

Consultation Tool II

on the Thematic Issues

of the World Congress III

AGE:

Gender:

Male Female

Country :

I-Thematic Issue: Existing and new forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)

1. What are some of the ways boys and girls are sexually exploited in your country or region?

Check as many as apply

- Trafficking for sexual purposes
- Child Prostitution
- Early marriages
- Child Pornography
- Child Sex Tourism

Add Additional Comments:

2. What do you think are some of the things that make boys and girls vulnerable to sexual exploitation in your country or region?

Rate from 1 (least vulnerable) to 3 (very vulnerable). Check as many as apply.

Least Vulnerable Very Vulnerable

	1	2	3
Family violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non traditional family (single parent, same sex parents, or non-relative care taker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty and/or lack of financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of or limited access to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulties in the school system (teachers are abusive, learning difficulties, school is boring)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumerism (pressure to have expensive things or buy status symbols)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harmful traditions and customs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discrimination (being treated differently because of color, religion, and or race)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrating or moving because of emergency or disaster situations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conflicts and wars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living and working in the streets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of good laws to protect children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrating or moving to another city/country in search for a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICT Communications and Technology (The Internet / chat rooms /online social networks like MySpace, Facebook, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unequal treatment of boys and girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Are boys and girls affected in the same way by sexual exploitation? What are some of the differences?

4. What are some of the most effective and creative ways to raise awareness against sexual exploitation and protect boys and girls in your country or region?

5. Where should information be made available on how to protect boys and girls from sexual exploitation? Check as many as apply.

- School/University
- Television
- Newspapers/magazines
- Church or religious center
- Medical or health centers
- Billboards/posters
- Youth support groups/child clubs/youth networks
- NGO's and/or shelters or homes for children
- Restaurants and night clubs
- Internet/cyber cafés
- Local government office/community meetings
- Beauty salons and spas
- Massage parlors

Add Additional Comments:

II- Thematic Issue: Legal issues relating to sexual exploitation

1. In your country or region which of the following would be the most approachable, supportive and willing to act if reporting the abuse of a child? Rate from 1 (least likely) to 3 (most likely). Check as many as apply.

	Least likely 1	Likely 2	Very likely 3
The Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hotlines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Other relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hospital or medical professional | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Community or social service worker | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Government official or civil service worker | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Add Additional Comments:

2. Have boys and girls in your country or region been asked about how to improve the laws? If asked what recommendations and/or changes could children and youth make?

3. What level does corruption in the police and the judiciary system affect the protection of boys and girls in your country? Check as many as apply

- Not at all
- A little bit
- very often and it has a negative impact

4. In your country or region do the laws protect boys and girls equally against sexual exploitation? What; if any, changes should be made to the current laws in regards to sexual exploitation of children?

5. Do the laws in your country do enough to protect victims of sexual exploitation without hurting them more by either throwing them in jail, deporting them, or punishing them for being victims? And if not, what more should be done to improve this situation?

III- Thematic Issue: Making policies work well together across sectors

1. In your country or region how much responsibility should the following take when it comes to protecting boys and girls from sexual exploitation? Rate from 1 (the least) to 3 (the most). Check as many as apply.

	The least 1	Some 2	The most 3
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector (hotels/restaurants)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital or medical professional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGO's/ Community or social service worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government official civil service worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add Additional Comments:

2. How well do the schools, governments, the private sector and NGOs work together? Can you identify any gaps in services in your country, region or community or recommend any ways in which they can coordinate with one another more effectively?

3. Give some examples of good practices in your country or region where schools, governments, the private sector and NGOs are doing a good job working against Sexual exploitation of children in your community?

On awareness and advocacy (Promoting): _____

On protection of children: _____

Providing support to young victims: _____

4. What groups should do more or work together more? Please explain and give examples.

5. Do these groups listen and actively involve young people enough in your country or region? How can these groups involve actively involve children in the process? Please give examples.

IV- Thematic Issue: The role of business, banks and private corporations d

1. What is the level of responsibility that each business sector listed below should have in relation to protecting children from sexual exploitation? Rate from 1 (the least) to 3 (the most). Check as many as apply.

	None 1	A little 3	A lot 4
Travel and Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hotel and Restaurant Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banking Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICT Communications and Technology Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Music and Entertainment Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fashion Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical and Healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farming and Agriculture Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising, Media and Publishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Institutions of Learning and Private Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add Additional Comments:

2. What do think are the important parts of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in your community? Check as many as apply

- Private companies giving donations to fight against sexual exploitation.
- Companies working with the government to create policies against sexual exploitation of children.
- Implementing a code of conduct against sexual exploitation of children in the workplace.
- Creating a safe environment for employees and the children in the community which they do business in.
- Implementing awareness raising initiatives and campaigns in the community they do business in and on the international stage.

Add Additional Comments:

3. Do the businesses or industries in your country or region have a prevention programme against sexual exploitation of children? Please give details on how youth participated, and what were some of the outcomes and lessons learned.

4. What create ideas can be recommended for getting more companies to become actively involved in protecting children from sexual exploitation?

5. In terms of child sex tourism, what should be done to empower the tourist and make it easier for them to demand that companies to be more accountable?

Word and Term Bank

Child Pornography-This is images, pictures, sound recordings or written words of children being sexually abused. This also includes images that may be created using computer tricks to “morph” or merge different images together to make a new one.

Conflict situations-This includes wars or other situations were people or governments have differences that they attempt to resolve through the use of violence.

Consultation – This is when someone gets information and opinions from others before making a decision. In this case, we are consulting with youth people on the thematic issues of the World Congress III.

Consumerism-This is a system which is places a high a value on the attainment and ownership of brand name products and luxury goods and services. Consumerism also involves pressure from media and peers to “buy” or attain these products in order to be included or accepted.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)-CSEC is taking advantage of boys and girls for profit. Commercial sexual exploitation of children happens when a child is abused sexually by an adult and the adult pays to do this with money, gifts or favors. A gift could be food or clothes, and a favor could be a promise of good grades, shelter or protection. All commercial sexual exploitation of children is sexual abuse, but not all sexual abuse is commercial exploitation. Just remember that that commercial sexual exploitation involves an actual or promised exchange of goods or favors, and sexual abuse does not necessarily involve

Discrimination -When access to opportunity for such things as education, fair employment, healthcare, etc, is unevenly distributed between groups of people because of their gender, ethnicity, or social status/class.

Exploitation-This happens when someone benefits from, or gets something by taking unfair advantage of someone else.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)-This includes computers, the internet (website, chat rooms), email, mobile phones, DVD and videos, as well as photographs, magazines, books and print and other forms of electronic media.

Mid Term Reviews (MTR)-The Mid-Term Reviews were held in each region throughout 2004 and 2005. Mid-Term Reviews help us see what has happened since World Congress I and World Congress II in Stockholm and Yokohama. Governments, Non Governmental Organizations and young people participated in these reviews

NGO-NGO means Non Governmental Organization and defines any organization that does not include any government or government appointed representatives in their membership. NGO's that work against CSEC usually work towards changing policy, offering support services for victims such as shelters and re-integration services, as well as developing advocacy and awareness raising campaigns and initiatives.

Non traditional family- traditional families include two parents and their biological children, non traditional families would be any family unit that is different from that. For example, a family with only one parent, same – sex parents or where children are raised by other relatives or non relatives are all examples of non traditional families

Prostitution of Children- The exchange of money, food, gifts or favors for sex. The payments are either received by the child or someone who has control over the child.

Sexual exploitation- this means mistreating, abusing and/or taking advantage of a child or adolescent for personal gains, by involving them in sex work or sexual activity which is illegal or inappropriate.

Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes-Trafficking is when children are moved from one place to another (either short or long distances) so that adults can abuse and take advantage of them sexually. A child and or/ their family can be tricked, pressured or forced to move.

World Congress I-The First World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was held in 1996 in Stockholm, Sweden. For the first time leaders, governments, UN agencies, Non Governmental Organizations and young people came together for a global meeting on the sexual exploitation of children. 122 countries agreed to change relevant laws, policies, programmes and practices to stop the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in all its forms, while protecting the rights of child victims and not further harming them. Governments also committed themselves to actively involve children and adolescents in this process. This commitment is called the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action (1996).

World Congress II-This was held in Yokohama, Japan in 2001. Governments, UN agencies, Non Governmental Organizations and other organizations reviewed what had been done since

the first meeting in 1996. In this second meeting 161 countries committed to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action. Children and adolescent's voices came out very strongly at the World Congress II and concluded with young people coming up with their own Declaration and the Yokohoma Youth Appeal.

World Congress III – This is a meeting taking place from 25-28 November, 2008 in Rio de Janerio in Brazil. Many decision makers from all over the world will come together to find ways to stop the exploitation of children and adolescents. Together they will find solutions and commit to taking actions, so that all children and adolescents can realize their rights to health, safety, protection and freedom from harm. People attending this meeting will include: Governments, UN agencies, Non Governmental Organizations, academia, corporations, children and adolescents.

Note: All submissions should be e-mailed directly to ECPAT at junitau@ecpat.net