Session 1 Child Rights and Tourism



What are Child Rights?

- In addition to the human rights to which every person is entitled, children have specific rights that reflect their special needs.
- The main international legal instrument for the protection of children's rights is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 1989.



The CRC

The CRC is built on four core principles:

- 1. Children's right to survival and development
- 2. Non-discrimination (all rights apply to all children)
- Best interest of the child (recognises that children are vulnerable and need special support and protection)
- 4. Participation (children are to be involved in decisions affecting them)



Child Rights and Tourism

The tourism industry has an impact on the lives of children

Their rights must be protected as tourism develops



Child Rights and Tourism

Child rights must be part of tourism development policies

- Human rights and child rights are protected and violated by tourism development.
- Children have specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Tourists are defined as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (UNWTO)



Sustainable Tourism

In order for tourism to be sustainable, it needs to incorporate practices of responsible tourism to safeguard natural, cultural and human assets for the future.

Among the human assets are children, who need special protection and safeguard in order to express their potential in the future.



Responsible Tourism

Responsible tourism (RT) can be summarised as tourism development that ensures the protection of nature, respect for cultures and the empowerment of local economies. ECPAT International believes that RT should encompass the protection of children's rights.

And, according the UN World Tourism Organisation's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, "the exploitation of human beings in any form, particularly sexual, especially when applied to children, conflicts with the fundamental aims of tourism and is the negation of tourism [...]" (Art. 2.3).



Session 2

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Sex Tourism



Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

"The use of children for sexual gratification by adults for remuneration in cash or kind to the child, or third person(s). It constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery"





CSEC and Child Sex Abuse

Whereas both are forms of violence against children and share some similarities, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is different from child sexual abuse (CSA).



CSEC and Child Sex Abuse

CSEC vs

- The abuser is often a stranger and abuse takes place at unknown locations
- Usually not kept secret from friends and peers
- People in social circle may not frown upon it

Child Sexual Abuse

- The abuser is usually known and abuse takes place in familiar environment
- Usually kept secret from friends and peers
- Apart from abuser, people disapprove of it



Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

CSEC vs

- Child is often active and may feel powerful
- Often expresses emotions about CSE
- May be aggressive, pseudo-confident
- Wider community and legal system views the child's behaviour in
 negative way

Child Sexual Abuse

- Child is usually passive and typically feels powerless
- Often reluctant to talk about CSA
- May be withdrawn and quiet
- Wider community and legal system is sympathetic and supportive

Raising Awareness on

Child Sex Tourism

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

Main types of CSEC:

- Child Prostitution
- Child Pornography
- Trafficking of Children for sexual purposes

Other manifestations:

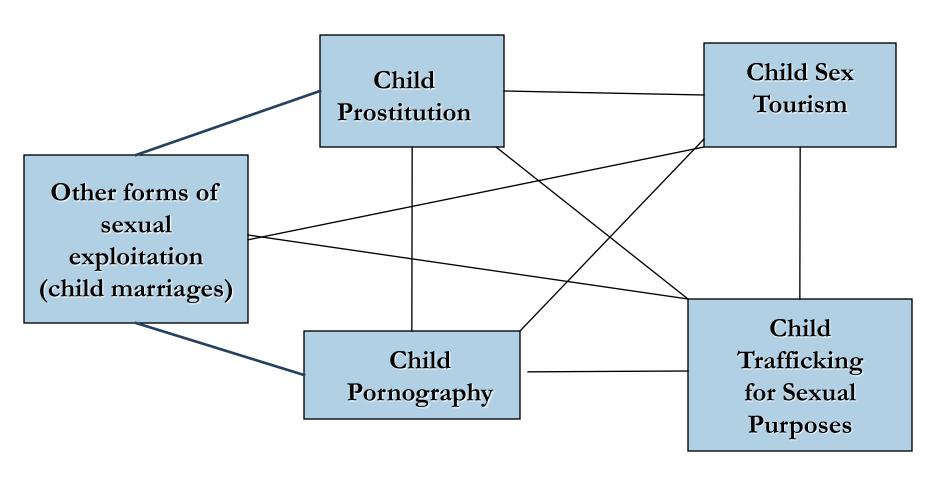
- Child Sex Tourism
- Early marriage



Child Sex Tourism (CST)

Child sex tourism (**CST**) is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country and have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourists can be domestic travellers or they can be international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation, and other tourism-related services which facilitate contact with children and which enable him or her to be anonymous to the surrounding population and environment.





Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children



Raising Awareness on Child Sex Tourism

Child Sex Tourism (CST)

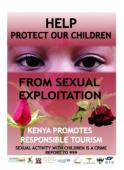
CST and Trafficking



CST and Child Pornography













Child Sex Tourism (CST)



Origin

- Travel agency
- Tour operator
- Airline
- On-line booking agency



Between

- Aeroplane
- Bus
- Train
- Boat

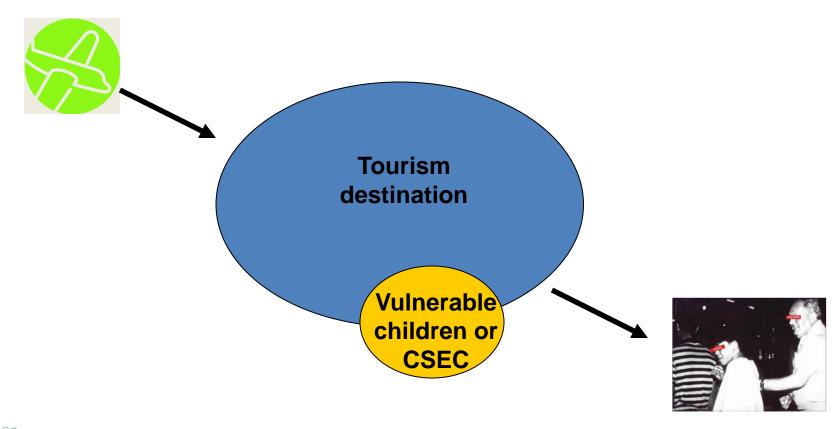


Destination

- Hotel, guesthouse, rented apartment
- Tour operator
- Taxis, car-rental companies
- Bars, restaurants
- Clubs



CSEC and Child Sex Tourism





Session 3 Child-Sex Tourism: Where, Who and How?



Child Sex Tourism (CST)

- >Where?
- >Who?
- ≻How?

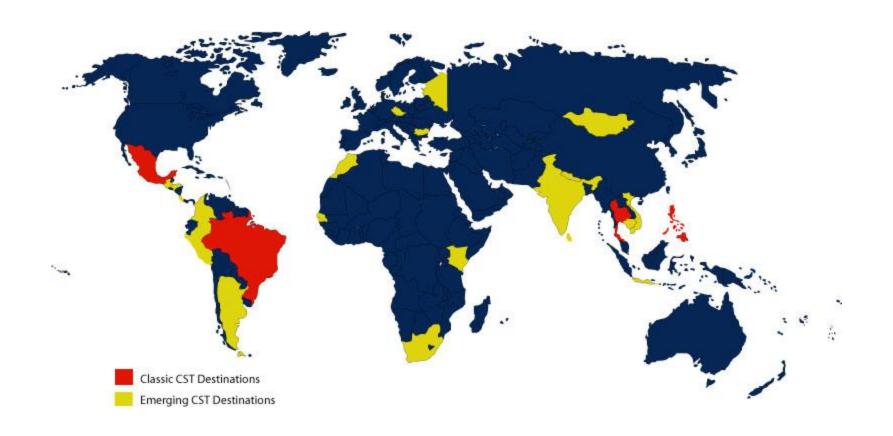








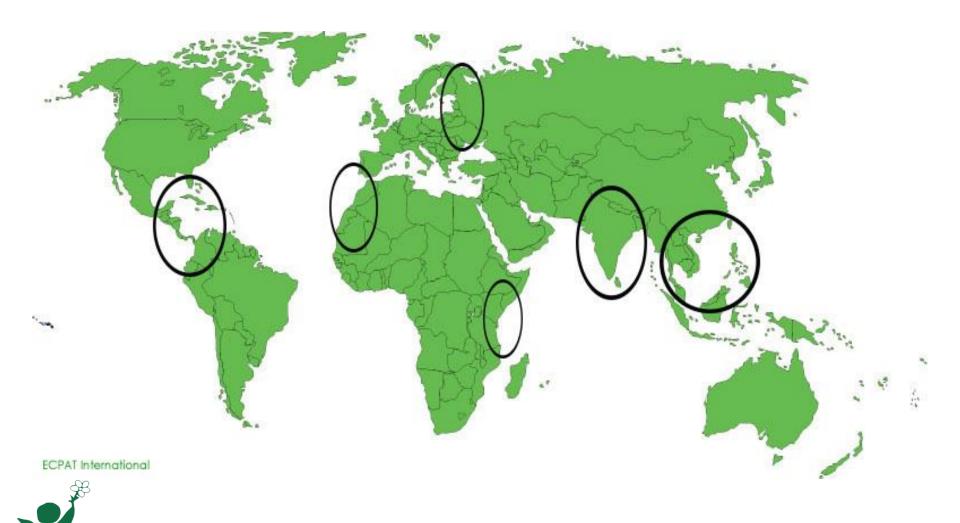
Where?





ECPAT International

CST hotspots



ecpat

Where?

- Brothels and clubs
- Beach and streets in tourism destinations
- Hotels and guesthouses
- Rented accommodation (residences, apartments, villas, etc.)



Situational Child Sex Offender

Abuses children by way of experimentation, sexual indiscrimination, or through anonymity and impunity as a tourist. He or she does not have an exclusive sexual inclination for children.



Majority of child sex tourists



Preferential Child Sex Offender

Active sexual preference for children. The preferential sex offender can be someone who prefers sexual contact with children in general or someone who feels sexual desire for children exclusively.



Minority of child sex tourists



Paedophile

Suffering from a clinical condition/pathological disorder, the paedophile desires sexual contact with children exclusively and not with adults. Usually, this preference is for pre-pubescent children.

Very small minority of child sex offenders





- Colonial or Historical Routes:
 - French tourists in West Africa
 - UK citizens in India
 - Japanese nationals in South-East Asia
- Regional Routes:
 - US and Canadian citizens in Mexico and the Caribbean
 - East Asians in South-East Asia
 - Scandinavians in North-East and South-East Europe

HOWEVER, unexpected child sex tourism routes include:

- Italian tourists to Colombia
- Swedish nationals in Paraguay
- Swiss man in South Africa



- Victims tend to come from disadvantaged backgrounds:
 - Poor
 - Living on street/beach
 - Ethnic minority
 - Low-level education
 - From dysfunctional or broken family
 - Abused in home
- But also:
 - Middle-class background
 - Influenced by materialism and consumerism (often as a result of peer pressure)
 - Unaware of dangers/consequences



How?

- Wealth discrepancies between tourists and underprivileged local children
- Working children and street children are directly exposed to tourists







How?

Add... P Org

Code of Conduct

CST prevention sites

Research

NGOs

Paris
Personal
Power Point Designs

Embassies

Hotel reserv

Temp Research

- Travel:
 - Organised tours
 - Independent travel
- Access to children:
 - Third party (taxi drivers, waiters, vendors)
 - Direct contact with children (street/beach children, organisations working with children)





Thailand Exotic Vacation Package to Bangkok Pattaya and More - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Thailand for YOU Fun & Exotic Thailand Vacation Packag

Travel Promotion All-inclusive Vacation Package

Bangkok-Pattaya and Thailand Special Tour Packages!

A perfect present to give yourself or someone you really care for!

For YOU, pleasure travelers, enter into the fascinating world of Orient and engage your cultural interests to discover the quaint oriental life style, traditions and warm hospitality of Thai people, the delicious taste of Thai food and fruits and all other exotic wonders, combined with really delicifully

experience of comfort and leisure on the sandy tropical beaches in the sunny Gulf of Thailand

Thai Fiancee' Visa

From golden temples of Bangkok to jewels in the beach resort of Pattaya, this entertaining and relaxing Thailand vacation package is mostly revarding the newcomers: youth or seniors, singles couples and families with children alkk. The two-week long vacation package is filled with fun and



How?

Payment:

- To third party (pimp, brothel owner, family member, accommodation owner)
- · Directly to child
- Grooming process/emotional engagement with child











Major Factors

- Unregulated tourism development
- Widespread poverty
- Weak enforcement of law
- Demand for sexual contact with children
- Economic discrepancies
- Materialism and consumerism



Misconceptions

- All child-sex tourists are foreigners
- All child-sex tourists are older men
- Child-sex tourism takes place only in sea and sun destinations
- Minors are happy to engage in child-sex tourism and do so out of choice (the issue of consent)
- Child-sex tourism takes place in South-East Asia and South America only
- Child-sex tourism is caused by the minors who engage in it



Impacts (societal)

- Health risks especially HIV/AIDS and STDs affect local community
- Social and cultural damage: loss of cultural identity and dependency on tourist dollars
- Damage to image of destination and tourism industry –
 EXTREMELY difficult to shed image of sex tourism
- Undermines sustainable tourism development unstable investment prospects



Impacts (individual)

- Long-term psychological (and possibly physical) traumatisation
- Health risks especially HIV/AIDS and STDs
- Stigmatisation by family and close community
- Economic difficulties resulting from marginalisation vicious circle leading back to prostitution
- Loss of self-esteem



Case Study: the Americas

In the Americas...

Child sex tourism in the Americas has followed the industrialisedcountry to developing-country pattern, with Canadian and US nationals travelling to countries to the south in order to take advantage of their wealth advantage and engage in commercial sexual exploitation of children. Some of these destinations have struggled for more than twenty years with child sex tourists from their northern neighbours. Others, such as Colombia, have started to experience it more recently.





Case Study: Mexico

Mexico

 One 2005 estimate asserted that more than 20,000 minors were victims of prostitution. Furthermore, the cities where abuse is reportedly most frequent are the major tourist towns of Tijuana, Acapulco, Cancún, and Guadalajara. Numerous investigations into American child sex tourists have led authorities to crimes committed in Mexico; in fact, an incredible 18 of 50 (or 36%) of American child sex tourism cases between 2003 and 2006 involved crimes committed in Mexico.





Raising Awareness on

Child Sex Tourism

Case Study: Colombia

Foreign tourists travel to Colombia and engage in child sex tourism in the coastal city of Cartagena or sometimes Bogotá. NGOs, UNICEF, and law enforcement have jointly estimated that there are between 20,000 and 35,000 child victims of CSEC in Colombia. In Cartagena, a city which attracts tourists from all over the world as a major Caribbean destination, 1,500 boys and girls are estimated to be exploited in the child sex industry, with foreign tourists visibly seeking minors in prostitution. Authorities of Cartagena have even developed a plan to combat CSEC in the city as the problem grows.





Session 4

The Legal Framework



The Legal Framework

Not enough tourists and tourism companies are aware of the legal implications of Child Sex Tourism.

Many tourists still think that CST is not against the law.



The International Legal Framework

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children
- ILO Convention (no. 182) and Recommendations Concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Optional Protocol Seeking to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children



The International Legal Framework

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Article 34

Protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. [...] States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.



The Domestic Legal Framework

- Domestic legislation can vary from country to country
- In every country, sexual exploitation of children by adults is against the law
- Also, there is extraterritorial legislation in many countries



Case Study: A Belgian offender in Cambodia

In 2006, a Belgian national who had previously been convicted of sexual crimes against children in his native Belgium was convicted of child sex abuse in Cambodia. The man had been found naked in a Phnom Penh guesthouse with a 13 year-old boy whom he had been sexually abusing for two to three years in exchange for financial support to the boy's family. With a highest ever sentence of 18 years, this particular case of child sex tourism could have been tried in Belgium but was tried in Cambodia under the domestic debauchery law, thereby sending out the clear message that Cambodia is stepping up enforcement of its domestic legislation against sexual exploitation of children.



Extraterritorial Legislation

There are currently 44 countries that have extraterritorial legislation to prosecute their nationals for sexual exploitation of a child in a foreign country

42.Ukraine

1. Algeria	15.France	29.New Zealand
2. Andorra	16.Germany	30.Norway
Australia	17.Iceland	31.Portugal
4. Austria	18.Indonesia	32.Singapore
5. Belgium	19.Ireland	33.Slovenia
6. Bulgaria	20.Italy	34.South Africa
7. Canada	21.Japan	35.Spain
8. Chile	22.Kyrgyzstan	36.Sudan
9. China	23.Laos	37.Sweden
10.Costa Rica	24.Luxembourg	38.Switzerland
11.Cyprus	25.Mauritius*	39.Taiwan
12.Denmark	26.Mexico	40.Thailand
13.Ethiopia	27.Morocco	41.Togo

28. Netherlands

43.United Kingdom 44.United States



14.Finland

Case of Extraterritorial Legislation: Australia

Part I

In September 2007, Australia's Attorney-General Philip Ruddock told parliament that its fellow citizens play a large part in the overseas child sex industry. Mr Ruddock was introducing new measures that widen the reach of the law to deal with Australians involved in child sex tourism, which the United Nations has condemned as "one of the worst contemporary forms of slavery". Australian law already covers overseas Australians having sexual intercourse and acts of indecency with a child as well as inducing a child to have sex with another person. Mr Ruddock said that since these laws were introduced in 1994, there'd been more than 20 prosecutions and about 15 convictions. He said the new measures fill gaps by creating new grooming, procuring and preparatory offences. "These offences are essentially preventive in nature," Mr Ruddock said. "Their purpose is to give law-enforcement agencies and prosecutors the mandate to take action before any child is harmed."He said grooming included encouraging a child to believe they had a romantic interest in an adult or

desensitising the child to the thought of sex with the adult.

Raising Awareness on

Child Sex Tourism

Case of Extraterritorial Legislation: Australia

Part II

Procuring covered encouraging, enticing, recruiting or inducing a child to have sex with an adult. Preparatory offences covered a wide range of behaviour that was part of planning sexual offences. This could involve making a hotel reservation in a well known child sex tourism destination, so long as this could be linked to an intention to commit an offence. Procuring a child would carry a penalty of 15 years jail and grooming 12 years. "Child sex tourism is a serious problem in many less developed countries," Mr Ruddock said. "Many of these countries lack effective laws or, where the laws are in place, the ability or willingness to enforce them. "Unfortunately, Australians play a large part in the child sex industry overseas, particularly in Asian and Pacific Island countries." He said the new measures would send a strong message to Australians contemplating such behaviour overseas (AAP news article).



Session 5

CST and the unique position of the tourism professional



Offenders use tourism services

TOURISM SERVICES CAN FACILITATE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN UNLESS MECHANISMS ARE IN PLACE TO STOP IT FROM HAPPENING







Offenders use tourism services

Like any tourists before travel begins, offenders use the services of travel agents and tour operators (often online booking site). These can thus actively function as first-stage points of awareness-raising.











Brochures used with tour agents and tour operators





Raising Awareness on Child Sex Tourism





Tags used with tour agents and tour operators









Brochures on the Code of Conduct We protect children from sex tourism.



Raising Awareness on
Child Sex Tourism

Offenders use tourism services

Transportation services, such as airlines, buses, trains, taxis, and others, facilitate travel by ill-intentioned tourists.









Offenders use tourism services

Hotels, guesthouses, resorts, cruise ships, and other services involving accommodation are used as <u>venues of exploitation</u>.









Position of the Tourism Industry

The tourism industry is a unique position to:

- inform and raise awareness among the target groups
- proactively become part of the prevention system against child sex tourism
- protect the children of the tourist destination
- report on the issue to relevant authorities
- influence tourism policy-makers
- others...



Session 6

Developing and enforcing child protection within a company



- Draft text reflecting the company's or organisation's stance on the issue of child sex tourism
- Circulate the policy to all staff members
- Distribute the policy and make the policy known to suppliers and business partners



Example:

Sun Travel Tours believes tourists who use tourism facilities to gain sexual contact with children are committing a grave violation of children's rights. Child sex tourism runs counter both to human rights and the values of tourism. Sun Travel Tours is fully against sexual exploitation of children in tourism and refuses to conduct business with any person or company who is engaged or associated with this type of exploitation.



- A clear and easy-to-follow protocol to used if the company comes into contact with either a child sex offender or a potential child victim
- Those members of staff who come into contact with tourists should conduct simulation/role-play exercises to practice responding to situations of exploitation



Implementing a Child Protection Policy and Procedure

Steps to follow if staff suspect sexual abuse or exploitation of a child

- If hotel staff believe that a child is being abused or exploited on the premises of the hotel, staff should first alert the local police as the situation is an emergency.
- If the suspected offender and child have tried unsuccessfully to secure a room in the hotel or have stayed in the hotel and already left the hotel premises, the staff should still alert local police of what are their suspicion.
- Whether reporting to local police or to a local child rights organisation it is also important to pass this information on to the embassy of the suspected national.

When Reporting

 Details such as name, nationality, passport number, etc., of the suspected offender are important to give to local or international law enforcement.



The vast majority of tourists prefer to travel with a company that takes this issue seriously and is not seen to be facilitating an illegal activity.







What do other tourists think?

 In Europe, 84% of people believe the European Union needs to get involved in the fight against child sex tourism.

Awareness campaigns

 Belief in the effectiveness of such awareness or information campaigns is more common in Italy and Sweden (64%). Among those who find them quite effective, Sweden and Italy stand out (52% and 50% respectively).



Session 7 What to look out for



What to Look Out for

- Talking with vulnerable children regularly (street children, working children)
- Alone with child
- Giving money/gifts/food to families or children
- Saying how much he or she loves children
- Inquiring about situation of children



A Tourist Trying to Buy a Child for Sexual Exploitation

A tourist who approaches locals, hotel staff, other tourism professionals, or even other tourists asking where he or she can pay for sex with young children should be reported to the authorities. Such a tourist might be seen walking into a brothel, club, or massage parlor known for selling sex with minors.



A Tourist Sexually Abusing a Child

This includes an adult touching a child in an inappropriate manner, or forcing the child to touch the tourist inappropriately. It can also be a tourist engaging in non-contact sexual abuse, such as exposing him or herself to a child, asking a child to undress, forcing a child to touch another, photographing a child).



A Person Selling a Child

This might be someone in a bar, hotel, club or even brothel who is asking tourists if they would like to have sex with a minor. Often, it is go-betweens working in the tourism industry (taxi-drivers, waiters, etc.) who propose sex with children to tourists. Such a person might suggest tourists visit a red-light district and meet young girls or boys.



A hotel or travel company allowing exploitation of children

If hotel staff do not check the age of boys and girls who enter a hotel with a guest and who are clearly not family relations, the hotel may be facilitating child sex tourism and should be reported. Similarly, if hotel staff approach guests with offers of sex with minors, they and the hotel should be reported. It can also happen that a tour operator, tour guide or other travel company (trekking, adventure tourism, cruises) might bring tourists to places where they can have free access to children. Such companies are engaging in child sex tourism and should be reported to local or international authorities.



What to report?

Details:

- Name
- Date(s) and location of abuse
- Where person resides
- Description of child/name of child, if possible

If a foreigner, additional information needed:

- Country of origin
- Where person is staying
- Passport number, friends, associates and all other details possible



To whom should you report?

- Local Police
- Local NGO working with children
- An Embassy, if the offender is a foreigner
- Reporting hotlines, such as:

protect@ecpat.net



Simulation and Role-Play

Scenario 1

Setting: Hotel

You are the front-desk receptionist on shift at night. One night, a regular guest of the hotel, Mr. Donz comes over to start a small conversation with you, asking how the GM is doing. After a few minutes of chit-chatting, he leaves. A few hours later, you see him bringing a young girl with him into the hotel. You have never seen Mr. Donz with this girl before and, from your best knowledge, do not think he had a daughter. You talk to your co-worker about it and she thinks saying something will anger the GM. How would you respond to this situation? What would you say to him? What would you do?

Recommended Answers:

- To the co-worker, try to explain that it is company policy to protect children. Go get a supervisor if it helps
- To Mr. Donz, ask him very politely about the child and try to get information from the child too if possible
- Check for the child's identification
- If the child is under 18 years, they cannot enter the hotel without parents' permission!
- TRUST your instinct/judgment/intuition: if something is wrong, follow the reporting procedure
 Raising Awareness on



Simulation and Role-Play

Scenario 2

Setting: Travel Agency

Mr. Onpy is in charge of keeping his business colleagues entertained while they visit. He comes to you for recommendation on where to take his colleagues in the nearby beach town. You begin to recommend restaurants, famous sights, and night markets. Then, Mr. Onpy asks about the "entertainment red-light" areas and asks for your recommendations for places with young girls. How would you respond to him? What would you say to him? What would you do?

Recommended Answers:

- Explain to Mr. Onpy that it is illegal under the domestic law to engage in sexual relations with anyone under 18 and that it is against company policy to advise him where to go
- Anyway, the travel agent should refrain from pointing Mr. Onpy to red-light-district establishments, because prostitution even when legalised has been shown to facilitate trafficking and exploitation of women and children.



Simulation and Role-Play

Scenario 3

Setting: Hotel

You are part of the housekeeping team and one day while cleaning a room, you see a Western foreigner and a local boy walking together in the hallway. The boy is very quiet and keeps his head down as they continue to walk past you. You get the feeling that something is wrong but do not have any clear evidence and indication that abuse may occur. How would you react to this situation? What would you do?

Recommended Answers:

- Attempt to talk to the guest to gain information; ask for ID and try to talk to the child
- trust your instinct
- If there is no chance for conversation, try to collect as much data as possible: room number and physical description
- Contact your supervisor and discuss the situation: if abuse is suspected, follow the reporting procedure



Simulation and Role-Play

Scenario 4

Setting: Tourist site

You are a tour guide taking a small group of tourists hiking through a scenic historical site. You noticed that one of your tourists, Mr. Lee, keeps approaching the children that sell souvenirs and trinkets along the route. He seems very friendly and eager to befriend them. You see him talking to the children, taking pictures, learning their names and buying their goods. How would you react to this situation? What would you do?

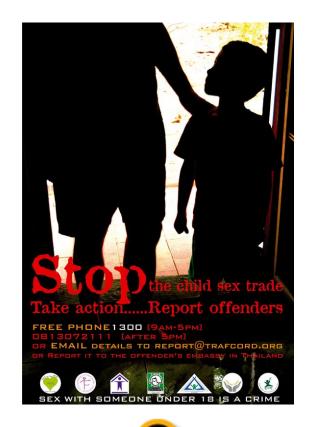
Recommended Answers:

- You can indirectly inform Mr. Lee by telling the whole hiking group about how your company is enforcing the concept of corporate social responsibility by joining the Code of Conduct and promoting awareness about child sex tourism. Also mention that it is a criminal offence and any sexual exploitation of children is illegal.
- You may also want to talk to the street children, to warn them about strangers that seem too nice and offer money in exchange for possible abuse.



Tips!

- Be polite but firm in your words and body language.
- Explain the company's policy in simple terms.
- Keep referring to the policy if there is disagreement. If necessary, show the guest where it is written.
- Remember that you are doing the right thing!
- Do not be scared or nervous when asking questions or for ID. It is normal procedure.







Session 8

The Code of Conduct: What is it?





The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism











Raising Awareness on
Child Sex Tourism



- Developed as a project to engage the tourism private sector in preventing and combating sexual exploitation of children in tourism.
- Initiated in 1998 by ECPAT Sweden and Nordic tour operators, with the support of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation.
- Nearly 600 companies in 23 countries are currently signatories to the Code (2007).





- 1. To establish an ethical policy regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- To train the personnel in the country of origin and travel destinations.
- 3. To introduce a clause in contracts with suppliers, stating the common repudiation of commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- 4. To provide information to customers (travellers) by means of catalogues, brochures, in-flight films, ticket-slips, home pages, etc.
- 5. To provide information to local "key persons" at the destinations.
- 6. To report annually.











Criterion 1: Establishment of an ethical policy regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children

The signatory company adopts a corporate policy against commercial sexual exploitation of children. The company informs all its employees about the Code of Conduct.

The introduction of such a policy is due within a year after the signature of the Code of Conduct.

Criterion 2: Training of employees in the country of origin and the travel destination

The personnel of the signatory company, regardless of level of responsibility, have to be informed and trained on the Code of Conduct. As part of the service quality system, employees must receive regular training.





Policy sample

Our Company condemns the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

We will train our staff and partners to ensure that they know what to do if they suspect such exploitation in the course of their work.





Criterion 3: Introduction of a clause in contracts with service providers/suppliers stating a common repudiation of commercial sexual exploitation of children

The clause stipulates that a contract with a supplier will be cancelled in the case that the supplier does not meet the commitments regarding the repudiation of commercial sexual exploitation of children in its activities or on its premises.

Criterion 4: Provision of information to travellers by means of catalogues, brochures, in-flight films, ticket-slips, home pages, etc.

The signatory company commits to inform the customer about CST and the company policy on CST. The company also provides the customer with a channel to report cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children.





Contract clause sample

We ask our business partners through our contracts (terms and conditions) that:

- No child prostitution be allowed or tolerated at the supplier's facilities
- Any suspicious behaviour from guests be reported to the relevant local authorities





Criterion 5: Information provision on the Code of Conduct and the company's policy in this regard to "local key persons" at the destinations

Key persons include individuals who have contact with customers (e.g. restaurant and bar owners, taxi drivers) as well as persons having an influence in the community (e.g. decision makers, the local Code representative, child rights organisations). They are also people who have influence on the lives of children in the destination (social services or law enforcement).

Criterion 6: Annual reporting on the level of implementation of the Code of Conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism

The annual report allows the signatory company to take stock of the efforts made and results achieved.



Session 9

The Code of Conduct: The Signing Process





Step 1: Interest in the Code of Conduct

The Information Sheet is available on www.thecode.org, and is distributed by the "The Code" Secretariat and the local Code representatives.

Step 2: Application to sign and implement the Code of Conduct

Upon request to "The Code" Secretariat, the company receives an Application Form to start the process of signing the Code of Conduct. The completed Application Form must be sent to the "The Code" Secretariat.





Step 3: Elaboration and submission of an Action Plan

After having sent in the Application Form, the applying company receives an Action Plan Form from the "The Code" Secretariat. Together with the local Code representative, the company discusses and drafts an Action Plan.

Step 4: Signing of the Code of Conduct

The company signs an implementation agreement with the local Code representative and a representative of the Code of Conduct Executive Committee.





Código de Conducta del Sector Turístico para la Protección de los Niñ@s frente a la Explotación Sexual Comercial Infantil





Barceló and ECPAT Spain, 2007





Sol Meliá and ECPAT Spain, 2007



Step 5: Implementation of the Code of Conduct

The signatory company nominates a person who is responsible for the Code implementation coordination.

Step 6: Ongoing-monitoring of the implementation process

The first annual report is due one year after the signing of the Code.



...Results

- The Code is implemented by the tourism indsutry in 23 countries (2007)
- Creating local ownership: national versions of the Code launched in Costa Rica, Brazil, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, Spain
- Impact:
 over 30 million tourists who travel
 annually using services of CC
 signatory tour operators
- Launch of the Code in North America (April 21, 2004) at UNICEF





..Results

- 80% of the Nordic tour operating market
- 23 members of the Tour Operators Initiative (TOI)
- Tour operators associations: Germany, Austria, Italy, USA
- British Airways 2003 'Tourism for Tomorrow' Award, Large Scale **Tourism**









































...Results

Launch of the Code in JAPAN (March 14, 2005)

The Code signed by JATA, JTB and over 60 Japanese companies





...Results

ميثاق عمل لحماية الأطفال من الإستغلال الجنسي في مجالي السفر والسياحة

تصورعام وأمثلة تنفيذية

الخطوط الجوية البريطانية حائزة على جائزة 2003











เอกสารข้อมล ขั้นตอนการลงนามและกระบวนการปฏิบัติตามหลักการปฏิบัติ เพื่อปกป้องเด็กจากการถูกแสวงหาประโยชน์ทางเพศ

ในการเดินทางและท่องเที่ยว

เค. เน. เ บริษัทของท่านใต้แสดงความสนใจในการตงนามและการปฏิบัติตามหลักการปฏิบัติเพื่อปกป้องเด็กจากการ ารที่สายสายท่างโดยสองการสำเร็จกระทางสำเร็จกระทางสายการที่ผู้เลื่อนกับส่องการที่ผู้ให้เห็นกับส่องสิ่งการที่สายก Ordinar ham Seau Application การการที่สายการที่ผู้ให้เสียงการที่ผู้ให้เสียงการที่ผู้ให้เสียงให้การที่สายการที

หลักการปลิบัตินี้ถือเป็นเครื่องมือปลิบัติภายในองค์กร และเป็นการแสดงความรับผิดชอง

สามารถค้นหาข้อมูลเพิ่มเห็น ได้จากเริ่นไขต์ www.thecode.org หรือ "The Code" Secretariat in New York: Camella Tepelog, <u>steephsiphrotid-tourism.org</u> c/o ECPAT USA, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn NY 11201, USA Ph: +17.18 935 912, Fax: +7.18 935 9127 หากต้องการติดต่อกับตัวแท่แท้องถิ่นของ "Code" ในประเทศของท่าน สามารถหาข้อมูลใต้จากเว็บใชต์ www.thecode.org ใต้เช่นกัน.

1 aufmodiesem Buseckstibussa (ECPAT International) überforbassionistaansikara Filmmististurkalajainnassa mitolausinnassen vaiha lassaalinnassa kitta kittisturkaa lassaalistalaiha täisesyttä Jakonges Leikkalaihan ya vasatiluksen varropessa mitolausiannassa. ECPAT saanna 1964 Child Prostitution Permography and Trafficking of Children for Seasual Purposesi viib alphytivistatailain Risanassa viinaka Lassaalista kautusta vaihan kautusta kautusta vaihan kautusta 1970 kunnista tai 20 luksentiilain Risanassa viinaka

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Raising Awareness on Child Sex Tourism

Session 10

The Code of Conduct: International Structure





- The AGM, composed of signatory companies and local code partners, elects a Code Steering Committee (14).
- The Steering Committee (14) votes to elect its Executive officers (5).
- The Executive Committee (5) votes to elect the Chair.









COMPOSITION OF STEERING COMMITTEE

INDUSTRY: 50% (7 seats)

Hotels: 1 association, 1 other hotel chain

Tour Operators: 1 association, 1 other tour operator

Travel Agents: 1 association, 1 other travel agent

One free seat

GOVERNMENTS: 14% (2 seats),

One National Tourism Authority

World Tourism Organization – permanent seat

NGOs: 21% (3 seats)

ECPAT International – permanent seat

Two other NGOs

FUNDING BODY: 8% (1 seat)

INDEPENDENT SEAT: 8% (e.g. academic, legal, youth, or global citizen)

Secretariat (non-voting)

Raising Awareness on

Child Sex Tourism





2008-2010 Steering Committee Members:

TOI

KUONI Scandinavia

Accor Hotels

Sol Meliá (Spain)

Sun'n'Sand Resort and Trust (Kenya)

DRV (Germany)

SKÅL International

ECPAT International

Paniamor (Costa Rica)

FTTSA (South Africa)

WTO

UNICEF

SECO Switzerland

Kaspar Hess (Switzerland)







EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

5 Executive officers 2007-2009

- Industry: Chair*
- Industry: Kuoni Scandinavia
- Industry: Accor Hotels
- NGO seat: ECPAT International (Vice Chair)
- Other seat: Paniamor



* As of November 2008, the Chair position is vacant and will probably be filled in again at the Code AGM of March 2009.

Session 11

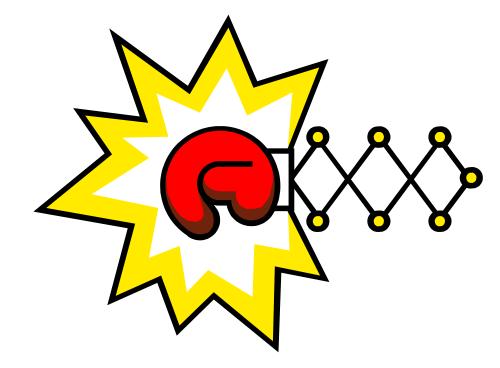
Other Responses to CST and the Importance of Advocacy



Responses to CST

Materials produced most often include:

- Brochures
- Videos
- Posters
- Luggage tags
- Ticket covers







Airport Hoarding – ECPAT Netherlands



Hoarding ECPAT Cambodia





Det finns vuxna svenskar som på sina utlandsresor utnyttjar barn sexuellt. Deras agerande förmörkar solen på våra turistorter och håller barnsexhandeln levande. För barnen innebär det tortyr som sätter spår för livet. Nu är det dags att vi alla i Sverige gör en kraftinsats mot detta.



Hotline Advertisement

ECPAT Sweden

Aiutare chi soffre non è un lusso. E' amore per la vita.



Devolvi il tuo 5x1000 ad Ecpat.

ECPAT itala onlus fa parle di una rete internazionale di organizzazioni impegnate nella lotta contro lo sfruttamento sessuale dei minori a fini commerciali. Da oggi, grazie ad ECPAT puol autare i bambini: con una semplice firma puoi devolvere il 5x1000 della tua dichiarazione dei redditi ad Ecoat Italia Onlus.

Codice fiscale: 9638100581



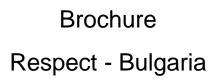
Per maggiori informazioni: www.ecpat.it

Advertisement for tax-return donations ECPAT Italy

Raising Awareness on Child Sex Tourism









Luggage Tag ECPAT France



Programme examples to combat CST

Vocational training programmes for at-risk youth

 Vocational training programmes for survivors of child sexual exploitation

ECPAT group in South Asia



http://www.youthcareerinitiative.org/



The Importance of Advocacy

Constant advocacy of the work being done is crucial to combating child sex tourism successfully because it:

- popularises the concepts of socially responsible and sustainable tourism;
- legitimises an open and public discussion;
- presents a united front against child sex tourism;
- informs tourists on which companies they should be using;
- allows companies and tourists to identify which organisations they can report to if CST is witnessed;
- helps companies identify which organisations might help them implement a child protection programme.



The Importance of Advocacy

It is important to include the local community and tourism associations in the initiatives against CST, as this is likely to elicit more interest from other companies.

There exist international platforms that presents work being done against child sex tourism and that can be used in advocacy:

- The UN World Tourism Organisation Task Force (twice a year)
- The World Tourism Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development (once a year)
- The International Institute for Peace through Tourism (multiple events)



The Importance of Advocacy

ECPAT International is an advocacy organisation, that works with companies and associations to combat the sexual exploitation of children in tourism.

Other stakeholders lobbied by ECPAT include governments, UN agencies, international NGOs, grassroots organisations and local communities.



Session 12

Working with Child-Rights Organisations



Selecting your partners...

Most organisations working for or with children are legitimate. However, some may not actually be committed to the best interests of children. Do not associate with an organisation that does not have a proven track record.



Organisations working with or for children conduct a wide variety of work programmes. They might:

- Provide direct services to vulnerable children
- Conduct research on child sex tourism
- Operate hotlines for reporting exploitation of children
- Already work with other socially-responsible companies





Selecting your partners...

If there is an organisation near you that you wish to work with:

- Speak with local social services or other government agencies to see if they know anything about the organisation
- Research the organisation on the Internet and in the local media to see if the organisation has been reported for any misdeeds
- Contact ECPAT International for details





Speaking with local organisations

- Reach out to the organisation with a letter, e-mail or telephone call with an explanation of what the company would like to achieve with its child-protection policy.
- Be sure not to mislead the organisation into believing that the collaboration would include possible funding, if this is not intended.
- Organisations can be suspicious of what outsiders want, especially if they are working with children who have been sexually exploited. Have patience and courtesy when speaking with a representative of the organisations.







Collaborating with Local Organisations

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which clearly outlines both parties' duties in a given type of collaboration can be helpful:

- for fundraising events
- for a series of staff-training sessions
- distribution of information leaflets or brochures on the issue of CST
- designating who are the respective contact points in the company and the organisation





Session 13

Working with Companies or National Tourism Authorities



Before speaking with a tourism company...

- Know the problem: Surveys and Research
- Understand their business
- Know the company and their partners







Communicating with a travel company:

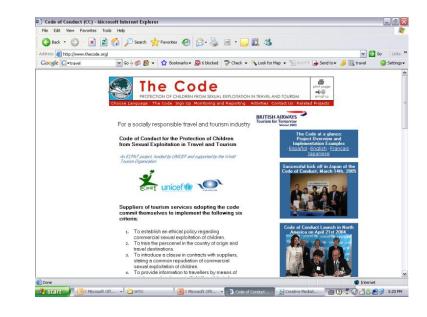
- Present the issue in a non-threatening way
- Explain what has been done
- Explain what your NGO can do (provide information on issue, serve as a recipient for important information, train staff, etc.)
- Speak about what has already been done in the tourism industry
- Speak about industry standards (UNWTO, international tourism organisations, IHRA)
- Positive! Empowering! Beneficial!





How can NGOs assist?

- Attending and speaking at tourism venues
- Organising local workshops with tourism companies and advertising in local newspapers or travel magazines
- Contacting companies already working on the issue (e.g. The Code)
- Contacting ECPAT International to see where and what work can be done





National Tourism Authorities: What do they do?

- Market own country on a global scale
- Set standards for industry
- Direct type of tourism
- Legitimise actions taken on behalf of children by the business sector
- Promote family-friendly and child-friendly tourism



National Tourism Authorities: Why work with them?

- National Tourism Authorities market their country abroad
- Establish acceptable business behaviour
- Understand the dynamics of their tourism destination
- As a branch of government, NTAs are responsible for the safety of the country's children



Involving Tourism Authorities means...

- Demonstrating the value of child-friendly tourism
- Providing support and technical expertise
- Working closely and professionally together
- Offering to be a force for child-friendly yet profitable tourism!



Involving Tourism Authorities means....

- Promoting responsible tourism should be forceful, positive and empowering
- Socially and environmentally responsible tourism is central to protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation and safeguarding children's rights
- It is the only way to ensure stable tourism growth and long-term socio-economic
 stability