to deal with this particular type of children's rights violation. Furthermore, in order to ensure effective and comprehensive assistance to the victim and minimise further victimisation of the child, law enforcers should not work in isolation but rather be part of a multi-disciplinary team comprising professionals with different specialisations (psychologists, doctors, social workers, lawyers etc.). In this framework, the

creation of juvenile tribunals and courts specialised on crimes against children and adolescents is also strongly recommended as it further contributes to the effectiveness of the legal process when CSEC offences are involved.

The need to ensure civil compensation for CSEC survivors was also highlighted. Compensation and restitution are in fact not only an essential aspect from the perspective of the victims to help ensure justice, but also an essential step for their social reintegration.

While it is important to guarantee assistance, protection and social inclusion for the victims, attention should also be given to child sex offenders. Since experience has shown that perpetrators who do not receive specialised treatment are more likely to re-offend, it is essential to develop treatment programmes to reduce recidivism. Specialised services provided during the serving of the sentence should be coupled with separation from other criminals, while adequate support should also be available for the family of the offender.

It was stressed that in order for the justice system to be more efficient, it would be useful to introduce measures and specific recommendations for judges on how to speed up trial procedures in general. In regard to the media, it was highlighted that media dealing with CSEC cases or promoting advertising and programming viewed by child or teenage audiences should adopt a set of rules/parameters to enhance the protection of children. The implementation of these rules should not be left to the good will of the media, but must be ensured by law enforcers through the development of special control mechanisms.



Dialogue 18

Dialogue of police forces

Dialogue of a number of police forces, namely Police officers from Brazil, France, Mozambique, and Portugal; a Police Marshall from the Special Police Unit for Human Being Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, Brazil; and the Chief of the Unit for Child Prostitution of the German Criminal Investigation Institute.

Moderator: Nivio Nascimento

Rapporteur: Lucien Stopler, Terre des Hommes Netherlands

The dialogue was organised as an open discussion, where participants could share experiences and discuss challenges in their daily work. One focus of the discussion was on the question of how to follow up on the work of policemen and -women. Policemen/-women act as the first operators of law, however, there is a discrepancy between theory and practice, i.e., there is no continuation of their work due to a separation in the work of police and prosecutors/lawyers. There is a clear lack of coordination and international cooperation, which are keys to addressing this issue. Although there are measures in place to improve international coordination of the police (e.g., a French police officer working in Brazil to set up links with the police in order to condemn French perpetrators), according to the participants,

police need to better organise themselves. The pedagogical role of policemen was also emphasised; continued education of police forces is urgently needed to ensure work towards the same end. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct sensitisation sessions with the police to better equip them when dealing with child victims of sexual exploitation. Prejudice against police was identified as another challenge that hinders effective work against child sexual exploitation.

Child prostitution is a neglected issue in the discussion on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. In Brazil, police, ILO and Petrobras work on a national programme with truck drivers against the sexual exploitation of children on highways. It was noted that a pressing challenge is the question of what to do with rescued victims as reintegration is often not an option for various reasons.

One major recommendation drawn from the dialogue was to employ a human rights approach to address the issue of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The participating experts also noted that victims need more attention and support. They further called for strengthened international cooperation and dialogue between the police at the national, regional and international levels, but also a dialogue with children and adolescents as potential victims. A cooperative relationship between youth and law enforcement could help to prevent this crime.



SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT DIALOGUES

World Congress III provided a unique opportunity for engagement with governments through a series of government dialogues, where government representatives gave presentations on what has been done to combat the sexual exploitation of children in their countries. The following are key points made by government representatives that took part in the High-level Government Dialogues over the three days of the WCIII.

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Austria		Has implemented all relevant international instruments	Cooperation with other countries and organisations for the improvement of data collection and to strengthen data that is already available. Establishment of shelter providing care for child victims of trafficking.		
Bangladesh	Address homosexuality and bisexuality among children; child pornography	Significant steps taken: CRC & OPSC have been ratified; ILO Convention 182 certified Currently amending Children's Act 1974 to comply with CRC	Adopted a child policy; NPA for children 2005-2010; NPA on child abuse adopted after Yokohama. Ministries working together to provide care for child victims – established one-stop crisis centres. Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs working with various NGOs to protect sexually exploited children.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Benin	Focus on online child sexual abuse	Laws in place restricting the employment of children in a bid to prevent trafficking in children. Laws in place to prevent sexual harassment (2006) as well as to prohibit female genital mutilation.	Promotes the participation of children through association of young workers and associations for the protection of children.	Working with the media to advocate for children's rights. Monitoring systems are in place comprising governmental and non-governmental agencies.	Agreement with the governments of Nigeria and South Africa to combat trafficking in human beings.
Botswana		Common Law and Customary Law are used. When there is a conflict of law, Common Law takes precedence. Laws are in place for the protection of children's rights.		Working on strengthening partnerships with other stakeholders: MOU signed to improve child protection and specific services for children. Partnerships are also being created with children, families and communities, etc. to increase protection of children from CSE.	
Canada		Strengthening national laws, including through the ratification of international instruments and their implementation. Strengthening of legal frameworks focuses on increasing penalties for offenders. Improved juvenile justice system, especially in terms of testimony of children under 18.	Partnered with Microsoft to provide training of law enforcers to enable implementation of protection of children from online sexual exploitation.		Engaging cooperation at international level

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Colombia	Child sex tourism, online child sexual abuse, sexual abuse via new technologies (mobile phones)	Ratified the CRC as well as the principal international instruments related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Working on several draft bills that allow the state to be firmer in terms of combating CSEC.	Setting up special units for assisting victims and special judges that deal with child victims. Implementing guidelines and working standards that provide care for victims, also shelters.	Weekly radio programs are provided to the public, as are websites, in an effort to strengthen services for citizens/communities	
Democratic Republic of Congo	Domestic violence via trafficking for labour, children exposed to pornography, child prostitution	New constitution adopted and new laws implemented that focus on prevention of sexual violence. Government has child protection agencies/ departments that address issue of impunity.	Working with various agencies (UNICEF) for the rescue and rehabilitation of girls involved in prostitution.		
Denmark	Advances in new technology, online child sexual abuse				Danish police working with Interpol and police forces from other European countries
Ethiopia		Harmonising national laws to comply with international standards	Child protection units are in place to address child sexual abuse. A specialised unit also established to support the development of child-friendly court procedures. Focusing on capacity building of family to improve the protection of children.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Finland		Need the adoption and promotion of human rights conventions focusing on the child as well as implementing effective enforcement (should include guidelines to inform relevant actors in protection of children).		Private sector has a responsibility to protect the rights of children – must engage in dialogue with relevant partners in this realm.	International collaboration and efforts needed for practical enforcement when identifying risks of exploitation. Committed to eliminating CSEC and supports international cooperation to address the issues.
Germany	Child pornography, IT development and family education, trafficking in humans	Legislation must be adapted to provide for the better protection of children. 2003 NPA against sexual exploitation approved. Ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child trafficking.			
India		Signed Trafficking Protocol and Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child trafficking.		Government has established collaborations/ partnerships with civil society, NGOS, private sector and UN agencies for the protection of children from sexual exploitation.	
Iran	Urgent need to address the issue of street children			Government must provide orientation and training for the prevention of child labour. Involvement of religious leaders in the improvement of human rights, especially children's rights.	

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Italy		At the forefront in the fight against sexual abuse and exploitation.	Provides prevention mechanisms and assistance to child victims of sexual exploitation.		
Japan	Sexual exploitation and new technology, child pornography online	Penalties have been strengthened and scope has expanded: child prostitution and possession of child pornography are criminalised.	Initiated national child abuse prevention month (November). Measures have been strengthened regarding online child pornography: an Internet hotline center was created in 2006 which receives reports from Internet users on harmful content, resulting on deletion of the website.	Cooperation with IT industry and corporate sector needed.	Southeast Asian governments are invited to Japan annually to strengthen concerted efforts on CSEC in the region and on protection of child victims.
Jordan			Founded new organisations/ departments that provide social work, education and follow-up work in (National Center of Human Rights, Jordan River Foundation). Focus on education and involvement of parents, religious leaders, etc.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Kenya		Enforces specific legislation for the protection of children from sale and abduction and any form of sexual exploitation: Constitution being reviewed to ensure it is in line with international standards. Penal Code addresses different forms of sexual abuse, including increased punishment (e.g. life imprisonment when involved in rape as abusers). Criminal law attempts to make more child-friendly laws – age of consent raised from 14 to 16 – and boys are also included in protection from sexual abuse.	Various policies in place on education, child labour and trafficking. Task force in place to review Sexual Offenses Act and increase punishment, including training, capacity building of law enforcement.	Solid collaboration with Government and NGOs. More research needed on CSEC.	
Lebanon			Several awareness raising campaigns conducted. A special public department was established that coordinates various agencies working against violence against children.	Collaborating with UN agencies in the fight against CSEC.	
Lithuania		Relevant child rights treaties have been ratified.	Focus on prevention and control of trafficking in persons.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Malaysia		Children's Act has core principles for protection of children, including child labour and sexual exploitation. Trafficking legislation complies with Trafficking Protocol, particularly focusing on protection of rights of victims.		Ministry of Family and Development is the focal point for issues including sexual exploitation of children. Ministry works with law schools to ensure understanding of new laws and to help develop 'child sensitivity' in legal procedures. Creating public awareness on importance of use of reporting hotlines: hotline established, also shelter homes for child victims.	
Monaco	Violence against children [and women]	Adopt legislation to protect children and ratify international instruments		Conduct(ed) workshops to advocate and raise awareness among key stakeholders on issues such as cyber criminality concerning children.	
Mozambique		Signed the Optional Protocol. Approved a new constitution and law on trafficking in women and children.			
Oman			Established a commission for the protection of children, supported by all members of Government.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Philippines	Online child sexual abuse, child pornography	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act	Council for the protection of children. Agency council against trafficking was established to develop anti-trafficking laws and comprises government and non-governmental agencies. Conducted research focused on addressing child pornography.	ECPAT Philippines developed partnerships with Internet cafes that led to the adoption of a Code of Conduct on ICTs. Good collaboration with NGOs and civil society organisations to address the issues.	
South Korea		Number of new laws have been introduced, including punishment for procurement of prostitution; and production and distribution of child pornography. Laws amended to address online exploitation.	Increased medical and legal support for victims.		
Senegal		Laws will comply with international standards. National plan of action for the protection of vulnerable children and adolescents implemented.	Government is very focused on addressing the issue of vulnerable youth.	Created partnerships with Commitment of [college] professors through social mobilisation.	
Singapore	Online child sexual abuse		Campaign on safe Internet use: educate the public on this issue, create a balance between privacy and responsibility.	Engage banks, companies, trades in stopping the flow of money into trafficking activities.	Advocating for extraterritorial jurisdiction – calling for greater collaboration between countries in the identification and prosecution of offenders.

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Spain		Has ratified relevant international laws. National plan of action objectives include prevention of CSEC, strengthening the legal framework in the fight against CSEC; and protection of victims. New changes in penal code.	Worked with NGOs and other organisations on awareness raising campaigns for tourist associations, Code of conduct, extraterritoriality.	Improving awareness raising activities among public; cooperation with private sector and society.	
Sudan		Making efforts to fully comply with relevant international laws (CRC, Optional Protocol, etc.). Several laws/ acts in place addressing child pornography, child trafficking. Working on strengthening legal framework on the protection of children (5-year strategic plan)	Child protection unit was established – provides legal aid and medical services for child victims of violence and exploitation. Special services offered in hospitals across the country. Addressing factors that make children vulnerable to sexual exploitation.	Actively participate and engage in forums against CSEC and all forms of violence against children.	International cooperation and efforts most needed as well as measures to protect children.
Sweden		Ratified relevant international legislation. Urges countries to sign CRC, citing importance in change of attitudes towards the rights of the child. Strengthened efforts to combat CSEC through revision of NPA in 2007 and created action plan against prostitution and trafficking in children.	Established working group for cooperation on children at risk in 2001 – currently 11 states are contributing financially and technically.	Encouraging the involvement of adults in the fight against CSEC.	Encouraging the involvement of adults in the fight against CSEC.

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Switzerland		In line with international laws since 1996. Need for legal frameworks for at-risk children and groups (refugees, people living with HIV, conflict areas, etc).	Trafficking unit launched in 2002 by judiciary and police, includes working group on child trafficking.	Encourages cooperation between government, NGOs, UN agencies. Have a national reporting procedure in place – looking at creating international report center in collaboration with Interpol.	
Thailand	Internet and new technologies; violence against children; stateless children; adolescent boys.	Seven MOUs signed between 2002-2008 regional, bilateral and multilateral. Change of labour law prohibiting employment of children under 15.	Changing the attitudes of parents through education, use of media, working with community leaders, schools, etc. Awareness raising in high-risk northern provinces. Creating income-generating activities for parents in families where girls are at risk. Information is provided	Key stakeholders (NGOs, industry, communities) involved in the fight against CSEC.	
Trinidad & Tobago		Criminalise “certain dangerous behaviours involving children.” Child pornography not addressed by laws. Increase in penalties and harsher penalties when the offender is a family member or in a position of trust.			
USA	New technologies.	Criminalising possession will reduce demand – need to focus on enforcement.	Education/ awareness raising for teachers, clergy, coaches – they can also be perpetrators.		CSEC is global and international cooperation much needed – communication is easier
Uruguay		Signed Trafficking Protocol.	Training safe use of Internet.		

Country	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
	New Dimensions of CSEC	Legal Frameworks and Enforcement	Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies	Role of the Private Sector and CSR	Strategies for International Cooperation
Venezuela		Ratified all international laws and conventions related to First and Second World Congresses. Has a national plan of action against sexual exploitation of children.	Created campaigns advertised in airports, on buses, etc. to decrease trafficking in persons.		
Vietnam		Strict laws on child sexual abuse. Government has prosecuted many cases of sexual exploitation – severe penalties for criminals.	Provide medical, social and legal services to child victims. Physical and mental rehabilitation centres established for victims, help them to reintegrate into their communities. Reinforcing hunger elimination and poverty reduction programmes as a condition to combat child sexual exploitation.		

THE RIO DE JANEIRO DECLARATION AND CALL FOR ACTION TO PREVENT AND STOP SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Preamble

We, participants at the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, representing governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, human rights institutions, ombudspersons, the private sector, law enforcement and legal community, religious leaders, parliamentarians, researchers and academics, civil society and children and adolescents¹², have gathered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (25-28 November 2008) to review developments and action taken in follow-up to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action 1996 and the Yokohama Global Commitment 2001, to identify lessons learned and key challenges, and to commit ourselves to the implementation of goals and targets of a Call

for Action to prevent, prohibit and stop sexual exploitation¹³ of children and adolescents and to provide the necessary support to children who have fallen victim to it.

- (1) We reiterate that the sexual exploitation of children is a gross violation of their right to respect of their human dignity and physical and mental integrity and that it cannot be condoned under any circumstances.
- (2) We express concern at the continuing high level of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in States in all regions, and at the increase in certain forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, in particular through abuse of the Internet and new and developing technologies, and as a result of the increased mobility in travel and tourism.
- (3) We note with deep concern the increased vulnerability of many children to sexual exploitation as a result of increasing poverty, social and gender inequality, discrimination, drug and alcohol abuse, ongoing demand for sex with children, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, displacement, occupation, armed conflict and other emergencies that create strains on the basic unit of the family responsible for the protection of children, as well as the persistent demand for sex with children in all regions and States underpinned by an environment of social tolerance, complicity and impunity.
- (4) We recall the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) which calls on States Parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected from sexual exploitation, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which require States Parties to prohibit, criminalize and prosecute these practices.
- (5) We recognize the active and meaningful participation of 282 adolescents from 96



¹² Throughout this document, 'child' and 'children and adolescents' are used to denote all human beings below the age of 18 years.

¹³ Throughout this document, 'sexual exploitation of children and adolescents' is used to denote all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of people under the age of 18 in all settings: in the home and family, in schools and educational settings, in care and justice institutions, in the community and in the workplace.

countries at the World Congress III and their significant contributions against sexual exploitation. These have been consolidated in the “Adolescent Declaration to End Sexual Exploitation” annexed in this document.

We encourage adolescent girls and boys to continue their important actions to fight sexual exploitation through forming their networks and promoting their peer to peer initiatives.

- (6) We welcome the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international, regional and national human rights mechanisms in addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

A. Review of progress and outstanding challenges

We welcome the progress achieved in addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents since the 2nd World Congress in Yokohama, Japan, in 2001:

- (1) The entry into force of key international instruments such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (ratified by 129 States as at 15 November 2008), and the increase in ratifications of ILO Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol), supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adoption of new regional instruments including the Council of Europe Conventions on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and on Cybercrime.
- (2) Adoption of legislative measures by more States to strengthen the protection of children from sexual exploitation in compliance with international obligations, including the enactment of legal provisions for the protection of child victims of sexual exploitation during the process of criminal investigations and trials against alleged perpetrators, taking into account the United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.
- (3) The development and implementation of national agendas, strategies or plans for the protection of children from sexual exploitation, increasingly within the context of broader, overarching national frameworks to create a World Fit for Children.
- (4) The establishment of multi-sectoral initiatives

- to prevent and combat trafficking of children including for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- (5) The conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements between and among States with a view to establishing effective cooperation in efforts to prevent and combat cross-border trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents as well as for the detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible.
- (6) Increased support of companies operating in tourism and travel by signing the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.
- (7) An increase in some countries both in training for professionals involved in prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation and victim support, and in targeted awareness raising and education campaigns.
- (8) The increased engagement of UN and UN-related organizations, national and international NGOs, other civil society organizations, human rights institutions and inter-governmental organizations in preventing and stopping the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. While acknowledging the progress, we note particular challenges and concerns:
 - (9) There remain significant gaps in identification of children vulnerable to sexual exploitation, knowledge and understanding of how to address and respond to emerging manifestations, trends and the increasingly complex nature of the different forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, including the increasing challenge of children on the move.
 - (10) There is a lack of coordinated actions among different stakeholders involved in the protection of children from all forms of sexual exploitation, in particular among governmental agencies. To remedy this, there must be an effort to integrate cross-sectoral policies and create a more coherent framework for effective actions.
 - (11) In many States, laws do not adequately define and criminalize the various forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in accordance with applicable international standards, therefore hindering the effective protection of children as well as the prosecution of these crimes.
 - (12) Consistent law enforcement and the ending of impunity is too often hampered by the lack of adequate resources, structures for implementation and a lack of appropriate training of those involved.
 - (13) Impunity for perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is often perpetuated by the lack of investigation and prosecution of offenders in the country where the crime takes place, and the lack of consistent and effective extraterritorial jurisdiction, often hindered by a ‘dual criminality’ requirement, and the lack of necessary extradition regulations and mutual

- legal assistance agreements and practices.
- (14) There is an insufficient focus on measures to reduce and eliminate the demand for sex with children and adolescents, and in some States inadequate sanctions against sexual abusers of children.
 - (15) Children's right to express their views and have those views given due weight in all matters affecting their lives, including in all administrative and judicial proceedings, is not consistently incorporated in national legislation and practice; and in particular child victims of sexual exploitation experience further trauma because of the lack of effective opportunities to exercise that right and of child-sensitive victim and witness procedures.
 - (16) Protection for children's sexual development, in accordance with their age, empowers them against sexual exploitation but is not sufficiently recognized.
 - (17) Insufficient resources are made available, including where appropriate through international cooperation, to ensuring free, accessible, safe and high quality education for all children as a component of primary prevention against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
 - (18) Laws and programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation, too often do not recognize the special status of child victims and their right to special protection, including through repatriation procedures that includes the view of the child and guarantee the child's safety in case of return to their place of origin and support for full restitution of their rights.
 - (19) Many States have not taken all feasible measures with the aim of ensuring all appropriate assistance to child victims of sexual exploitation, including their full social reintegration and their full physical and psychological recovery; and assistance is often compromised by a lack of effective coordination among the necessary partners (including law enforcement, immigration, social workers, mental and physical health professionals, housing and education services).
 - (20) The links between sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and family violence are not sufficiently acknowledged in policies and programmes.
 - (21) There continues to be a lack of reliable, disaggregated data on the prevalence and nature of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and on children at risk, and inadequate evaluation of the impact of legislative, social and other measures to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and to support those who have fallen victim to it.
 - (22) Information continues to circulate that is not based on updated knowledge and the wealth of

field-based experience in the areas of prevention and protection of children, law enforcement and victim support; and there is insufficient proactive sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

B. Declaration

We, participants at the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, representing governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, human rights institutions, ombudspersons, the private sector, law enforcement and legal community, religious leaders, parliamentarians, researchers and academics, civil society and children and adolescents, pledge ourselves to undertake as a matter of priority the necessary measures to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

- (1) We will be guided by international human rights standards in fulfilment of States' obligations to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation.
- (2) We recognize that our efforts to prevent and end the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents must address the root causes of these serious violations of the rights of the child by mainstreaming strategies within broader policy frameworks. We thus recommit ourselves to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, ensure that all children complete a full course of primary schooling and halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- (3) We recognize the important role that parents, the (extended) family and other community caregivers can play in preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation, and the need to provide them and other caregivers with adequate support.
- (4) We welcome the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children and commit ourselves to follow-up and to support with financial, human and other resources, and facilitate the work of the (still to be appointed) Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children as well as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and relevant Special Procedures, particularly the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children.
- (5) We recognize that a comprehensive response to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents should include a focus on fighting all forms of child labour, and we welcome the endorsement in 2006 of the ILO's Global Action Plan against the Worst Forms of Child Labour, by which all 182 member States have committed themselves to eliminating all these

forms – including the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents – by 2016.

- (6) We will cooperate with and support international, regional and national human rights bodies and civil society in efforts to promote and review reports on the implementation of measures against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- (7) We will support measures and structures to institutionalize meaningful child participation in a sustainable way at all levels, including for child victims of or at risk of sexual exploitation, for example through adequately resourced child and youth advisory committees, community-based programmes and peer-to-peer initiatives and we will support measures aiming at the implementation of the recommendations of the “Adolescent Declaration to End Sexual Exploitation” made at the Rio Congress (for the text of these recommendations see the annex to this document).
- (8) We will strengthen our efforts to address through targeted, gender-sensitive information, communication and education, training and community mobilization, any denial of the seriousness of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and of its negative consequences, in particular the beliefs and values that condone and sustain sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and perceptions and treatment of the child as a sexual object or commodity.
- (9) We will initiate, fund and share the outcomes of research on all forms of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, inter alia on the nature and scope of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; mental and physical health impact of sexual exploitation of children; new manifestations including changing modalities, actors, mechanisms and locations used; sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in schools and care and justice institutions; the implementation and impact of legislative, social and other measures taken to prevent, stop and respond to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; the demand that perpetuates sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; those involved in facilitating and perpetrating sexual crimes against children; the sexual exploitation of boys; vulnerability and resilience of children in relation to sexual exploitation; the nature and impact of virtual social interaction among children and its potential in preventing and protecting the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in different social and cultural contexts; the impact and effect of global consumer culture on social values and behaviours, in particular on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; patterns of offending, with a view to ensuring that interventions are appropriate and effective.
- (10) We undertake to further develop specific indicators of performance and progress to

measure the impact on children of all policies and programmes that we develop or implement in the area of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, with a view to ensuring that all actions taken are in the best interests of the child and do no harm; and to share lessons learned – both positive and negative – in order to contribute to better understanding and action in the future and to ensure that as far as possible evidence-based information is used for the development and implementation of effective policies and programmes to prevent and protect children from sexual exploitation and support those who have been victimized by it.

C. Call for Action

We call on all States, with the support of international organizations and civil society, including NGOs, the private sector, adolescents and young people to establish and implement robust frameworks for the protection of children and adolescents from all forms of sexual exploitation, and we call upon them to:

I - International and Regional Instruments

- (1) Continue working towards ratification of relevant international instruments, including as appropriate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, ILO Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- (2) Continue working towards ratification of relevant regional instruments, including as appropriate the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the ASEAN Charter, the Inter-American Conventions on International Traffic in Minors and on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, and the Council of Europe Conventions on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, on Cybercrime and on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, conventions which can be ratified by States that are non-members of the Council of Europe.
- (3) State Parties should take all necessary measures to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, taking into due account the conclusions and the recommendations of the

Committee on the Rights of the Child in the context of its review of State Parties' reports. All countries are encouraged to use this as an important reference.

II – Forms of Sexual Exploitation and its New Scenarios

Child pornography/child abuse images

- (4) Criminalize the intentional production, distribution, receipt and possession of child pornography, including virtual images and the sexually exploitative representation of children, as well as the intentional consumption, access and viewing of such materials where there has been no physical contact with a child; legal liability should be extended to entities such as corporations and companies in case the responsibility for or involvement in the production and/or dissemination of materials.
- (5) Undertake specific and targeted actions to prevent and stop child pornography and the use of the Internet and new technologies for the grooming of children into online and off-line abuse and for the production and dissemination of child pornography and other materials. Victim identification, support and care by specialized staff should be made a high priority.
- (6) Conduct educational and awareness-raising campaigns focusing on children, parents, teachers, youth organizations and others working with and for children with a view to improve their understanding of the risks of sexually exploitative use of the Internet, mobile telephones and other new technologies, including information for children on how to protect themselves, how to get help and to report incidences of child pornography and online sexual exploitation.
- (7) Take the necessary legislative measures to require Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, search engines and other relevant actors to report and remove child pornography websites and child sexual abuse images, and develop indicators to monitor results and enhance efforts.
- (8) Call upon Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, Internet cafes and other relevant actors to develop and implement voluntary Codes of Conduct and other corporate social responsibility mechanisms together with the development of legal tools for enabling the adoption of child protection measures in these businesses.
- (9) Call upon financial institutions to undertake actions to trace and stop the flow of financial transactions undertaken through their services which facilitate access to child pornography.
- (10) Set up a common list of websites, under the auspices of Interpol, containing sexual abuse images, based on uniform standards, whose access will be blocked; the list has to be continuously updated, exchanged on international level, and be used by the provider

to perform the access blocking.

- (11) Undertake research and development, in the realm of the private sector, of robust technologies to identify images taken with electronic digital devices and trace and retract them to help identify the perpetrators.
- (12) Promote public/private partnerships to enhance the research and development of robust technologies to investigate and to trace the victims with a view to immediately stop their exploitation and provide them with all the necessary support for full recovery.
- (13) Make technologies easily available, affordable and usable for parents and other caregivers, including to assist with the use of filters to block inappropriate and harmful images of children.

Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in prostitution

- (14) Address the demand that leads to children being prostituted by making the purchase of sex or any form of transaction to obtain sexual services from a child a criminal transaction under criminal law, even when the adult is unaware of the child's age.
- (15) Provide specialized and appropriate health care for children who have been exploited in prostitution, and support child centered local models of recovery, social work systems, realistic economic alternatives and cooperation among programmes for holistic response.

Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in travel and tourism.

- (16) Encourage and support the tourism, travel and hotel sectors in adopting professional Codes of Conduct, for example by joining and implementing the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism; encourage the use of businesses that put in place appropriate child protection-focused corporate social responsibility strategies; and/or provide other incentives for those participating.
- (17) Ensure that all stakeholders pay specific attention to unregulated tourism to prevent domestic and international travellers from sexually exploiting children and adolescents.
- (18) Cooperate in the establishment of an international travel notification system, such as the Interpol 'green notice' system, in accordance with applicable law and human rights standards.
- (19) Ensure investigation and, where sufficient evidence exists, that appropriate charges are brought and vigorously pursued against the State's nationals who are reported or alleged to have sexually exploited a child in a foreign country.
- (20) Prohibit the production and dissemination of material advertising the sexual exploitation of children in tourism; and alert travellers to criminal sanctions that will apply in cases of sexual exploitation of children.

- (21) Monitor new and emerging tourist destinations and establish proactive measures to work with private sector partners involved in the development of tourism services on measures to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, including the use of socially and environmentally responsible strategies that promote equitable development.

Trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

- (22) Mobilize communities, including children and adolescents with a view to engaging them in dialogue on and a critical review of social norms and practices and economic and social conditions that make children vulnerable to trafficking, and establish procedures that involve them in developing strategies and programmes where they participate, where appropriate, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of such programmes.
- (23) Pilot and adapt or replicate successful models of community-based prevention and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for child victims of trafficking.
- (24) Establish policies and programmes that address not only cross-border but also internal trafficking of children and that include, among other elements, a standard operating procedure for the safe repatriation and return of children based on the child's view and on a careful assessment of the needs and risks to the child of returning to her/his place of origin to ensure that the best interests of the child are taken into account.
- (25) Continue strengthening cross-border and internal cooperation of law enforcement officials, for example by establishing coordinating units with a mandate to issue clear guidelines for child centered investigation of cases of trafficking of children and for treating trafficked children not as criminals but as victims in need of protection.
- (26) Take legislative and other measures to ensure that a guardian is appointed without delay for every unaccompanied trafficked child, that an effective system of registration and documentation of all trafficked children is established, and that every trafficked child is provided with not only short-term protection but also with the necessary economic and psycho-social support for full and long-lasting recovery and social reintegration (in line with the UNICEF.

Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking and UNHCR Guidelines on Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child)

- (27) Undertake and/or support, with the involvement of civil society and children, the regular evaluation of programmes and policies to prevent and stop the trafficking of children and

of legislation that may have a conducive impact on trafficking, for example laws on marriage, free education, adoption and migration, birth registration, accordance of citizenship, refugee or other status.

III – Legal Frameworks and Enforcement of the Law

- (28) Define, prohibit and criminalize, in accordance with existing international human rights standards, all acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in their jurisdiction, irrespective of any set age of consent or marriage or cultural practice, even when the adult is unaware of the child's age.
- (29) Establish effective extraterritorial jurisdiction, abolishing the requirement of double criminality for offences of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and facilitate mutual legal assistance, in order to achieve effective prosecution of perpetrators and appropriate sanctions. Make all acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents an extraditable offence in existing or newly established extradition treaties.
- (30) Designate a lead law enforcement agency, where appropriate to national circumstances, to proactively enforce extraterritorial laws related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- (31) Ensure that child victims of sexual exploitation are not criminalized or punished for their acts directly related to their exploitation, but are given the status of victim in law and are treated accordingly.
- (32) Establish special gender sensitive units/ children's desks within police forces, involving when appropriate other professionals like health care and social workers and teachers, to address sexual crimes against children, and provide specialized training to judicial and law enforcement personnel.
- (33) Address corruption in law enforcement and the judiciary, as well as other authorities with a duty of care to children, recognizing corruption as a major obstacle to effective law enforcement and protection for children.
- (34) Establish and implement international, regional and national legal mechanisms and programmes for addressing sex offender behaviour and preventing recidivism, including through risk assessment and offender management programmes, the provision of voluntary extended and comprehensive rehabilitation services (in addition to but not in lieu of criminal sanctions as appropriate), safe reintegration of convicted offenders and the collection and sharing of good practices and establish where appropriate sex offenders registers.

IV – Integrated Cross-Sectoral Policies and National Plans of Action

General

- (35) Develop and implement comprehensive National Plans of Action on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, or include these in existing relevant planning frameworks, such as National Development Plans and ensure that these Plans are based in a cross-sectoral approach which brings all stakeholders together in a coherent and comprehensive framework for action. These Plans should incorporate gender-sensitive strategies, social protection measures and operational plans, with adequate monitoring and evaluation targeted resources and designated responsible actors, including civil society organizations for implementation of initiatives to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and provide support for child victims of sexual exploitation.
 - (36) Promote and support multi-sectoral policies and programmes, including community-based programmes, within the framework of a comprehensive national child protection system to address phenomena that contribute to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents including, for example, discrimination (including on the basis of sex), harmful traditional practices, child marriage and social norms that condone sexual exploitation.
 - (37) Promote and fund meaningful child and youth participation at all levels in the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes, in campaigns and through peer-to-peer youth programmes, aimed at raising awareness and preventing the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and adolescents.
 - (38) Initiate and support the collection and sharing of reliable information and cross-border cooperation, and contribute to databases on victims and perpetrators, to enhance assistance to children and address the demand for sex with children, in accordance with applicable laws.
- Prevention**
- (39) Ensure that all children born on their territory are registered immediately and for free after their birth and pay special attention to not yet registered children and children at risk and in marginalized situations.
 - (40) Strengthen the role of educational institutions and staff to detect, denounce and help address sexual abuse and exploitation of children in all forms and sources.
 - (41) Emphasize prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, through e.g. awareness raising and educational campaigns, support for parents and eradication of poverty while reinforcing or establishing multi-sectoral referral mechanisms to provide comprehensive

support and services to children who have been victimized in sexual exploitation.

- (42) Support children to gain deeper knowledge of their own rights to be free from sexual exploitation, and the options available to help them to address abuse, so that they are empowered, with the partnership of adults, to end sexual exploitation.
- (43) Engage children in meaningful and critical examination of changing contemporary values and norms and their potential to increase vulnerability to sexual exploitation; and promote education to enhance children's understanding of these issues in relation to sexual exploitation.
- (44) Undertake research on contemporary patterns of socialization of boys and men across different contexts to identify factors that promote and strengthen boys' and men's respect for the rights of girls and women and engage them in action initiatives that inhibit and discourage them from engaging in sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

D. Protection of the Child

- (45) Increase efforts to address the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents through the development of comprehensive and integrated national child protection systems, including the necessary budget allocations and based on identifications of settings where children are most at risk that aim to protect children from all forms of violence and abuse.
- (46) Establish by 2013 an effective and accessible system for reporting, follow up and support for child victims of suspected or actual incidents of sexual exploitation, for example by instituting mandatory reporting for people in positions of responsibility for the welfare of children.
- (47) Develop or enhance accessibility of existing telephone or web-based help lines, in particular for children in care and justice institutions, to encourage children and require care givers to confidentially report sexual exploitation and seek referral to appropriate services, and ensure that the operators of such reporting mechanisms are adequately trained and supervised.
- (48) Strengthen existing national child protection services or establish new ones in order to provide all child victims of sexual exploitation, girls and boys, without discrimination, with the necessary economic and psycho-social support for their full physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, and when appropriate, family reunification and interventions that support and strengthen families to mitigate the risk of further exploitation; such services to be provided by well trained multi-disciplinary teams of professionals.
- (49) Ensure that these services are accessible, appropriately resourced, comprehensive, child- and gender-sensitive, and reach all children

without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex (or orientation), and social origin and including children with disabilities, from ethnic minorities, indigenous or Aboriginal children, refugee or asylum-seeking and children in domestic service or living on the streets and children displaced by conflict or emergency situations.

- (50) Develop programs that provide children of sex workers and children living in brothels with support and protection.
- (51) Promote and defend the privacy of the child victims and child perpetrators of sexual exploitation, taking into account relevant national laws and procedures, to protect their identity in investigatory or court proceedings or from disclosure by the media and ensure that these proceedings are child friendly and allow the child to participate in a meaningful way in the process of bringing the perpetrator to justice.
- (52) Ensure that children and adolescents exhibiting acts of sexual violence harmful to others receive appropriate care and attention as a first option through gender-sensitive and child-focused measures and programmes that balance their best interest with due regard for the safety of others, and ensure compliance with the principle that depriving children of liberty should be pursued only as a measure of last resort, and ensure that those responsible for the care of such children are equipped with relevant and culturally appropriate training and skills.

V – International Cooperation

- (53) Take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; and for the assistance of child victims in their physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and, as appropriate, repatriation.
- (54) Establish and/or improve by 2013 concrete mechanisms and/or processes to facilitate coordination at national, regional and international levels for enhanced cooperation among government ministries, funding bodies, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, workers' and employers' organizations, the media, children's organizations and other representatives of civil society with a view to enabling and supporting concrete action to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- (55) Strengthen and improve the effectiveness of existing regional mechanisms for exchange, coordination and monitoring of progress on child protection including against sexual

exploitation in order to review progress and strengthen follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations made.

- (56) Provide, when in a position to do so, financial, technical and other assistance through existing multilateral, regional, bilateral and other programmes for addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; and explore the potential of a fund for child and youth initiatives in this area.
- (57) Develop, where appropriate with the support of UN agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector, workers' and employers' organizations, policies and programmes to promote and support corporate social responsibility of enterprises operating inter alia in tourism, travel, transport and financial services, and of communication, media, Internet services, advertising and entertainment sectors; so that child-rights focused policies, standards and codes of conduct are implemented throughout the supply chain and include an independent monitoring mechanism.
- (58) Support and contribute to the Interpol international child abuse images database and nominate a responsible national focal point person or unit to collect and update promptly national data on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and systematically share this information with Interpol in order to support cross-border (international) law enforcement action and strengthen its effectiveness, and adopt multilateral agreements especially for police investigation work.
- (59) Undertake national and international coordinated measures to curb and stop the involvement of organized crime in commercial sexual exploitation of children and bring persons and/or legal entities responsible for this form of organized crime to justice.

VI – Social Responsibility Initiatives

We encourage the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations, to proactively engage in all efforts to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and to use their knowhow, human and financial resources, networks, structures and leveraging power to:

- (60) Integrate child protection, including the prevention of sexual exploitation of children, into new or existing corporate social responsibility policies of enterprises operating inter alia in tourism, travel, transport, agriculture and financial services, and of communication, media, Internet services, advertising and entertainment sectors, and ensure appropriate implementation of such policies and widespread public awareness.
- (61) Incorporate the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation in human resources policies, such as Codes of Conduct

- and other corporate social responsibility mechanisms throughout the supply chain.
- (62) Join efforts with Governments, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and other stakeholders to prevent the production and dissemination of child pornography, including virtual images and the sexually exploitative representation of children, and stop the use of the Internet and new technologies for the grooming of children into online and off-line abuse; undertake actions to trace and stop the flow of financial transactions for sexual exploitation of children through the services of financial institutions; support efforts to address the demand for sexual exploitation of children in prostitution and the strengthening of services for children victims and their families, including the establishment of accessible telephone or web-based help lines; and provide support for educational and awareness-raising campaigns targeting children, parents, teachers, youth organizations and others working with and for children, on the risks of sexual exploitation of children, sexually exploitative use of the Internet, mobile phones and other new technologies as well as on protective measures.

VII – Monitoring

- (63) Establish by 2013 independent children's rights institutions such as children's ombudspersons or equivalents or focal points on children's rights in existing human rights institutions or general ombudsperson offices, highlighting the importance for States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of General Comment No 2 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; these bodies should play a key role in the independent monitoring of actions taken for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, protection of children from such exploitation and the restoration of the rights of sexually exploited children, in advocating for effective legal frameworks and enforcement and in ensuring, where necessary, that child victims have effective remedies and redress, including the possibility of filing complaints before these institutions.
- We encourage the Committee on the Rights of the Child to:
- (64) Persevere with reviewing progress of States Parties' fulfilment of their obligations to uphold the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation and pay special attention to the recommendations in the Rio Call for Action in its examination of reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols.
- (65) Adopt as a matter of priority a General Comment on the right of the child to protection from sexual exploitation, trafficking for sexual purposes, and

the abduction and sale of children, including detailed guidance to States on the development, implementation and enforcement of national legislation and policies in this regard.

- (66) Continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in protecting child rights, and raising awareness of relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms.

We encourage other United Nations human rights treaty bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council and special representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as regional human rights mechanisms, to:

- (67) Pay particular attention to combating the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, within their respective mandates and during their examination of State Parties' reports, country visits, in their thematic work and/or other activities.

We urge the Human Rights Council to:

- (68) Ensure that the Universal Periodic Review process includes rigorous examination of States' fulfilment of their obligations to children, including preventing and stopping the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and to respectfully the rights of child victims of such exploitation.

We urge the yet-to-be-appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children, together with other appropriate mandate holders and in collaboration with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to:

- (69) Work together to avoid duplication and to maximise their impact in preventing and stopping the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and, through their work, map experiences in the area of prevention and response to sexual exploitation of children and assess their effectiveness.

We encourage UN agencies, NGOs and human rights institutions to:

- (70) Support and provide information on the extent of and responses to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents to these bodies.
- (71) Work with the media to enhance their role in education and empowerment, and in protecting children from sexual exploitation, and to mitigate the harmful potential of the media, including through the sexualization of children in advertising.

We call on international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to:

(72) Review their current macro-economic and poverty reduction strategies with a view to counteracting any negative social impact on children and their families, including loan conditionality which essentially limits social services and access to rights and minimizing the risk for children to sexual exploitation.

We call on religious communities to:

(73) Reject, in the light of their consensus about the inherent dignity of every person, including children, all forms of violence against children including sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and establish, in that regard, multi-religious cooperation and partnership with other key stakeholders such as governments, children's organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, media and the private sector using their moral authority, social influence and leadership to guide communities in ending sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

E. Follow-up

(1) We commit ourselves to the most effective follow-up to this Call for Action:

- At the national level, inter alia, by biennial public reporting on the measures taken for the implementation of the Rio Declaration and Call for Action and promoting/initiating discussions on the progress made and the remaining challenges to named responsible mechanisms for monitoring implementation while also integrating such requirements into State reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
 - At the international level, by encouraging and supporting coordinated actions by the relevant human rights treaty bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to maintaining awareness of the Rio Declaration and Call for Action and promoting its implementation.
- (2) Encourage the private sector to join the United Nations Global Compact and communicate their implementation progress with regard to addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and supporting the realization of this platform for coordinated corporate efforts and sharing of best practices.

Adolescent Declaration to End Sexual Exploitation

28 November 2008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

We, the children of the world, commend the Government of Brazil and the other governments

and responsible agencies for giving us the children, the present and future of the world, a voice at this World Congress III.

The children have suffered too much from adult exploitation. But, organized and united, we have gone from being victims to actors. Our children's organizations give us the strength to defend ourselves and fight for our rights.

We are here to contribute to the process of fighting this issue and raising awareness about this problem that continues to grow larger. We respect the adults, our parents and the life rules of our different countries. But we also want the respect of all of you. Everyone has the right to respect and this is an attitude that everyone should take.

However, it is not enough to just give us a voice but you **MUST** listen. Listen to our calls for urgent action, listen to our experiences and most importantly listen to our solutions.

The work we have begun here must not end here today when the congress rooms become empty and the heated discussions here in Rio de Janeiro become silent. We must not allow the discussion of children's rights particularly in the matter of sexual exploitation to ever go silent again but we must evoke calls of change throughout the world like we have never done before.

Now, we need governments, NGOs, media, private sector, local authority, and many more children to join us in fight against child sexual exploitation and help high-risk children and victims.

We the children of the world ask of ourselves and similarly of you to share presentations of the proceedings of this conference with your communities, your nations and regions to perpetuate this message further. If we are to make the pervasive and repugnant problem of sexual exploitation of children a relic of history once and for all, you the Government, the NGOs, and other social partners **MUST**:

1. Create the office of ombudsman with regards to children's rights in each country to ensure the full and effective implementation of children's rights, reform in all sectors to promote a more child-friendly service, and efficient prevention, monitoring and handling of cases of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
2. Establish Child Protection Agencies and Centres in local communities throughout the world funded by UNICEF, other international and local groups to protect those that remain vulnerable to this cancerous problem.
3. Furthermore, a children's forum and organisation led by children and for children needs to be established to ensure child and adolescent participation to prevent sexual exploitation.
4. We also ask that each major governmental agency and international organisation dealing with children's rights should have a Children's Ambassador.
5. Pursuant to this Congress, we ask for national and regional consultations to internalise and

- adapt the decisions of the Congress to fit our varying cultural realities within six months. Again, we ask that the Governments of the World to engage us the children and listen to our voices.
6. Additionally, every six months to a year, we wish to continue these consultations to discuss matters related to sexual exploitation of children and children's rights in general to promote the institutionalisation of child participation. Arising from these consultations, regional reports should be submitted to UNICEF to form the International Report which will then be disseminated throughout the world.
 7. We are at this moment calling for governmental actions to effectuate laws and policies that redound to the benefit, protection and well-being of children both on the local and international level. However, it is simply not enough to allow governments to make empty promises to curb this attack on children. Consequently, we the children, ask that action committees be created to audit the action plans in each country.
 8. We also call for the adoption of an International Day where children will lead the effort in awareness raising campaigns, rallies and marches. To further enlarge the scope of this day, we request the organization of an International Art, Essay and Speech competition which will culminate on this day.
 9. We now turn our attention to the media particularly the internet which poses one of the greatest threats to millions of children throughout the world.
Stop X. org has emerged from this conference as a great resource in the combat against sexual exploitation. Henceforth, we ask that the webpage list the agenda of all the activities and conclusions of the World Congress, provide a forum to post documents and closely monitor the development of our work and most importantly to continue discussion on this topic and the development of ideas.
 10. We the children must make known our plight for governments to pursue strict and punitive legislation with regards to the Internet, especially child pornography- simply another form of abuse.
 11. We similarly ask for strong cyber safety Rules which are well propagated on both the websites and within the communities. To this end we call for the increased development of children's, teachers, parents and family manuals which address the threats of the internet in addition to providing supplemental information about sexual exploitation of children.
 12. Further, we provide a mandate for the media to gather documents, reports, folders, CDs, videos and other materials to increase knowledge on this issue.
- We the children of the world pledge to vehemently and passionately pursue these policies and to call our governments to action if we do not see positive steps being taken to end this phenomenon that continues to scourge the world today.
- The children and adolescents of the world ask all the event participants to remember when you adults were our age, in our developmental stages so that it will be easier to touch the hearts of the people and thus all reflect on and ratify our commitment to fight together, crossing frontiers to eradicate this world problem that interrupts the happy and harmonious development during childhood and adolescence throughout the world.
- We children and adolescents throughout the world hereby ratify that by this conclusive document we are expressing what we feel, think and want to achieve to win the war against child sexual exploitation because, as already mentioned in the opening document, **THE DECISION IS IN OUR HANDS.**
- Without a doubt, the greatest challenge that we will face as of the closing of this Third World Congress will be the multiplying effect.
- We are convinced that all human beings are not the result of chance but that we have to realize our goal which is to bring in our lifetime through our realities and experiences to that they leave footprints. If I leave my children the same world as the one my parents left me, my existence will have been in vain, however, if my existence enriches my successors, my existence will have been justified.
- Today, we are all making history because by simply participating in this important world event demonstrates our commitment to contribute our grain of sand to make our world a better place.
- Since the first congress up to the third congress, a greater social conscience was created about this world problem, but we believe that we need to act more and talk less, since more than a decade has gone by since we began before we saw the results of the proposals and commitments by which many of the decisions were made by the authorities of each country, to them we say the following:
- We are together with the government, society, NGOs, international organizations and with all those who have the commitment to combat sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Uniting the creativity of children, the participation of adolescents and young people with the experience of adults, we can transform our view in one cry of **STOP** sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

ANNEX 1 – WORLD CONGRESS III WORKSHOP PANEL AND PRESENTATIONS

Click on the PowerPoint titles below to view the PowerPoint, or go to this link: <http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/PDF/Publications/annex1.pdf>

THEME 1. FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ITS NEW SCENARIOS (26 November 2008)

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
1.	Regional and International Trafficking: global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes	1a. Linkages with Sex Workers Associations ...To Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation	SANLAAP, India
1.	Regional and International Trafficking: global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes	1b. Unaccompanied and trafficked children - regional cooperation	Ms. Agneta Björklund, Chair of The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCC), Ministry of Social of Health and Social Affairs, Sweden and Ms. Anniki Tikerpuu, Head of Child's Rights and Services for Children, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia
3.	Domestic Trafficking	3c. Youth working with children victims of CSEC in the streets of St. Petersburg: outreach programme.	Anna-Maria Khramchenkova, Project manager, Regional Public Organization of Social Projects in Sphere of Population's Well-being «Stellit», leader of the youth movement within Russian Alliance against CSEC, EICYAC representative for Eastern Europe and CIS countries

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
4.	Children and Adolescents on the move (including migration)	4a. Normas y Procedimientos para Funcionarios de Migración y Policía de Frontera en Centroamérica: la intervención con niñas, niños y adolescentes en situación de trata con fines sexuales (Child Trafficking and the protection of children's rights in migration or other forms of mobility; NGO experiences)	Milena Grillo, Fundacion Paniamor in Costa Rica
5.	Trafficking and Victim Support Mechanisms	5a. Formal schooling, life skills education and vocational training: economic empowerment to allow children to protect themselves from trafficking.	Dolores Alforte, ECPAT Philippines
5.	Trafficking and Victim Support Mechanisms	Trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Italy	Marco Scarpati, ECPAT Italy
7.	New scenarios of alternative tourism and new trends	7a. The changing face of tourism, travel and information and communication technologies (ICT) and the implications for protecting children against sexual exploitation	Vidya Selvamony, EQUATIONS, India
8.	Interaction in the cyber space and its impact in child and adolescent protection	8c. La violencia sexual presente en las nuevas tecnologías opinion de adolescents y jovenes de venezuela (Children and young people's views on the risks and problems of sexual harassment and exploitation they encounter when surfing the Web)	Eduardo Mendez, Grupo Manos, Venezuela
9.	Vulnerability, resilience and therapeutic responses related to victimization in the cyber space	9b. Child abuse on the Internet - focus on victim assistance	Lars Lööf, Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCCR), Council of the Baltic Sea States, Secretariat

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
10.	Analysis and Intelligence gathering for on and offline abuse	10a. Achievements in intelligence gathering and in the analysis of data related to the criminal investigation of people engaged in abusive practices against children	Joanna Lundquist, Legal Counsel & Hotline Manager, ECPAT Sweden (Presenter's name in the Official Programme book is Victoria Baines, CEOP UK)
17.	Sexual Exploitation in the context of Gender and Sexual Orientation	17b. Constructions of childhood, gender and sexualization of children: boys in South Asia	Dr.Tufail Muhammad, Pakistan Paediatric Association
19.	Psycho-social assistance for sexual offenders	19a. CENTRO TRAFÚN Valparaíso Intervención Psicosocial con Jóvenes Ofensores Sexuales No Imputables (Psychosocial approaches to treatment and recover in relation to child offenders; models of good practice)	CORPORACIÓN ONG PAICABÍ
19.	Social Norms and Sexual Exploitation	19b. Explotación Sexual Comercial y Masculinidad Repaso de un proceso/ Explotación Sexual Comercial, Masculinidad y el Trabajo con Hombres en América Central - Repaso de una propuesta para la prevención de la ESC (Men and Masculinity: A Study on the Male Tolerance to Sexual Exploitation of Girls and Boys) 19b. Explotación Sexual Comercial y Masculinidad Repaso de un proceso (Commercial sexual exploitation and masculinity - review of a process)	Álvaro Campos Guadamuz and José Manuel Salas Calvo, ILO Consultant

THEME 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ACCOUNTABILITY (26 November 2008)

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
1.	Service procedures adopted in the protection of victims and when holding aggressors to account	1a. The use of extraterritorial jurisdiction and extradition of child sex offenders – effective tools for law enforcement	Christine Beddoe - Director, ECPAT UK
4.	Crime reporting Hotlines	4a. Website Filtering and Hotline Project: DIA/ECPAT initiative	Peter Pilley, ECPAT New Zealand and Senior Inspector, Censorship Compliance Unit, Department of Internal Affairs, New Zealand Government
4.	Crime reporting Hotlines	4a. Hotlines: Effective Tools for Receiving, Analyzing and Collaborating with Law Enforcement	Ingrid Liao, ECPAT Taiwan
5.	Internet Hotlines	5a. Hot line activity against trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation of children: Ukrainian experience and problems	Levchenko Kateryna – Coordinator of All-Ukrainian network against CSEC President of the International Women's Rights Center "La Strada-Ukraine", Doctor of Law, Professor
5.	Internet Hotlines	Online-related sexual abuse of children: Special focus on the process of grooming and the consequences for children	Vernon Jones, Save the Children Denmark
6.	Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system	6a. Child-friendly legal procedures for children and the need for specialized training	Agnieszka Izdebska, Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
6.	Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system	6b. Child-friendly forensic investigations	Bragi Gudbrandsson, General Director of the Government agency for Child Protection, Iceland, Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) and member of The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCR) & Lars Lööf, Head of Children's Unit.
8.	Legal reform, court overload relief, new paradigms and restorative justice	8a. Asegurando una legislación comprensiva y un abordaje multidisciplinario para niños, niñas y adolescentes víctimas de la explotación sexual (Ensuring a comprehensive legislative and multi-disciplinary approach to child victims of sexual exploitation)	Denisse Araya Castelli, Executive Director of Raíces, Chile
10.	The role of the Civil Society in legal and technical assistance	10a. Special training and certification for law enforcement personnel	Mirjam Blaak, ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group
11.	Revising and aligning of the legislation related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	11b. Strengthening conceptual clarity in the legal framework to prevent sexual exploitation of children as a necessary step to improve law enforcement	Junko Miyamoto, ECPAT/ STOP Japan
11.	Revising and aligning of the legislation related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	11c. Implementing multi-stakeholder training on trafficking in children for sexual purposes	Child Community Family (CCF) Moldova
16.	International experiences in the fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Travel and Tourism	16a. The sharing of child sex offender registries and monitoring of child sex offenders' travel: the improvements necessary at governmental and international level	Alice Macek – Administrator, ECPAT UK

THEME 3. INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTOR POLICIES (27 November 2008)

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
5.	Monitoring and Assessment	<p>5a. Sistema de indicadores e información para América Latina y el Caribe para el Seguimiento de los compromisos internacionales en materia de prevención y eliminación de la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes.</p> <p>(Intelligence gathering: challenges and opportunities, and the DevInfo – Latin America and the Caribbean indicators and information system on commercial sexual exploitation)</p>	Bastiaan Van't Hoff, UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean; Victoria Cruz, ILO/IPEC
8.	Approaches to Social Risk and Vulnerability when fighting sexual exploitation	8a. Targeting the most vulnerable: holistic interventions to reach family and community	Ms. Unurtsetseg Tsedev, Head of the Center for Child and Women and ECPAT Affiliate Group in Mongolia (The National Coalition to Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Mongolia) and Board Member, Consultant
12.	The role of the organized civil society in supporting children and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation	12a. CSEC problem and the role of civil society and the development of multidisciplinary teams to address cases of sexual exploitation of children: policy that reaches communities	Sudarat Sereewat, Director of Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE) – Thailand
12.	The role of the organized civil society in supporting children and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation	12b. The importance of increased focus on the demand factor	Helena Karlén, ECPAT Sweden

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
16.	Sexual Exploitation and institutionalization	16a. Creating Child Safe Organizations: the development and practical application of child protection policies and procedures within children's institutions	Karen Flanagan, Child Wise - Australia
18.	Sexuality and sexual rights of children and adolescents	18b. The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescent Sexuality	Bjørn Bredesen, The Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk (WGCC), Ministry of Children and Equality, Norway and Lars Löf, Head of Children's Unit (The official programme only shows Bjørn as the presenter.)
18.	Sexuality and sexual rights of children and adolescents	18c. Projeto Juventude-Ação - Integrando o Protagonismo Juvenil em Rede Nacional de Adolescentes e Jovens no Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual Contra Crianças e Adolescentes (Young people advocating on sexual rights – a strategy to prevent CSEC)	L. Rodriguez, ECPAT Brazil
19.	Psycho-Social Assistance for Sexual Offenders	19a. Psychosocial intervention with teenagers. Sexual offensives not imputable	Rodrigo Venegas C., CORPORATION ONG PAICIBÍ CENTER TRAFÚN Valparaíso

THEME 4. INITIATIVES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (27 Nov. 2008)

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
1.	Corporate Engagement in the transport sector and the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	1a. Los transportistas en la prevención de la ESCNNA (Working with the road transport industry to counter commercial sexual exploitation of children)	Maria Luz Gutierrez, Fundacion Paniamor
1.	Corporate Engagement in the transport sector and the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	1a. When Travelling, Put A Stop to Indifference)	Katlijn Declercq, ECPAT Belgium
2.	Corporate Engagement in IT companies	2a. The Swedish blocking project – an example how to decrease the income from commercial child pornography	David Lagerlof, ECPAT Sweden
2.	Corporate Engagement in IT companies	2a. Partnerships that work: what it takes to ensure that internet provides respond to child protection concerns, the Philippine Experience	Dolores Alforte, ECPAT Philippines
3.	Corporate Engagement in IT companies	3a. Corporate contribution to ensure the rights of children online.	Karolina Frischkopf, Head of ECPAT Switzerland and Deputy Director of Swiss Foundation for Child Protection
3.	Corporate Engagement in IT companies	3c. Youth Mobilization to promote codes of conduct in internet cafes in Africa	Victoria Odhiambo, EICYAC African Youth Representative
4.	Corporate Engagement in IT Companies	4a. Cooperation between business structures and third sector on actions against trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation of children: Ukrainian experience and problems	Levchenko Kateryna – All-Ukrainian network against SEC Coordinator, President of the International Women's Rights Center "La Strada-Ukraine"

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
5.	Corporate Engagement in the Transport Sector and the Fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	5a. Guidance Standard on Social Responsibility ISO 26000	Sandra Adler, Legal Advisor, ECPAT Sweden
11.	Raising awareness and training people and teams involved in the tourism sector	11b. ASEAN regional education to prevent child-sex tourism: a multi-stakeholder approach	Afroz Kaviani Johnson and Anita Dodds, Child Wise – Australia
17.	Codes of Conduct	17b. The Small Scale Businesses, Traders and Suppliers – being part of the solution in the fight against Child Sex Tourism	Chin Chanveasna, ECPAT – Cambodia

THEME 5. STRATEGIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (28 Nov. 2008)

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
1.	Alignment of domestic laws with the international legislation	1a. Implementation and monitoring of regional cooperation mechanisms and agreements to address child trafficking: the Southeast Asia experience	Amihan V. Abueva, Asia ACTs Against Child Trafficking, ECPAT Philippines and ECPAT International, and Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking Children's NGO Sector Representative
3.	International cooperation in supporting public policies	3a. South Asia Forum (SAF) for Ending Violence against Children	Pampha Bushal, Honourable Minister from Nepal for South Asia Forum (SAF) for Ending Violence against Children
3.	International cooperation in supporting public policies	3b. South Asia Coordinating Group (SACG) Multi-agency collaborations to support government and non-government collaboration to combat sexual exploitation of children (Title provided by the group: Ensuring Regional Partnership and Commitment)	Ms. Carmen Madrinan, Executive Director of ECPAT International and South Asia Coordinating Group on Violence against Women and Children (SACG) Chairperson
9.	The Role of donors in combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Case Study: Luxembourg)	9c. Government and NGO partnership supporting global collaboration through bilateral agreements	François - Xavier Souchet, Program Responsible, ECPAT Luxembourg
11.	Achievements in relation to the previous congresses	11a. Stockholm, Yokohama and Beyond	Ron O'Grady, ECPAT International Honorary President
11.	Achievements in relation to the previous congresses	11c. Ensuring meaningful child and youth participation in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: lessons learnt from over a decade	Marion Kreissl, Lotta Segerström, Mariana Yevsyukova & Sandra Adler, EICYAC

Workshop Number/Name		Title of PowerPoint	Name/Organisation of Speakers
12.	Follow Up to the UN Study on Violence against Children	<p>12b. Youth partnership and action against sexual violence: experiences from across South Asia</p> <p>(Title provided by the group: Examples of Effective Child And Youth Participation The YPP Peer Support Scheme And Developing Resource Schools In South Asia)</p>	Bimol Bhetwal, YPP Associate, YPP – South Asia

ANNEX II – WCIII OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

25NOV

18:00 AUDITORIUM

OPENING CEREMONY

26NOV

9:00 AUDITORIUM

Panel: FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ITS NEW SCENARIOS

Moderator: Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (Nigéria)

9:10 Ms. Amihan Abueva (Filipinas)

9:30 Ms. Muireann O'Brian (Irlanda)

9:50 Ms. Ethel Quayle (Irlanda)

10:10 Ms. Najat M'jid, (Marrocos)

10:30 Overview of Adolescents

10:35 Conclusions

10:45 Break

11:00 - 12:30 High-Level Governmental Dialogue, with the participation of First-Ladies

11:00 – 12:30

Auditorium Workshops

Room 210 1. Regional and International Trafficking: global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes

Moderator: Muireann O'Brian, St. James Hospital-Ireland, Legal and Insurance Manager.

Rapporteur: Renata Coccaro, ECPAT International, Consultant.

1a. Child and adolescent participation in the fight against child trafficking: from peer support to international advocacy (Anindit Roy Chowdhury, SAANLAP India)

1b. Program on Unaccompanied and Trafficked Children in the Region of the Baltic Sea States (Agneta Björklund, Ministry of Social of Health and Social Affairs, Sweden)

1c. National Plan against Human Trafficking (Cinthia Bicalho Uchôa, Ministry of Justice, Government of Brazil)

Room 201 C 2. Regional and International Trafficking: global patterns of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes

Moderator: Thaís Dumet Faria, OIT Brasil

Rapporteur: Pierre Ferry, UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office

2a. The factors that make children vulnerable to child trafficking: the need for early interventions and comprehensive child protection mechanisms (Ashley Theron, CWSA South Africa)

2b. Child trafficking for sexual exploitation and its linkages to child trafficking for other purposes (Cléophas Mally, WAO Afrique; Altin Hazizaj, ACTSEC Albania)

2c. Nigeria Country Experience - National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (Carol Ndaguba, NAPTIP; Muhammad Babandede, NAPTIP)

Room 201 A 3. Domestic Trafficking

Moderator: Christine Beddoe, ECPAT UK, Director

Rapporteur: Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon, ECPAT International, Associate for Combating Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism

3a. Internal child trafficking: the 'hidden' sexual exploitation of child domestic workers (Meseret Beshah, FSCE Ethiopia)

3b. Assistance Program for Children and Adolescents Victims of Trafficking for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation (Dalila Figueiredo, ASBRAD – Brazilian Association for the Defense of Women, Childhood and Adolescence)

3c. Youth working with children victims of CSEC in the streets of St. Petersburg: outreach programme. (Olga Kolpakova, STELLIT)

Room 201 B 4. Children and Adolescents on the move (including migration)

Moderator: Mike Dottridge, Save the Children, Consultant

Rapporteur: Representative of Save the Children, UK

4a. Child Trafficking and the protection of children's rights in migration or other forms of mobility; NGO experiences (Milena Grillo, Paniamor in Costa Rica)

4b. Protecting and Supporting Children on the Move (Daniela Reale - Save the Children UK, The Oak Foundation and Terre des Hommes)

4c. Approach and assistance to victims of sexual exploitation in highways (Giovanni di Mambro, Polícia Rodoviária Federal, Brazil)

Room 207 5. Trafficking and Victim Support Mechanisms

Moderator: Alessia Altamura, ECPAT International, Associate for Europe

Rapporteur: Kritsana Pimonsaengsuriya, ECPAT International, Regional Officer, East Asia and Pacific

5a. Formal schooling, life skills education and vocational training: economic empowerment for the protection of children against trafficking (Dolores Alforte, ECPAT Philippines)

5b. A review of international standards and guidelines on the protection of child victims of trafficking and their implementation (Renata Coccaro, ECPAT International)

5c. Assistance Program for Children and Adolescents Victims of Trafficking for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation (Glória Diógenes, Fortaleza City Hall; Eveline Correa, Partners of Americas; Germana Vieira, FUNCI)

Room 208 6. Capacity-building of professionals engaged in the fight against Human Trafficking

Moderator: Joachim Theis, UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office

Rapporteur: Sara Norton-Staal, UNICEF Eastern and South Africa Regional Office

6a. Community based child protection networks and multi-disciplinary teams: capacity building and coordination challenges (Pravit Ekcharoensook, ECPAT Foundation)

6b. New materials for the capacity-building of anti-trafficking professionals (June Kane, Independent Consultant; Hans van de Glind, ILO/IPEC)

Room 205 7. New scenarios of alternative tourism and new trends

Moderator: Susan Bissell, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

Rapporteur: Guillemette Meunier, UNICEF ROSA

7a. The changing face of tourism, travel and ICT and their implications for protecting children against sexual exploitation (Vidya Selvamony, EQUATIONS)

7b. African tourism development and the sexual exploitation of children (Njundu Drammeh, National Coordinator, CPA Gambia)

7c. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Travel and in Cyberspace - Japan's Experience and Initiative in Tackling the Problems (Yoshihisa Togo, UNICEF Japan)

Room 206 8. Interaction in the cyber space and its impact in child and adolescent protection

Moderator: Representative of the Parliamentary Front – Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

8a. Analysis of the nature of social interaction in virtual settings and its impact on children (Janis Wolak, Lecturer)

8b. Partnership of Google, the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on Pedophilia and the Federal Police (Ivo da Motta Corrêa; Senator Magno Malta, Federal Senate, Government of Brazil; Carlos Sobral, Brazilian Federal Police)

8c. Children and young people's views on the risks and problems of sexual harassment and exploitation they encounter when surfing the Web (Eduardo Mendez, Grupo Manos, Venezuela)

- Room 202 A 9. Vulnerability, resilience and therapeutic responses related to victimization in the cyber space**
 Moderator: Davit Butt, ECPAT
 Rapporteur: Dulcey Bower, Plan International Headquarters
 9a. Provision of psycho social support and the integration of mental health interventions into national health strategies for child victims of sexual violence and abuse (Dede Houedakor, Plan International)
 9b. Child abuse on the Internet with focus on the victim's assistance (Lars Lööf, Council of the Baltic Sea States, Secretariat)
 9c. Aspects related to victimized children or children who engage in sexually aggressive behavior online with other children (Tink Palmer, Stop it Now UK)
- Room 212 10. Analysis and Intelligence gathering for on and offline abuse**
 Moderator: Peter Pilley, ECPAT New Zealand, Senior Inspector of Publications
 Rapporteur: Catherine Beaulieu, ECPAT International, Legal Programme Officer
 10a. Achievements in intelligence gathering and in the analysis of data related to the criminal investigation of people engaged in abusive practices against children (Victoria Baines, CEOP UK)
 10b. A discussion of demographics, the role of databases and the problem of the 'invisible children' revealed by child abuse images. (Ethel Quayle, University of Edinburgh, Ireland)
- Room 202 B 11. Analysis and Intelligence gathering for on and offline abuse**
 Moderator: Jean Gough, UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean
 Rapporteur: Lena Karlsson, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center
 11a. International police cooperation in victim identification and in the identification and arrest of child-sex offenders on the move (Anders Persson, INTERPOL)
 11b. Visible evidences in the identification of forgotten children (Vernon Jones, Save the Children UK)
- Room 204 B 12. Prevention and education for the self-protection of children and adolescents**
 Moderator: Rosiléa Wille, Brazilian Ministry of Education
 Rapporteur: Anjan Bose, ECPAT International, ICT Officer
 12a. A critical examination of the opportunities generated by ICTs (camera phones and the mobile Internet) and evidences of the impact of different educational strategies (Mauro Falsetti, MySpace Latin America)
 12b. A critical examination of inter-sector collaboration models for tackling child abuse images (John Carr, European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online)
 12c. Characteristics of security and security programs of the real world taken into the cyber space (Marcela Czarny, Chicos.net, Argentina)
- Room 203 A 13. Sex workers' associations and networks: strategic partnerships and actions**
 Moderator: Katlijn Declercq, ECPAT Belgium
 Rapporteur: Marco Sotelo, ECPAT International, Associate for Americas
 13a. Linkages with sex workers associations to protect children from sexual exploitation (Maria Eugenia, ECPAT Guatemala)
 13b. Partnerships with National Associations of Sex Workers (Rosarina Sampaio, Associação Nacional de Profissionais do Sexo, Brazil)
- Room 203 B 14. Sexual Exploitation and its relations with race and ethnicity**
 Moderator: Representative of the Brazilian Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Policies for Racial Equality
 Rapporteur: Maricruz Tabbia, ECPAT International, Associate for Americas
 14a. The protection needs of indigenous and aboriginal children that are vulnerable to sexual exploitation (Rodrigo Venegas Cárdenas, Paicibi Chile; Norma Negrete Aguayo, ECPAT Mexico; Rosalind Prober, Beyond Borders)
- Room 203 C 15. Sexual Exploitation in market dynamics**
 Moderator: Representative of the Business Sector
 Rapporteur: Representative of the State of Rio de Janeiro
 15a. Ideological impact of popular culture and its role and influence on the construction of the adult and the notions of children on reality, sexuality, choice and behavior (Mark Hecht, University of Ottawa, Canada; Julian Schweitzer; ECPAT Germany)
 15b. Changing economical environments and their impacts on consumption, beliefs and in the globalized youth

culture (Gary Barker, Men Engage/Promundo)
15c. Research Group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Violence (Maria Lúcia Leal, University of Brasília, Brazil)

Room 209 16. Sexual Exploitation in the context of Gender and Sexual Orientation
Moderator: Representative of the Brazilian Special Secretariat of Policies for Women
Rapporteur: Lidia Lurdes Pereira, UNICEF Brazil
16a. Vulnerability and risks among young people that are questioning their sexuality or are gay, lesbian or transsexuals (Lídia Rodrigues, ECPAT Brazil)
16b. A global campaign working with men and boys to address gender-based violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Gary Barker, Promundo Institute)
16c. Educational actions and policies on gender with men and youths inserted in poverty contexts (Jorge Lyra, Instituto Papai, Brazil)

Room 204 A 17. Sexual Exploitation in the context of Gender and Sexual Orientation
Moderator: Maria Eugenia Vilareal, ECPAT International
Rapporteur: Teresa Amorim, Groupe Développement
17a. Negative social norms around gender, sexuality, masculinity, patriarchal structures and traditional practices that link to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Mariana del Aguila, ECPAT Guatemala)
17b. Constructions of childhood, gender and sexualization of children: boys in South Asia (Tufail Muhammad, PKPA –Pakistan)

Room 204 C 18. Social Norms and Sexual Exploitation
Moderator: Teresa Stuart, UNICEF Headquarters
Rapporteur: Representative of the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, SEDH, Government of Brazil
18a. Dynamics of Social Norms (Cristina Bicchieri, University of Pennsylvania, United States)
18b. Promoting Social Convention Change: Lessons from FGM/C and Child Marriage (Maria Gabriella de Vita, Independent Consultant)

Room 211 19. Social Norms and Sexual Exploitation
Moderator: Elspeth Muller, Executive Director, UNICEF Switzerland
Rapporteur: Álvaro Campos, ILO Consultant
19a. Legal Project – Center for the Defense of the Rights of Children, Adolescents and Youths in Vulnerability and Risk Situations (Carlos Nicodemos, Brazil)
19b. Men and masculinity: a study on the male tolerance to sexual exploitation of girls and boys (Victoria Cruz, ILO-IPEC; José Manuel Salas, ILO Consultant)

Room 202 C 20. Dialogue of NGOs
Moderator: Neide Castanha, President of the National Committee on Sexual Violence
Rapporteur: Alessandra Aula, BICE

14:30 AUDITORIUM

Panel: LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Moderator: Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio (Holanda)

14:40 Ms. Ann M. Veneman (USA)
15:00 Mr. Wanderlino Nogueira Neto (Brasil)
15:10 Mr. Jim Gamble (Reino Unido)
15:30 Ms. Yanghee Lee (Coréia)
15:50 Overview of Adolescents
16:00 Conclusions
16:10 Break
16:30 - 18:00 High-Level Governmental Dialogue

16:30 – 18:00

Auditorium Workshops

Room 201 A 1. Service procedures adopted in the protection of victims and when holding aggressors to account

Moderator: Joachim Theis, UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office

Rapporteur: Ilaria Favero, UNICEF Brazil

1a. The use of extraterritorial jurisdiction and extradition of child sex offenders – effective tools for law enforcement? (Chris Beddoe, ECPAT UK)

1b. Case studies on the challenges of implementing extraterritorial legislation (Gabrielle Shaw, CEOP - Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, UK)

1c. Transitional justice processes: towards ending impunity (Samar Al-Bulushi, ICTJ)

Room 201 B 2. Birth registration as a tool to prevent sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Allison Sutton, Chief Child Protection, UNICEF Mexico

Rapporteur: Sarah Stevenson, Child Rights Advisor, Plan International Canada

2a. Birth registration as a preventive measure to mitigate sexual exploitation and human trafficking (Rasa Sekulovic, Plan International - Regional Office Asia)

2b. Challenges on birth registration in excluded populations, especially in border areas or illegal adoptions: case study of Guatemala (Nidia Aguilar del Cid, Government of Guatemala)

2c. Mobilization campaign for birth registration and basic documentation (Leilá Leonardos, Civil Registry, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, SEDH, Government of Brazil)

Room 201 C 3. Information systems and indicators

Moderator: Júnia Quiroga, Brazilian Ministry of Social Development

Rapporteur: Clara Dube, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Swaziland

3a. The Swaziland experience (Jama Gulaid, UNICEF Swaziland; Representative of the Government of Swaziland)

3b. RECRIA – Information networks on sexual violence against children and adolescents (Vicente Faleiros,

CECRIA – Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes)

3c. Performance assessment indicators of urban municipal bodies in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Suely Ferreira Deslandes, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation)

Room 210 4. Crime reporting Hotlines

Moderator: Alan Bell, ECPAT New Zealand

Rapporteur: Representative of the National Committee on Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents, Brazil

4a. Hotlines: effective tools that contribute with law enforcement (Peter Pilley, ECPAT New Zealand, Yi-Ling Chen, ECPAT Taiwan)

4b. Dial 100 – Denunciation Hotlines against sexual violence and abuse of children and adolescents (Rosário Ferreira, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Brazil)

Room 202 A 5. Internet Hotlines

Moderator: Juliana Carleial Mendes Cavaleiro, Federal Police, Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Victoria Baines, Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre - CEOP, UK

5a. Child hotlines and helplines: services for or on behalf of children which provide direct and holistic intervention services (Kateryna Levchenko, All-Ukrainian Network Against CSEC)

5b. National Internet Hotlines and the importance of global participation from NGOs, law enforcement and industry in combating illegal internet content (Birgid Roth, INHOPE)

5c. National Center of Cybernetic Crimes Denounces (Thiago Tavares, Safernet, Brazil)

Room 205 6. Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system

Moderator: Renato Roseno, ANCED, Brazil

Rapporteur: Alessia Altamura, ECPAT International, Europe Associate

6a. Child-friendly legal procedures for children and the need for specialized training (Maria Keller-Hamela, Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland)

- 6b. Child-friendly forensic investigations (Bragi Gudbrandsson, WGCC, Government Agency for Child Protection, Iceland)
- 6c. Experience from the Government of Mozambique (Lurdes Mabunda, Ministry of the Interior, Government of Mozambique)

Room 204 C 7. Child-friendly legal procedures in dealing with victims, both in the legal and in the security system

Moderator: Gordon Phaneuf, Child Welfare League of Canada

Rapporteur: Maria Luiza Moura, President of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Brazil

7a. Guidelines on Justice for Child Victim and Witness of Crime. (Nadja Pollaert, International Bureau of Children's Rights)

7b. Protection to avoid revictimization: child-friendly interview process through the Gessel Chamber (Rita Arleny Figueiroa Vasquez, Government of Peru)

7c. Child-friendly assistance to victims of sexual exploitation in the justice and security systems (José Antônio Daltoé, 2nd Special Court for Children and Youths, Porto Alegre/RS, Government of Brazil)

Room 202 B 8. Legal reform, court overload relief, new paradigms and restorative justice

Moderator: Leila Paiva, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Brazil

Rapporteur: Eliane Bispo, Consultant, ILO

8a. Ensuring a comprehensive legislative and multi-disciplinary approach to child victims of sexual exploitation (Denisse Araya Castelli, Raices - Chile)

8b. Justice Project for the XXI Century – restorative justice practices in the system (Rodrigo Puggina, Brazil)

8c. Treatment of children victims and authors of sexual exploitation in the juvenile justice systems (Bernard Boëton, Terre des Hommes)

Room 202 C 9. The role of Public Defenders in legal and technical assistance

Moderator: Colin Davis, UNICEF Philippines

Rapporteur: Ani Saguisag, UNICEF Philippines

9a. Experiences from Maranhão state (Ana Lourena Moniz Costa, State of Maranhão, Government of Brazil)

9b. Experiences from the Government of Philippines (Ernesto L. Pineda, Government of Philippines)

9c. Office of the Public Defender (Mário Viques, Costa Rica)

Room 203 A 10. The role of the Civil Society in legal and technical assistance

Moderator: Marco Scarpati, ECPAT Italy

Rapporteur: Catherine Beaulieu, ECPAT International

10a. Special training and certification for law enforcement personnel who work with child victims (Theo Noten, ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group)

10b. NGO support services to child victims during legal procedures (Sunitha Krishnan Prajwala - India)

10c. ANCED – National Association of Child and Adolescent Protection Centers (Cláudio Silva, Brazil)

Room 206 11. Revising and aligning of the legislation related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Marta Santos Pais, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

Rapporteur: Peter Newell, Author, Thematic Paper 2 for the World Congress III

11a. Developing operational legal frameworks: focus on identification of gaps in national legislation, reasons for non-enforcement and how to address and overcome them (Lena Karlsson, UNICEF Innocenti)

11b. Strengthening conceptual clarity in the legal framework to prevent sexual exploitation of children as a necessary step to improve law enforcement (Junko Miyamoto, ECPAT/STOP Japan)

11c. Implementing multi-stakeholder training on trafficking in children for sexual purposes within the framework of international child rights legal instruments (Olga Levina, STELLIT)

Room 203 B 12. Revising and aligning of the legislation related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Federal Deputy Maria do Rosário, Brazil

Rapporteur: Carmen Serrano, Bice, Latin America

12a. Updated comparative research on the criminal legal frameworks on sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation in eleven Latin American countries (Diana Gonzalez, BICE Uruguay)

12b. Mixed Parliamentary Commission of Investigation on sexual exploitation (Senador Patrícia Saboya, Federal

Senate, Government of Brazil)

12c. Challenges in the implementation of the national protection systems established through Children's and Adolescents' Codes (Rafaela Burgos, Instituto de la Familia Coordinadora de la Comisión Interinstitucional contra el Abuso y la ESC, Dominican Republic; Henry Parada, Ryerson University, Canadá)

Room 203 C 13. Promotion and use of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Moderator: Kamel Filali, Member of the CRC

Rapporteur: Renata Coccaro, ECPAT International

13a. The impact of the UN CRC and the two protocols: Responses from signatory States and lessons learnt from NGO Alternative Reporting (Doreen Sampa, UCRNN Uganda; Lydia Zagorova, NCS Bulgaria)

Room 207 14. Engagement and participation of youths and adolescents in the process of writing reports on the accomplishment of the Convention objectives by the signatory countries

Moderator: Mariyana Yevsyukova, All Ukraine Network Against CSEC

Rapporteur: Hannah Bristow, ECPAT Luxembourg

14a. Child and adolescent participation in the preparation and presentation of alternative reports to the CRC and OPSC (Astrid Winkler, ECPAT Austria; Doreen SAMPA, UCRNN Uganda)

Room 204 A 15. Challenges in enforcing laws of protection of children against sexual exploitation in the cyber space

Moderator: Stephen Blight, UNICEF South Africa

Rapporteur: Lisa Wolff, Director, Advocacy and Education, UNICEF Canada

15a. Examination of mechanisms of co-ordination among and across key agencies and actors to enhance law enforcement and victim identification (Juan Miguel Petit, Former Special Rapporteur on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography)

15b. Analysis of legal, procedural and practical difficulties in gathering and using data involving Internet related sexual crimes against children and impact on prevention, enforcement and protection against victimization or offending (Anders Persson, INTERPOL)

15c. Carrousel Operation – combating pedophilia in the Internet (Stenio Santos Souza, Federal Police, Government of Brazil)

Room 204 B 16. International experiences in the fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Travel and Tourism

Moderator: Fabiana Goreinstein, Independent Consultant

Rapporteur: Giorgio Berardi, ECPAT International

16a. The sharing of child sex offender registries and monitoring of child sex offenders' travel: the improvements necessary at governmental and international level (Debbie Beadle, ECPAT UK)

16b. Extraterritorial legislation and investigation of possible child sex tourists: experience from Cambodia in collaboration with the Dutch police (Lucien Stöpler, Terre des Hommes)

Room 208 17. Protecting children from sexual exploitation in sport

Moderator: Senator Raynell Andreychuck, Canada

Rapporteur: Veronica Birga, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

17a. International Standards and the Right of Children to Play Safe. Research on violence and children in sport. Protecting children from sexual exploitation in community sport (Member of the CDC; Susan Bissell, UNICEF Innocenti)

Room 209 18. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

Moderator: Elda Moreno, Council of Europe

Rapporteur: Camilla Tessenyi, Council of Europe

18a. Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention may be promoted at the Congress beyond the European region (Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe; Alessandra Giraldi, Director of Public Prosecutions, Denmark; Alexandra Gelber, Department of Justice, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, USA)

19. Dialogue of Researchers

Moderator: Maria Lúcia Leal, University of Brasília, Brazil

Rapporteur: Maria Gabriela de Vitta, Independent Consultant

20. Dialogue of Ombudspersons

Moderator: Shirin Aumeeruddy Cziffra, the Ombudsperson for Children in Mauritius

Rapporteur: National Forum of Tutelary Counselors

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9:00 AUDITORIUM

Panel: INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTOR POLICIES

Ms. Saisuree Chutikul (Tailândia)

9:10 Ms. Cindy Kiro (Nova Zelândia)

9:30 Ms. Dilma Rousseff (Brasil)

9:50 Mr. Alan Campbell (Reino Unido)

10:10 Sra. Rima Salah (Jordânia)

10:30 Overview of Adolescents

10:35 Conclusions

10:45 Break

11:00 - 12:30 High-Level Governmental Dialogue

11:00 – 12:30

AuditoriumWorkshops

Room 210 1. The Role of the State: Integrated public policies in preventing sexual exploitation

Moderator: Representative of the Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Casimira Bengé, Chief Governance, UNICEF Madagascar

1a. Madagascar experience on implementation of child protection networks; community participation and mobilization for social change (Laurette Laharinivo, Ministry of Justice, Government of Madagascar)

1b. Experiences in developing national plans that cut across sectors and arise from the ground up (Wahida Banu Shapna, Aparejo – Bangladesh)

1c. Brazilian Social Protection Network (SUAS, food security and income distribution systems (Rosilene Rocha, Ministry of Social Development and against Hunger, Government of Brazil)

Room 201 A 2. The Role of the State: Models of cross-sector management of public policies

Moderator: Representative of the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development

Rapporteur: Representative of the State of Rio de Janeiro

2a. Construction of networks of violence prevention and health promotion units at the national level (Marta Maria Alves da Silva, Ministry of Health, Government of Brazil)

2b. 'More Education' Programme: full-time education and protection of children and adolescents (Leandro Fialho, Ministry of Education, Government of Brazil)

2c. Developing national action plans: experience from Indonesia (Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia)

Room 201 B 3. The Role of the State: Federative or decentralized National agreements with different governmental levels, spheres and ranks within the countries

Moderator: Marta Santos Pais, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center
 Rapporteur: Margaret Brown, UNICEF Angola
 3a. Social Agenda – Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (Carmen Oliveira, Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic, Government of Brazil)
 3b. Experience from Thailand (Saisuree Chutikul, Government of Thailand)
 3c. Experience from Angola (João Baptista Kussumwa, Government of Angola)

Room 206 4. The Role of the Civil Society: Monitoring of governmental actions
 Moderator: Jose Campang, Plan Regional Office, Region of Americas
 Rapporteur: Ruth Santisteban, Development and Human Rights, Plan Finland
 4a. The reinforcement of social control within the guarantee of sexual rights of children and adolescents (Raimundo Coelho, Associação Curumins)
 4b. CONANDA – National Council on Children's and Adolescents' Rights (Maria Luiza Moura, President of CONANDA)
 4c. Civil society network for accountability on the rights of children (Pablo López, Gurises Unidos – Uruguay)

Room 201 C 5. Monitoring and assessment
 Moderator: Manuel Buvenich, UNICEF Brazil
 Rapporteur: Pedro Ivo Alcantara, UNICEF Brazil
 5a. Intelligence gathering: challenges and opportunities, and the DevInfo – Latin America and the Caribbean indicators and information system on commercial sexual exploitation (Bastiaan Van't Hoff, UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean; Victoria Cruz, ILO/IPEC)
 5b. Making time-bound goals work in fighting CSEC and other WFCL (Joost Kooijmans, ILO/IPEC)

Room 202 A 6. Design of full child protection networks and focus points (assistance, defense and accountability)
 Moderator: Victoria Rialp, UNICEF Brazil
 Rapporteur: Natalia Adler, UNICEF Headquarters
 6a. Breaking down national borders to learn regional lessons: Experiences of the European Commission Daphne Programme (June Kane, Independent Consultant)
 6b. PAIR – Programme of reference and integrated actions against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Brazil (Leila Paiva, Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic, SEDH, Government of Brazil)
 6c. Creating comprehensive child protection systems - UNICEF Child Protection Strategy (Abubacar Sultan, UNICEF Headquarters)

Room 209 7. Design of full child protection networks and focus points (assistance, defense and accountability)
 Moderator: Margie de Monchy, UNICEF Eastern and South Africa
 Rapporteur: Joseleno Santos, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Brazil
 7a. Thuthuzela: South Africa integrated services for victims of GBV and sexual exploitatio (Thoko Majokweni, Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit, Government of South Africa)
 7b. Operational service flows (Eduardo Rezende Melo, Brazilian Association of Judges, Public Defenders and Prosecutors of Child and Adolescent Legal Services ABMP, Government of Brazil)

Room 202 B 8. Approaches to Social Risk and Vulnerability when fighting sexual exploitation
 Moderator: Irene Rizinni, State University of Rio de Janeiro
 Rapporteur: Begona Arellano, UNICEF TACRO.
 8a. Targeting the most vulnerable: holistic interventions to reach family and community (Unurtsetseg Tsedev, ECPAT Mongolia)
 8b. Community based mechanisms as a prevention strategy to minimize CSEC related risks and address incidents in countries with fragile or ill-functioning child protection systems (Shirley Navarro, Program Unit Manager, Plan International-Colombia)
 8c. Belo Horizonte City Hall – Social Assistance Secretariat (Edite da Penha Cunha, Belo Horizonte, Government of Brazil)

Room 208 9. Protection of children and adolescents against sexual exploitation in schools
 Moderator: Dede Houedakor, Plan Regional Office, Region of West Africa
 Rapporteur: Cristina Boda, Plan Brazil

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 Rapporteur: Cristina Boda, Plan Brazil

Rapporteur: Gabriel Fernandez, UNICEF Zambia.

15a. HIV and children at risk (Patterson Njogu, Nairobi – Kenya; Professor Elizabeth Ngugi, Kenya; Tiziana Clerico, San Jose – Costa Rica)

15b. Linkages between HIV-AIDS and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Africa (Pamela Chisanga, CHIN Zambia)

15c. The impact of child prostitution in children's health and wellbeing (Brian Willis, ECPAT USA)

Room 204 A 16. Sexual Exploitation and institutionalization

Moderator: Márcia Ustra, Special Secretariat for Human Rights

Rapporteur: Representative of the Special Secretariat for Human Rights

16a. Creating Child Safe Organizations: the development and practical application of child protection policies and procedures within children's institutions (Karen Flanagan, Child Wise – Australia)

16b. Sexual exploitation in institutions of care: a regional perspective from Central and Eastern Europe (Jean Claude Legrand, UNICEF Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Central Independent States)

16c. Children and adolescents study and research centers: sexual exploitation in institutions of care and protection (e.g. orphanages) (Representative of the Catholic University of São Paulo)

Room 204 B 17. Social mobilization and awareness-raising campaigns

Moderator: Najat M'jit Malla, UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

Rapporteur: Vanessa Alvarez, UNICEF Brazil.

17a. Brazilian campaigns: 18 May, Child Labor and Carnival (Leila Paiva, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Brazil)

17b. Regional Campaigns – Experience from the Ricky Martin Foundation (Angel Saltos, Ricky Martin Foundation)

17c. International strategies of social mobilization (Elly Pradervand, WWSF)

Room 212 18. Sexuality and sexual rights of children and adolescents

Moderator: Dubravka Simonovic, CEDAW Chairperson.

Rapporteur: Maria Luiza Duarte, Coletivo Mulher Vida

18a. CECRIA (Eva Faleiros, Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes)

18b. The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescent Sexuality (Bjørn Bredeesen, Working Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk, Ministry of Children and Equality, Norway)

18c. Young people advocating on sexual rights – a strategy to prevent CSEC (Andrea Tuana Nageli, Gurises Unidos – Uruguay; Maria Luisa Duarte, ECPAT Brazil Youth)

Room 204 C 19. Psycho-social assistance for sexual offenders

Moderator: Ethel Quayle, University of Edinburgh

Rapporteur: Morten Jahnsen, Red Barnet

19a. Psychosocial approaches to treatment and recover in relation to child offenders; models of good practice (Vernon Jones, ECPAT Denmark; Ivan Zamora Zapata, PAICIBI Chile, Tink Palmer – Stop it Now UK)

19b. Damage reduction in approaching children and adolescents victims of violence (Carlos Casartelli, Ministry of Health, Government of Brazil)

19c. Design of psychotherapeutic support methodologies for child and adolescents sex offenders (Mônica Café, Catholic University of Goiás, Brazil)

Room 205 20. Dialogue of Youths and Adolescents

Moderator: Laurence Gray, World Vision

Rapporteur: Representative of Adolescents

20a. Mobilization and peer support by children and youths: Experience from the field (Cath Moss, ENYA – Czech Republic)

20b. Contribution of children and adolescent protagonists in preventing sexual violence in Latin America. (Fernando Pereira and Luis Cesan, BICE, Geneva)

20c. Children and young people as partners and agents of change in preventing and addressing root-causes (and consequences) of CSEC (Yka, Youth Participant; Rasa Sekulovic, Plan International)

20d. Youth-led and youth oriented organizations: actions to prevent and protect against sexual exploitation of children (Ruthi Hoffman, World Vision International)

20e. Presentation of the STOP Exploitation adolescent platform on the web and other online strategies employed by young activists (Terra Weikel, UNICEF Youth Section; Cherif Zouein, UNICEF Youth Section)

20f. Participatory management of adolescents in shelters for victims of sexual exploitation (Raquel Barros, Associação Lua Nova, Brazil)

14:30 AUDITORIUM

Panel: INITIATIVES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Moderator: Mr. Paulo Vannuchi (Brasil)

- 14:40 Mr. Taleb Rifai (Jordânia)
- 15:00 Mr. Luís Fernando Nery (Brazil)
- 15:10 Ms. Gulnara Shahinian (Armenia)
- 15:30 Queen Silvia of Sweden
- 15:50 Overview of Adolescents
- 16:00 Conclusions
- 16:10 Break
- 16:30 - 18:00 High-Level Governmental Dialogue

16:30 – 18:00

Auditorium Workshops

Room 201 A 1. Corporate Engagement in the transport sector and the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Teresa Kilbane, UNICEF Mozambique.

Rapporteur: Representative of the World Childhood Foundation

1a. Working with the road transport industry to counter commercial sexual exploitation of children (Maria Luz Gutierrez, Paniamor; Katlijn Declercq, ECPAT Belgium)

1b. "Siga Bem Caminhoneiro" Programme – orientation programme encouraging truck drivers to denounce cases of child sexual exploitation and prostitution (Janice Dias, Petrobras)

Room 201 B 2. Corporate Engagement in IT companies

Moderator: David Matas, Beyond Borders, Lawyer.

Rapporteur: Alice Macek, ECPAT UK

2a. Partnerships that work: what it takes to ensure that internet provides respond to child protection concerns (John Carr; Joanna Lundquist, ECPAT Sweden; Ernesto Cloma, ECPAT Philippines)

2b. Pró-menino (Sérgio Midlin, Fundação Telefônica)

Room 210 3. Corporate Engagement in IT companies

Moderator: Lianna McDonald, Canadian Center of Child Protection Inc.

Rapporteur: Gorete Vasconcelos

3a. Codes of conduct and cooperation with hotlines: guidelines and protocols for more effective interventions to ensure the rights of children to protection from sexual exploitation (Karolina Frischkopf, ECPAT Switzerland)

3b. Google, UOL and TERRA Partnerships in protection against sexual exploitation in the internet (Fabiana Siveiro, Google; Laura Bonow, TERRA; Paula Vitale, UOL)

3c. Youth mobilization to promote Codes of Conduct for Internet Cafes in Africa (Victoria Odhiambo, EICYAC African Youth Representative)

Room 205 4. Corporate Engagement in IT companies

Moderator: Susan Bissel, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center.

Rapporteur: Comitê Gestor de Internet/Brazil

4a. Profiling the role of the private sector in addressing IT enabled child sexual exploitation – Child Protection Partnership around CETS and other experiences involving Microsoft (Suzanne Williams, University of Victoria; Jessica Sarra, International Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Washington, DC; Kateryna Levchenko, All-Ukrainian Network; Birgit Roth, Secretary General Inhope; Darnaudet Thierry, APLE-Cambodia)

Room 207 5. Corporate Engagement in tourism

Moderator: Mácia Cristina de Oliveira – Associação Curumins, Brazil

Rapporteur: Lidia Lurdes Pereira, UNICEF Brazil.

5a. ISO 26000: creating institutional ownership and commitments for ensuring children's rights and against the sexual exploitation of children (Helena Klingvall, ECPAT Suécia)

5b. The implementation of Codes of Conduct in the protection of children and adolescents against sexual exploitation in tourism (Ana Paula Felizardo, ONG Resposta – Brazil; Wilson Lins de Oliveira Junior, CIAF – Brazil)

Room 201 C 6. Corporate Engagement for Child and Adolescent Protection

Moderator: Mark Capaldi, ECPAT International

Rapporteur: Maria Estela Caparelli, UNICEF Brazil.

6a. Child Online Protection Initiative (COP) – a new initiative that ITU aimed at creating a safe cyber-environment for children (Juan Zavattiero, ITU Head of Americas Regional Office; Cristina Bueti, Policy Analyst, ITU; Amaya Gillespie, Director of the Secretariat of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children, UNICEF; Kristin Kvigne, Assistant Director, Trafficking in Human Beings Sub-Directorate O.I.P.C., INTERPOL; Vernon Jones, Project Coordinator, Save the Children)

6b. The Body Shop Global Campaign against child trafficking for sexual purposes: a call for action from the NGO and the private sector (Christopher Davis, Head of Global Campaigns, The Body Shop International)

Room 202 A 7. Corporate Engagement for Child and Adolescent Protection

Moderator: Trish Hiddleston, UNICEF Middle East and North Africa.

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

7a. IKEA experience (Vibeke Jorgensen)

7b. Vira Vida – Projeto SESI de Profissionalização de Adolescentes e Jovens em Situação de Exploração Sexual (Jair Meneguelli, National Council SESI)

7c. Atlântica Hotels International Network (Dináurea Cheffins, Rede Atlântica Hotels International)

Room 202 B 8 Global Engagement in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Lisa Wolff, Advocacy and Education, UNICEF Canada.

Rapporteur: Representative of Itaipu Binacional – Brazil/Paraguay

8a. The role of the Global Compact platform in combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. (Ursula Whyhnhoven, Global Compact; Sue Wolter Vianna, Petrobras; Other presenters will include Accor and IT industry)

Room 202 C 9. Sustainable tourism and child and adolescent protection

Moderator: Maria Josenira Pedrosa

Rapporteur: Tristan Manuel, UNICEF Peru.

9a. Development of a tourism industry that can guarantee a social and environmentally responsible tourism, a way of preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation (Njundu Drammeh, CPA Gambia)

9b. Awareness-raising and training of facilitators in the states of Rondônia, Pernambuco e Bahia (Maria Lucineuza Bicho, Sandra dos Santos and Inês Maria Dias, Rede de Enfrentamento, Brazil)

Room 203 A 10. Sustainable tourism and child and adolescent protection

Moderator: Professor Tenório (Getúlio Vargas Foundation)

Rapporteur: Hélia Barbosa, Independent Consultant

10a. Implementing of The CODE: Industry and civil society partnership to prevent the use of the hotel and travel industry for sexual exploitation of children (Anne-Sophie Richter, ECPAT Austria)

10b. Responsible tourism and protection of children - UNWTO Code of Ethics on Sustainable Tourism and the Task Force for the protection of children in tourism (David de Villiers, Chairman of the Task Force for the Protection of Children in Tourism and also Chairman of the UNWTO World Committee on Tourism Ethics)

10c. Social inclusion through professional capacity building (Maria Aurélia de Sá, Ministry of Tourism, Government of Brazil)

Room 203 B 11. Raising awareness and training people and teams involved in the tourism sector

Moderator: S. Vidya, EQUATIONS

Rapporteur: Helena Oliveira Silva, UNICEF Brazil.

11a. Civil Society support to tourism industry initiatives to combat sexual exploitation of children in tourism: critical reflections on experience (Giorgio Berardi, ECPAT International)

11b. ASEAN Regional Education Campaign against child sex tourism: a multi-stakeholder approach to targeting the responsible traveler (Afrooz Kaviani Johnson, Child Wise – Australia)

11c. Central American system of social integration (Claudia Silva, Secretaria de Integración Turística Centroamericana, SG-SICA)

Room 203 C 12. Communications as a strategy to fight sexual exploitation

Moderator: Anna Scalfati, Lena Karlsson

Rapporteur: Trond Waage. Fellow, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center.

12a. Tim Lopes Investigatory Journalism Competition (Veet Vivarta, ANDI)

12b. Community-based communication strategies in the fight of sexual exploitation using animations, films and other creative strategies (Frederic Boisset, Child Protection Department, Groupe Developpment)

Room 204 A 13. The impact of media vehicles, early sexualization of children, new technologies and entertainment industry

Moderator: Bell'Aube Houinato, Plan Benin

Rapporteur: Ruth Santisteban, Development and Human Rights, Plan Finland

13a. The impact of the media, IT and entertainment industry in sexual exploitation of children: gaps and reactions (Rosalind Prober, Beyond Borders)

13b. Prevention of sexual exploitation of children – the role of the media (Lennart Reinius, Plan International Sweden)

13c. Protecting children and adolescents from exploitative treatment and depiction in fashion industry (Cordelia Anderson, ISPCAN Board Member)

Room 204 B 14.The market and the self-regulation in the private sector

Moderator: Sendrine Constant, ECPAT International Programmes Coordinator, Focal Point Europe and CIS

Rapporteur: H  l  ne Paillard. ECPAT FRANCE

14a. Lessons learnt in approaching the private sector to integrate child protection into its CSR policies (ECPAT France)

14b. "Na mão certa" ("In the right hands") Programme (Ana Maria Drummond, Childhood Brasil)

14c. The institutionalization of corporate policies and procedures to protect children from sexual exploitation within a major global hotel chain: (Cathy Kopp, ACCOR-France)

Room 208 15.The role of the Global Financial System

Moderator: Representative of the Bank of Brazil Foundation

Rapporteur: Adrian Henriques, Author of Thematic Paper 4 for the World Congress III

15a. The Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography: A Case Study on the Fight against Commercial Child Pornography (Catherine J. Cummings, Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography)

Room 204 C 16. Social Responsibility Indicators

Moderator: Joan Dunn, UNICEF.

Rapporteur: Representative of Petrobrás S.A.

16a. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Instituto Ethos (Representative of Instituto Ethos)

16b. Regional initiatives for monitoring progress on the fight against CSEC and for developing regional counteraction strategies (Chin Chan Veasna, EPCAT Cambodia)

Room 205 17. Codes of Conduct

Moderator: Benjamin Perrin, Liu Institute for Global Issues University of British Columbia

Rapporteur: Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon, ECPAT International

17a. The Code: Structural considerations in ensuring the sustainability and implementation. Lessons learnt from a decade of experience. (Camelia Tepelus, The Code Secretariat; Mechthild Maurer, ECPAT Germany)

17b. The role of small scale businesses, traders and suppliers (Dolores Aguilar, Inter-American Institute)

17c. Codes of Conduct at global level: good practices (Representatives of Accor, France; Kuoni, Switzerland; Carlson, USA; Sol Meliá, Spain)

Room 211 18. Dialogue of Public Administrators

Moderator: Representative of the Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

Room 209 19. Dialogue of Parliamentarians

Moderator: Paulo Henrique Ellery Lustosa da Costa, Congressman, Brazil

Rapporteur: Stephen Hanmer, UNICEF

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9:00 AUDITORIUM

Panel: STRATEGIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Moderator: Ms. Moushira Khattab (Egypt)

- 9:10 Mr. Bacre Ndiaye (Senegal)
- 9:30 Ms. Michele Jankanish (Switzerland)
- 9:50 Ms. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal)
- 10:10 Mr. Mário Víques (Costa Rica)
- 10:30 Overview of Adolescents
- 10:35 Conclusions
- 10:45 Break
- 11:00 - 12:30 High-Level Governmental Dialogue

11:00 – 12:30

Auditorium Workshops

Room 201 A 1. Alignment of domestic laws with the international legislation

Moderator: Trond Waage, Senior Fellow, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

Rapporteur: Rose-Ann Papavero, UNICEF Bangladesh

- 1a. Implementation and monitoring of regional cooperation mechanisms and agreements to address child trafficking: the Southeast Asia experience (Amihan Abueva, Chairperson ECPAT International; Alice Bala, Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of Philippines)
- 1b. Alignment and legislative reform (Susan Bissel, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center)

Room 201 B 2. International cooperation in supporting public policies

Moderator: Maria do Carmo, International Cooperation, Special Secretariat for Human Rights

Rapporteur: Casimira Bengue, UNICEF Madagascar

- 2a. Bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and plans of action that strengthen cross border activities (including identification of child victims, family tracing and repatriation) and effective protocols and procedures (UNIAP, Fórum da Ásia Meridional)
- 2b. Experience from NiñoSur Initiative - TBD, NiñoSur Initiative, RAADH Mercosul
- 2c. COI and ODEROI: regional efforts to prevent and address violence against children in the Indian Ocean region (Chamsidine Mhadjou, Chairmain of Indian Ocean Commission, Liaison permanent Officer, Comoros Foreign Affairs Ministry)

Room 201 C 3. International cooperation in supporting public policies

Moderator: Pamela Chisanga, Children in Need Network-Zambia, Executive Director

Rapporteur: Carmen Serrano, Bice regional delegate for Latin America

- 3a. Collaboration of South Asia Countries to combat violence, abuse and exploitation of women and children (Rinchen Chopel, SAF/SAARC)
- 3b. South Asia Coordinating Group (SACG) Multi-agency collaborations to support government and non government collaboration to combat sexual exploitation of children (Turid Heiberg, Save the Children Sweden Regional Office South Asia, SACG; Renata Coccaro, ECPAT International)
- 3c. Latin American networking experiences against sexual violence (Maria Elena Iglesias and Celeste Houdin, BICE)

Room 205 4. Role and experiences of international agencies and organizations

Moderator: Pierre Ferry, UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

- 4a. Inter-regional cooperation in the framework of Child Trafficking in West Africa (Olatunde Olayemi, ECOWAS,

Trafficking In Persons Unit)

4b. The British approach to tackling child trafficking and child sexual exploitation (David McDonald, Vulnerable Persons Coordinator, UK)

4c. The experience of the United Nations Populations Fund (Laura Laski, UNFPA Headquarters)

Room 210 5. Role and experiences of international agencies and organizations

Moderator: Mariana Katzarova, Advisor on Trafficking, OHCHR

Rapporteur: Natalia Adler, UNICEF Headquarters

5a. Implementation of the Human Rights-based Approach to Combating Trafficking of Children (Joy Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on Trafficking; Gulnara Shahinian, Special Rapporteur on Slavery; Dubravka Šimonović, Chair CEDAW; Eugenio Ambrosi, Head of IOM Regional Office for South America, Buenos Aires; Adriana Maia, UNODC Brazil; Yvonne Bezerra de Mello, Founder, Projeto Uerê, Rio de Janeiro)

Room 204 B 6. Fighting transnational organized crime in the confrontation of sexual exploitation

Moderator: Representative of INTERPOL

Rapporteur: Teresa Barroso, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Brazil

6a. International cooperation and the need for consistent policy around the globe on pro-active information sharing and law enforcement liaison to combat sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: examples of good practices (Muireann O'Briain, ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Working Group)

6b. Project Childhood: Strengthening Law Enforcement and Judicial Capacity to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Children for Sexual Exploitation and Child-Sex Tourism in Southeast Asia (Kristin Kvigne, INTERPOL)

6c. Software developed in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Guilherme Dalpian, Brazilian Federal Police)

Room 202 A 7. Building capacity for law enforcement agents

Moderator: David Butt, ECPAT International, Board Secretary

Rapporteur: Hannah Bristow, ECPAT Luxembourg

7a. Justice Programme (Jeffrey Sedgwick, USA)

7b. Curriculum Matrix for police officer training in Brazil (Representative of SENASP, Brazil)

7c. Capacity-building project for police officers (Representative of the ILO)

Room 202 B 8. Safe Migration

Moderator: Giovanni di Mambro, Polícia Rodoviária Federal, Government of Brazil

Rapporteur: Victoria Odhiambo, EICYAC youth, Representative for Africa

8a. "Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, in Migrants and of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Triple Border" Project (Cynthia Bendlin, International Organization for Migration Argentina)

8b. Children on the move: making migration safe (Mike Dottridge - Save the Children UK, The Oak Foundation and Terre des Hommes)

8c. Youth peer to peer methodologies on safe migration and anti-trafficking in high-schools (Sonja Kecmanovic, Executive Director, BEO-SUPPORT)

Room 202 C 9. The Role of donors in combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Moderator: Marta Santos Pais, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center

Rapporteur: Joséphine De Linde, ECPAT International, Representative to the UN in Geneva

9a. Donor priorities and effectiveness in combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: perspectives of the needs, challenges and ways forward (Fassil Maram, Oak Foundation)

9b. The role of donors (Representative of the Italian Cooperation)

9c. Government and NGO partnership supporting global collaboration through bilateral agreements (François-Xavier Souchet, Program Responsible, ECPAT Luxembourg)

Room 203 A 10. International cooperation in policies to eradicate poverty

Moderator: Luis Albernaz, Government of Uruguay

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

10a. Addressing underlying economic factors that contribute to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents through cash transfers to vulnerable families (Representative of the Government of Kenya)

10b. Africa-Brazil Social Development Cooperation Programme (Bianca Lazarini and Bruno Camara, Ministry of Social Development, Government of Brazil)

10c. Sexual Exploitation and social protection (Allison Sutton, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF Mexico)

Room 203 B 11. Achievements in relation to the previous congresses

Moderator: Representative of the Government of Sweden

Rapporteur: Mechtild Maurer, ECPAT Germany, Director

11a. Stockholm, Yokohama, Rio and Beyond: ECPAT International: civil society contributions to global monitoring of progress and gaps in action against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Ron O'Grady, ECPAT International Honorary President)

11b. International and regional legal framework; update on trends since the Yokohama World Congress, including international and regional cooperation (Lena Karlsson, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Innocenti Research Center)

11c. Ensuring the meaningful child and youth participation in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: lessons learnt from over a decade (Charlotta Sergerström, Youth Representative to the ECPAT Board, EICYAC; Kateryna Levchenko, All-Ukrainian)

Room 203 C 12. Follow up to the UN Study on Violence against Children

Moderator: Amaya Gillespie, UNICEF Geneva

Rapporteur: Ilaria Favero, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Brazil

12a. Follow-up to the UN Study on Violence against Children (Adolescent representative; Veronica Birga, OHCHR; Hans van de Glind, ILO/IPEC; Representative of the WHO; Ambassador Moushira Khattab, Egypt)

12b. Youth partnership and action against sexual violence: experiences from across South Asia (Bimol Bhetwal, YPP Associate, YPP – South Asia)

Room 204 A 13. Ratification, implementation and updates in the Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments

Moderator: Rima Salah, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)

Rapporteur: Renato Roseno, ANCED

13a. The implementation of the Optional Protocol to the CRC (Yanghee Lee, Chair, Committee on the Rights of the Child; Najat M'jid Maalla, Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

Ugo Cedrangolo, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; Byron Alvarado Fuentes, Movimiento Social por los Derechos de la Niñez, Guatemala)

Room 204 B 14. Information Systems and Inter-agency cooperation

Moderator: David Ould, ECPAT International Treasurer

Rapporteur: Vorajit Sunasweenonta, ECPAT International, Information Resource Centre Associate

14a. Challenges in establishment, contribution, sharing and use of global databases: offender registries, child abuse images, financial transactions involving income from abuse of children (Thiago Tavares, SaferNet Brazil)

14b. Regional initiatives for monitoring progress on the fight against CSEC and for developing regional counteraction strategies (Dolores Aguilar and Florencia Barindelli, Inter-American Regional Observatory)

15. Dialogue of Ombudspersons

Moderator: Carlos Ely, ANDI

Rapporteur: Anna Penido Monteiro, UNICEF Brazil

16. Dialogue of the Private Sector

Moderator: Representative of Childhood Brazil (Programa "Na Mão Certa")

Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

17. Dialogue of legal system operators (judges, prosecutors, public defenders and attorneys)

Moderator: Eduardo Rezende Melo, International Association of Judges, Public Defenders and Prosecutors of Child and Adolescent Legal Services

Rapporteur: Representative of the Brazilian Association of Judges, Public Defenders and Prosecutors of Child and Adolescent Legal Services ABMP, Government of Brazil

18. Dialogue of Police Forces

Moderator: Representative of the UNODC
Rapporteur: Lucien Stöpler, Terre des Hommes Netherlands

19. Dialogue of Religious Communities and Leaders

Moderator: Nils Kastberg, UNICEF Regional Director, Latin America and the Caribbean
Rapporteur: Christine Dodd (Churches Network for Non Violence, UK)

20. Dialogue of Travel and Tourism Sector representatives (governmental and non-governmental)

Moderator: Representative of the UNWTO
Rapporteur: Representative of the Government of Brazil

15:00 AUDITORIUM

Panel : CLOSING CEREMONY OF WORLD CONGRESS III



Apoio na produção deste impresso



Patrocínio



Realização



ANNEX III – PARTICIPANTS LIST

Participation to the World Congress III exceeded that of previous Congresses, totalling over 4,300 people, including 739 delegates from 137 Governments, as well as representatives from civil society, UN agencies, international and intergovernmental organisations, the private sector, children and young people. The Word Congress III also extended to reach new actors, including representatives from industry, religious leaders, ombudspersons from several countries, and First Ladies, among others. For the full list of participants, click here or go to this link: http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/PDF/Publications/WCIII_Participants_list.pdf.

“ It is important that we not treat this issue as a matter of poverty. It is important that we do not address the issue of sexual exploitation as an issue only involving the poor. It is important that people know that often sexual exploitation does not happen for a plate of food, but because of the animalistic appetite of those who practice it. ”

President Lula da Silva of Brazil



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