



A CALL TO ACTION

Key messages for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents from

The Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting

“It is now essential, for all of us, to intensify without delay our efforts to translate intentions and statements into effective action that will ensure all girls and boys can benefit from the rights to which they are entitled.”



**17 - 18 September 2008
Geneva, Switzerland**

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“It is now essential, for all of us, to intensify without delay our efforts to translate intentions and statements into effective action that will ensure all girls and boys can benefit from the rights to which they are entitled.”

H.E. Ambassador Roberto Balzaretti

Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Human Rights Council

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INTRODUCTION

The mobilization for the First World Congress, which began in the 1990's, coincided closely with the entering into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989 and the CSEC movement in 1990. This had a significant impact on raising awareness on the CRC provisions related to the right of children to be protected from sexual exploitation.

Since the First World Congress in 1996, the engagement of governments and civil society actors in Europe and Central Asia has increased most evidently with the development of new regional instruments to protect children (see page 4). The Second World Congress preparatory processes guided the formation of a **Europe and Central Asia Regional Commitment and Plan of Action for the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation** in 2001, which formed part of the commitments of Yokohama. In 2005, the Council of Europe organized the **Europe and Central Asia Regional Mid-Term Review** to assess progress in the implementation of this Regional Commitment and Action Plan and the overall commitments of Yokohama. Governments and other stakeholders taking part in this Review noted a growing concern that new challenges had emerged and required continued commitment to collaborate and accelerate global actions.

In the lead up to World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, the **Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting** in Geneva gathered over 100 participants to examine new regional challenges, review progress and achievements and catalyse a systemic and multi-sectoral approach to identifying priority areas of work to guarantee children's right to be protected from sexual exploitation. This consultation was part of the various Regional Preparatory Meetings, which were convened around the world and was organized by ECPAT International in close collaboration with the International Labour Office (ILO) along with the support of a number of partners including the NGO Group for the CRC, UNICEF and the Swiss Government. The meeting was made possible through the generous support of the Oak Foundation, Irish Aid, Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Air France and the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands.

This Call to Action booklet compiles the highlights of this Regional Preparatory Meeting and captures portions of the deep exchange of knowledge specific to the region. It also presents the large number of key recommendations that emerged from the Meeting and calls on all stakeholders to take decisive and concerted action at the World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro and beyond.

1996
First World Congress -
Stockholm Declaration
and Agenda for Action

2001
Europe and Central
Asia Regional
Commitment and Plan
of Action – Budapest

Second World
Congress – Yokohama
Global Commitment

2005
Europe and Central
Asia Mid-Term Review
– Ljubljana

2008
Europe and Central
Asia Regional
Preparatory Meeting –
Geneva

World Congress
III against Sexual
Exploitation of
Children and
Adolescents – Rio de
Janeiro

“ The Preparatory Meetings have been crucial in contributing to the World Congress III. This Congress differed from the previous ones as it is the first time that specific targets are proposed for all countries that are reporting to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. ”

Prof. Lee, Chair of the CRC

EMERGING TRENDS AND KEY CHALLENGES RELATED TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Research indicates that the sexual exploitation of children (SEC) is generally increasing in Europe and Central Asia, although only very limited empirical data are available on the various manifestations of SEC and the number of children exploited;
- There is a lack of standardized and systematic data collection, analysis and sharing at national, regional and international levels;
- The various manifestations of sexual exploitation of children are increasingly interlinked and cases of child trafficking or sexual exploitation of children in tourism for the production of abuse materials are gradually more observed in the region;
- Internal trafficking is recognized as a growing problem that requires urgent specific attention;
- Sources, destinations and routes of trafficking in children are continuously changing and evolving, based on the restrictions and measures placed to prevent trafficking but also on the relative socio-political and economic situation of the countries;
- The recruitment of children for sexual exploitation through the Internet and mobile phones is on the rise, and the role of the new information and communication technologies in facilitating SEC is progressively being documented;

Prevention

Key challenges in the prevention of SEC include:

- Relatively limited resources are allocated by the tourism sector for implementation and follow-up of The Code;
- The need for large-scale campaigns addressing the sexual exploitation of children in tourism at the EU level through mass media and other channels;
- A generally low level of knowledge amongst tourists and the general public on reporting suspected cases of sexual exploitation of children;
- A lack of continuity and sustainability in prevention programmes, which are often project-based and rarely institutionalized;
- Few evaluation and follow-up mechanisms are incorporated into prevention programmes to assess their impact;
- A need to educate parents, teachers and children to inform them on the dangers of sexual exploitation online.

- In Western European countries, the sexual exploitation of children is more hidden and mainly organized in apartments, which makes interventions and identification of victims more complex. Similar situations are observed in cases of sexual exploitation in tourism, which are occurring increasingly in private residences;
- The sexual exploitation of children in return for consumer goods represents a pressing and emerging challenge in the region that remains largely unaddressed. This form of exploitation can be occasional, in some places affects more boys than girls and as such, social perceptions largely put the blame on the children themselves;
- Children in the region particularly at risk for sexual exploitation are children living on the streets or children who are addicted to drugs; children from ethnic minorities, especially Roma children; unaccompanied minors (including asylum seekers); and institutionalized children. However, these groups are rarely specifically targeted by prevention campaigns;
- The issue of boys involved in sexual exploitation is more acknowledged but often socially ignored. The lack of targeted prevention and specialized support services for boys is a great concern throughout the region;

Coordination and cooperation

Key challenges to coordination and cooperation between stakeholders include:

- A lack of exchange of information between countries on travelling child sex offenders;
- Inefficient national and international referral mechanisms for child victims of trafficking;
- Limited collaboration between the financial sector, NGOs, law enforcement and ISPs to combat online sexual abuse
- A lack of a national rapporteur or equivalent mechanisms throughout the region to support the process of assessment and evaluation;
- A lack of sustainability in the multi-stakeholder child protection groups due to an absence of institutionalization in child protection systems;
- Inadequate monitoring (gathering and analysis of information) at national levels to support and facilitate regional coordination
- Lack of adequate resources

Protection

Key challenges in the protection of children who have been sexually exploited include:

- A lack of harmonization of legislations with international standards (lack of uniform definitions of child pornography and child trafficking) or gaps in the criminalization of the various acts related to sexual exploitation (including online offences without physical contact or possession of child abuse materials);
- Limited implementation of the law and few examples of successful prosecutions and convictions of child sex offenders;
- Extra-territorial legislation not uniformly applicable in all countries;
- Relative inefficiency of various bilateral police cooperation mechanisms (eg, investigation, exchange of information);
- A lack of adequate witness protection and child-friendly procedures
- Lack of cooperation with NGOs for the detection and monitoring of sex offenders

- The demand side of sexual exploitation of children, including sex offenders, recruiters, exploiters, intermediaries, etc. is still not adequately punished and often penalties do not reflect the severity of the crimes committed;
- Apart from the production, sale, distribution and access of child abuse materials, which is a major challenge across the region, the production of sexually abusive materials with the knowledge of the child and the involvement of the child in the distribution of the materials is also of concern, and the protective measures currently in place are inadequate to respond to such cases;
- Emerging concerns in relation to the use of the Internet for online/offline abuse include children engaging in various risky behaviours online; the online grooming of children and adolescents for online or offline abuse; the access to pornography and child abuse materials by children; and the production and distribution of child abuse materials generated by the children themselves (notably through digital cameras and mobile phones), all of which represent major child protection issues;
- The problem of youth offenders in sexual exploitation cases is emerging as a significant challenge of child protection;
- Europe and Central Asia - Key Successes for addressing sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

Recovery and Reintegration

Key challenges in the recovery and reintegration of children who have been sexually exploited include:

- A lack of 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;
 - Gaps in the assistance and reintegration of trafficked children;
 - A lack of rehabilitation services for children who sexually offend
 - Very limited knowledge on the psychosocial impact of sexual exploitation online and children victimized in the production of abuse materials;
 - Limited involvement of children and young people in care and support services development and evaluation.
-
- Several regional instruments have been developed to protect children from sexual exploitation, such as the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (2001), the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005), the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (2007), the Council of the European Union Framework Decision of 22 December 2003 on Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography and the EU Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.
 - Regional cooperation on combating child trafficking has been enhanced by the OSCE Action Plan of 2003, the Child Addendum (2005) to address the special needs of child victims of trafficking for protection and assistance, and the Ministerial Council Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (2006), all of which constitute important commitments to combat child trafficking in the region, supported by the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (1999).
 - The Virtual Global Task Force, which comprises various law enforcement agencies (Italy, UK, Australia, Canada and the US, as well as Interpol), has improved the effectiveness of international partnerships to identify and help protect children victims of online child abuse and to hold perpetrators appropriately to account.

- In several European countries, blocking systems for child abuse websites have been put in place by service providers. Financial companies have also cooperated in blocking payments for child abuse materials, thereby cutting off incomes for criminals, and helped in identifying offenders and victims. In the UK, 95% of broadband connections are already covered by a voluntary blocking agreement between the largest ISPs and the government. Similar initiatives are also being conducted in various countries, including introducing mandatory blocking systems by law for ISPs.
- At the regional and international levels, cooperation with the tourism sector has developed particularly through the adoption and implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism. The Code is being implemented by major tourism companies and tourism associations throughout Europe, and is starting implementation in Russia as well as in receiving countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, various campaigns and initiatives for combating the sexual exploitation of children in tourism have been promoted over the last years.
- All countries in Europe have adopted the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action and about one third have adopted National Plans of Action to specifically address the commercial sexual exploitation of children or one of its related forms. Only a few Governments in the Commonwealth of Independent States and in Central Asia have not yet adopted the Declaration.

Child and Youth Participation

Key challenges to child and youth participation include:

- A lack of 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 children 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.

FINAL REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

These recommendations emerged as the overall outcomes of the discussions between stakeholders from governments, NGOs, regional institutions, young people, and representatives of the UN family and the private sector at the Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents held in Geneva on 17-18 September 2008.

These recommendations are based on the World Congress thematic areas specifically discussed during the Regional Preparatory Meeting: Manifestations of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; Legal Framework and Law Enforcement; Intersectoral Strategies and Directions; and Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility. These focus areas reflect the agreed need for more emphatic and comprehensive action as the problem of sexual exploitation of children has become more complex in its manifestations and scope. It is expected that these regional recommendations will feed into the World Congress III processes. Even though not all the recommendations below are specifically time-bound, it was generally felt that these goals should be achieved by 2013 (unless otherwise specified).

The commercial sexual exploitation of children, as defined in the Declaration and Agenda for Action from the First World Congress in Stockholm in 1996, is a fundamental violation of children's rights. It comprises sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or in kind to the child or a third person or persons. However, as in many languages the words "sexual exploitation" implies sexual abuse, which is arranged and/or involves a transaction or exchange beyond those of pure monetary value, the word "commercial" has been dropped from the title of the World Congress III.

These Europe and Central Asia recommendations are therefore intended to contribute to the overall objective of the World Congress III, which is to identify and set achievable and measurable goals to stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

INTERSECTORAL INITIATIVES, STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS

- States to encourage the involvement of civil society, especially NGOs, religious communities and volunteers in monitoring the situation regarding the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, through greater involvement in drawing up and implementing national plans of action (NPA).
- Appoint an independent national focal person/ombudsman for all issues related to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- By 2010, States to have monitored the situation regarding sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in their countries.
- Increase bilateral cooperation between Governments and national NGOs.
- Ensure the participation of NGOs in task forces to combat child trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- All stakeholders at all levels to implement a human rights approach in combating trafficking in children for sexual purposes.
- By 2013, complete a mapping and assessment of referral mechanisms.
- Ensure that national strategies and policies to prevent and combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents guarantee access for children to high quality basic education and skills training, as well as opportunities to earn a decent salary in conditions that are not hazardous. Streamline policies to protect children and adolescents from sexual exploitation in broader strategies addressing some of the underlying factors, such as poverty reduction strategies, education, legal framework and law enforcement, youth employment policies and anti-discrimination initiatives, as well as initiatives to fight demand and where possible, integrate them into National Action Plans.
- Build sustainable interventions to ensure long-term effects after projects end.
- By 2010, all States to have completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of their national child protection systems to protect children from sexual exploitation.
- By 2015, all States to build national intersectoral child protection systems with clear mandates and accountabilities for professionals in different sectors (health, education, welfare and justice) and regulate their way of working together through referral mechanisms and protocols for cooperation.
- Informal child protection groups composed of multidisciplinary professionals to be institutionalized to ensure sustainability.
- Involve young people in multi-agency boards (such as in the Local Safeguarding Children Boards in the UK).
- Develop comprehensive communication and advocacy strategies.
- Ensure capacity building to improve communication among professionals and provide greater opportunities for cooperation with adequate resources and awareness raising.
- Include a focus on fighting any form of child labour as part of the comprehensive responses to preventing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, recognizing that children involved in other forms of child labour, notably child domestic labour and street vending amongst others, are at high risk of being trapped in commercial sexual exploitation.

- Engage labour inspectors to identify labour exploitation victims.
- By 2013, all states to have carried out research and assessment on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in their country. Recognizing that demand is one of the main causes of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, these researches will also include specificities of child sex offenders (child pornography consumers, child sex tourists and buyers of sexual services from trafficking victims), including numbers, statistics, routes, behaviours, nationalities, age, gender perspectives, adolescent perpetrators, national demand and transnational demand.
- Globally coordinate research on the involvement of organised crime in the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, focusing on specific information such as numbers and size of businesses involved and how they operate, their connectivity with other illegal activities, the relevant legislations and regional differences, financial flows, methods of payment, money laundering, etc.
- Provide extended and more comprehensive care and rehabilitation services to perpetrators, both sentenced and potential, through open and voluntary support (including hotlines and open receptions in hospitals). Increase the collection and sharing of best practices in this regard.
- Develop and implement sustainable structures and processes at national level to ensure children and young people are actively and meaningfully involved in all issues that concern them., institutionalizing various possibilities for their participation, especially in care and protection programmes and reporting mechanisms on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Allocate specific resources for this purpose.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND COLLABORATION STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN

- Develop policy, programmes and legislation, which can stimulate business to implement social programs.
- Define corporate social responsibility clearly in the context of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Develop quality standards and minimum sets of expectations, and define an equal partnership (instead of charity) based on existing regulatory guidelines (see for example the UN, OECD).
- Promote initiatives on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in relation to the sexual exploitation of children at the global level. This can be done in the framework of the UN Global Compact.
- Set realistic goals for corporate social responsibility that are competition neutral and that allow small businesses to share responsibility and be part of the process, but not have to take on the whole responsibility.
- Facilitate the cooperation of small businesses, such as cyber cafes, with educational institutions (in developing activities such as prevention and awareness raising, or the creation of online campaigns).
- Build the capacity of all relevant stakeholders on corporate social responsibility and collaboration between stakeholders (NGOs, business representatives, governments).
- Set up multi-stakeholder Taskforces that include government, private sector and civil society.
- Exploit more effectively National Plans of Actions as a means of fostering governmental ownership and the participation of companies in implementing codes of conduct, notably in the tourism sector.
- Criminalise activities of corporate entities that lead to sexual exploitation of children as stated in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and ILO Convention 182.
- Include more child rights centred policies (including for the protection of children and adolescents from sexual exploitation, such as for instance the screening of domain names associated with child pornography by domain name registrars) in codes of conduct that companies use to manage supply chains.
- Establish ways to involve employers and workers' organizations (associations and trade unions) in the monitoring process of corporate social responsibility initiatives with the supply chain.
- Create a UN instrument on CSR that allows monitoring and reporting of companies on social protection issues.
- Utilise corporate brands trusted by consumers to communicate on this issue and raise awareness among consumers and/or businesses.
- Create and support a private sector group 'fund' (pool of funds preferably involving organizations of employers), managed by the private sector to share experiences

and promote joint action. This could be a mechanism to encourage other corporations whose businesses are necessarily linked to the issue and could have an impact.

- Organize information campaigns about best practices and share lessons learned through websites and dissemination of brochures.
- Generate a list of socially responsible and irresponsible companies (“shame and name” approach).
- Encourage and assist socially responsible companies to work with youth through peer to peer methods in order to disseminate key child protection messages.
- When utilizing youth volunteers, ensure that the benefits are a two-way process (eg, ensure that youth volunteers are not exploited but provided with learning opportunities or vocational training). Differentiate between child participation and youth expert participation.
- Mainstream youth employment components in partnerships and activities related to youth participation and companies’ corporate social responsibility actions to encourage greater involvement of the private sector in concrete actions related to the protection of children in vulnerable social situations.

PARTNERSHIP & COLLABORATION FOR ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE IMAGES AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ON-LINE

- Mobile phones, search engines and all Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to ensure blocking of child pornography sites in all jurisdictions.
- Assess the impact of measures already taken, such as hotlines, blocking of commercial websites hosting child pornography, the Global System for Mobile Communications Association initiative, the Financial Coalition against Child Pornography initiative, on offenders/potential offenders behaviour, as well as the impact of severe penalties, sex offender registers, and the risk of being discovered and socially excluded. Develop indicators to monitor results and enhance efforts. Analyse the situation from a developing/developed country’s perspective (research to support conclusions and measures to increase reporting frequency).
- Call for private companies to be more accountable and transparent about their profits from sexual exploitation of children on the Internet and more transparent and collaborative about their efforts to combat it.
- Financial institutions to work in partnership to address the problems of child abuse images and sexual exploitation of children online in all jurisdictions.
- Conduct research into possible links between money laundering of payments for commercial child pornography and other forms of criminal activity such as funding terrorism.

- International organizations to make a financial assessment of the profits earned by criminal organisations that produce child abuse images.
- Enhance and coordinate global efforts on victim identification, build databases and adopt multilateral agreements especially for police investigation work. All national Interpol bureaux to connect to the G8 database at Interpol. Include a child protection package as an integral part of follow-up.
- Train professionals to work with victims.
- Carry out more research involving different actors (law enforcers, NGOs, ISPs, universities, etc) on the sexual exploitation of children on-line and analyse whether the use of technology has facilitated the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents from a demand (sex consumer's) perspective.
- Increase cooperation, including child and youth participation, to ensure that all stakeholder work together to make the Internet safer.
- Implement any technical solutions to address the problem of self-victimization of children (see, for example, the software to protect children from grooming when using instant messaging programmes), taking into account the views and opinions of children. Such technical solutions to be combined with awareness raising activities aimed at empowering children, youth and their parents.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- States to be urged to sign and ratify existing legally binding international treaties that establish a comprehensive legal framework to address the sexual exploitation of children, such as the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse; the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings; and the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the ILO Convention 182.
- States to prioritize efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, since actions and real changes are closely linked with political priorities and not only legal frameworks.
- Include offences where there has been no physical contact in the legal definition of sexual exploitation of children.
- Review criminal legal procedures to improve investigations.
- Review legislations to ensure sentences and punishment reflect the severity of the crime (see Art 3.3 of UNOPSC) so that the lowest sentence possible is at least imprisonment.

- States to provide resources for victim identification. Ensure that victim identification measures are accompanied by a child protection plan of which youth participation is an important element as well as the sharing of methodologies between countries for victim identification.
- Child pornography to be specifically defined, and distinct from regular pornography in national legislations, as it has bearing on law enforcement.
- Harmonize all European legislations and criminalize all aspects of child pornography, not only its production, distribution and possession but also consumption, access and viewing.
- Give specific attention to crimes committed by adolescents, ensuring that they are not criminalized, and respond to them as part of child protection measures that should include appropriate assistance.
- Develop and implement child rights and child-friendly juvenile justice systems for adolescent offenders.
- Ensure relevant training and development of skills for Judges who handle cases relating to sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents.
- Establish hotlines for receiving reports on child abuse online.
- Call for ISPs through self-regulation or otherwise, to block access to child abuse images found on websites, recognizing that the introduction of the blocking tool for any other purpose than child sexual abuse images would endanger the use of the tool for this purpose.
- Streamline child protection in the broader context of human rights (particularly in countries with poor human rights records), especially outlining specifics in the ICT sector.
- ICT and related industries to respond quickly to requests from law enforcement to block child abuse content in order to prevent sexual exploitation of children.
- Develop legislation to ensure the registration of all IP numbers.
- Exchange information between police and NGOs on suspected perpetrators.
- Share tracking and rescue tasks between national police forces for 24-hour cover.
- Develop and implement international, regional (European) and national legal systems and programmes for managing sex offender behaviour and preventing recidivism, including through risk assessment programmes and safe reintegration of convicted offenders. This would require identification of mechanisms for establishing cross-border sex offender management systems in all countries, and implementing monitoring and restrictions of travelling offenders.
- Extend extraterritorial legislation to permanent residents living within the borders of a certain country. Abolish the principle of double criminality from legislation of all countries.
- Adopt a multilateral agreement for the coordination of police investigation work in cases of child sex tourism with a specialized operative focal point at Interpol for rapid and coordinated exchange of information between national police.

- Recognise that in many parts of the world, CSEC is committed by organized criminal networks (small, large, national or transnational).
- Develop a global monitoring system that keeps track and recommends appropriate measures to respond to these new and ever-changing patterns.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM SECTOR TO COMBAT SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

- Reaffirm and implement commitments from the First World Congress in 1996 and the Second World Congress in 2001 as well as findings from international research (Muntabhorn in 1997 and others).
- Ensure that root causes such as gender inequalities are integrated into approaches to combat child sex tourism.
- Integrate the role of tourism in national plans of action and ensure the cooperation of the industry with the government.
- Pressurize the informal tourism sector, where a large part of the exploitation happens, to adopt measures for protecting children using the leadership of the big brands. Monitoring and research is needed to ensure that the measures are developed based on specific findings and concrete best practices.
- Develop creative ways to identify the processes for changing behaviour in order to link awareness-raising strategies to behaviour change.
- Develop better offender management mechanisms, especially through international cooperation and monitoring of cases (see Legal Framework, Accountability and Law Enforcement section).
- Recognizing the international and complex nature of child sex tourism, establish a common global hotline at Interpol to centralize reports on potential cases of child sex tourism in order to ensure better coordination between stakeholders. Such a global hotline would help increase reporting by tourism employees and tourists around the world by centralizing first-hand information that will then be forwarded to the appropriate authorities.
- Stakeholders (NGOs, governments, tourism industry) to provide financial and technical support for implementing and monitoring The Code of Conduct.

“Children and young people need be recognized by adults as equal partners in combating sexual exploitation of children.”

Mariana Yevsyukova, Youth Coordinator of the All-Ukrainian network against CSEC

“Let us join together – governments, employers’ organizations, workers’ organizations and civil society – to make commercial sexual exploitation of children history by 2016.”

Mr. Geir Myrstad, ILO Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

“Through a driving effect, our commitment can contribute to the virtuous circle of the fight against the sexual exploitation of children.”

Ms. Nathalie Favre-Morel, Human Resource Manager, Accor Hospitality Switzerland

“ Now is the time to stop reaffirming and to start acting and keeping our promises so that the children and adolescents from the region would live in a world in which their rights are realised and where they are protected and able to achieve their dreams. ”

Prof. Yanghee Lee, Chair Person of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

“ I hope we can keep this high level of energy, first for the discussions at the World Congress III and after that, to take the energy back home to our respective countries to be able to address the heavy tasks that await us there in the years to come after the Congress. All of us stakeholders have to keep our promises and realise our commitment to end all forms of sexual exploitation of children: at the local level back home, where the real children and their exploiters are, this is where we should make a difference. ”

Theo Noten, Programme Manager of ECPAT Netherlands and Executive Board Member of ECPAT International

“ In my experience as the OSCE Special Representative, international commitments are important tools to be used when raising the political will of governments towards the pursuit of eradication of a major social problem; but, as a former Minister, I know that success only comes from greater ownership of the problem, and from decisive action aimed at achieving viable solutions at the national level. ”

Ms. Eva Biaudet, OSCE OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

A CALL TO ACTION EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

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