



CHILD SEX TOURISM

PROTECT CHILDREN
IN TOURISM





This brochure is developed for professionals in the travel industry within the project Offenders Beware! of ECPAT Germany, ECPAT Netherlands, ECPAT Austria, ECPAT Italy and ECPAT Estonia. The goal of this project is to increase awareness, knowledge and skills in the field of combating child sex tourism. The project also aims at policy makers, NGOs, police and judiciary. Offenders Beware! is funded by the European Union.

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Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in tourism is probably the clearest expression of the use of the tourism platform in a damaging way. Very few child sex tourists are arrested, tried and sentenced. Witnesses rarely report to the police because many of them are not aware of the problem and are not familiar with reporting mechanisms. One way to enhance the number of reports is to raise awareness among tourists and tourism professionals. This brochure provides tourism professionals with in-depth information about the problem of child sex tourism and child protection measures taken by the tourism sector to protect children from sexual exploitation in tourism.

Child sex tourism is not only a grave violation of children's rights, but brings harm to the victim, the community and the image of a tourism destination. When a destination has a reputation of child sex tourism, mainstream tourists stay away. It is therefore important to invest in the protection of children at destinations in order to ensure future incomes.

Because the travel industry has international networks, knowledge, experience and direct contact with travellers, tourism professionals can make an important contribution in combating sexual exploitation of children. The Child Protection

Code offers the travel industry (tour operators, airline companies, hotels, travel agents, etc.) guidelines to help reduce the sexual exploitation of minors in a concrete and visible way. The aim of the Code is to make travellers, travel staff and tourism companies more aware of sexual exploitation of children and what they can do to protect children. With the Child Protection Code companies show customers and business partners that they take sustainable tourism seriously and take measures to protect children at destinations.

Child protection measures are only effective if the whole tourism sector stands together. The problem of sexual exploitation of children is therefore not only the concern of destination countries. Every tourism professional, whether working in a country of origin or a destination country, for a tour operator, a travel agency, an airline or a hotel; everybody has a stake in it. Child protection is a matter of attitude, rather than a matter of money. It is about raising awareness and reporting suspicious behaviour.





What is sexual exploitation of children?

Sexual Exploitation of Children is the use of children for sexual gratification by adults, whereby the child or a third party is remunerated in cash or kind. It constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children consists of criminal practices that demean, degrade and threaten the physical and psychosocial integrity of children. Sexual exploitation of children is the sexual abuse of a minor by an adult for commercial purposes, therefore against payment in the form of money or another form of compensation (such as clothing or gifts), or the promise of it. It is a process through which the child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. Sexual exploitation is never the choice nor the fault of the child.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs worldwide. Estimated is that worldwide more than 1.8 million children are sexually exploited

every year. Sexual exploitation has life lasting effects on children. They are emotionally damaged and often have physical problems.

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations (CRC) from 1989 forms the guiding principle for the fight against sexual exploitation of children. According to this Convention not only little children but also young people up to 18 years of age have the right to get unlimited protection from sexual violence and exploitation.

Sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation of children takes many forms. It is closely linked to other forms of sexual violence.

✓ Child prostitution

Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.

✓ Child trafficking for sexual purposes

Children are trafficked internally or across borders to work in the sex industry. These children are particularly vulnerable as they are removed from their communities, cultural context and may have a fragile legal status that forces even greater dependency on those profiting from child sexual exploitation (pimps, brothel owners or even clients).

✓ Child pornography

Child pornography is sexual abuse of children shown on film or photographs. They essentially

involve depicting a child or children in a manner that is intended to aid sexual arousal and gratification.

✓ Child sex tourism

Child sex tourism is child prostitution in relation to travelling. The child sex tourist travels away from home and has sexual contact with a minor in change for any form of payment.





Victims

Victims of child sex tourism often come from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. However, this is not their only characteristic: many come from ethnic minorities, displaced communities and other marginalised social groups. Victims are both girls and boys, some of whom may also have been victims of domestic abuse and neglect.

Working children, especially those involved in the tourism industry and who are dependent on seasonal income, can easily fall victim to child sex tourism. Sometimes, simply being born in a tourism destination characterised by major wealth discrepancies between incoming tourists and local inhabitants can be enough for a child to become exploited in child sex tourism. Regardless of the background of child victims of sex tourism, they all experience severe emotional, psychological and physical consequences as a result of their exploitation.

Offenders

The majority of child sex tourists are men, but there are also female offenders. They vary in age and social background. Some offenders claim it is not their fault, that they were seduced, that it is not illegal because the children are prostitutes, that these children are accustomed to sex, or that by paying the children for sexual services, they are

Child sex tourism

Child sex tourism is the commercial sexual exploitation of children by men or women who travel from one place to another. This is in many cases from a richer country to one that is less developed. These tourists engage in sexual acts with children, defined as anyone younger than 18 years old. Child sex tourism is a crime and can be punished in the country of destination and in many countries of origin.

Child sex tourism occurs in multiple venues, from brothels in red-light districts to beaches or five star hotels and in urban, rural or coastal settings. It can occur over a long period of time, for example, where there is a long 'grooming' process, during which a child sex offender befriends a vulnerable child and obtains his or her trust before exploiting the child sexually. In other cases, the child sex tourist purchases sexual services directly from a third party that is holding the child in a position of exploitation and who then makes the child available to the tourist.

Child sex tourism

helping their families. But taking advantage of the situation of children in need by offering them money or goods in exchange for sex, is child abuse and against the law.

Roughly offenders can be classified into three categories (See Appendix 3 for case examples of the 3 types):

✔ Situational child sex tourist

The situational child sex offender does not have an exclusive sexual inclination for children. Often, the situational offender is presented with the opportunity to interact sexually with a person under 18 and takes it. The majority of child sex tourists are situational offenders.

✔ Preferential child sex tourist

The preferential child sex tourist displays an active sexual preference for children. He or she may still have the capacity to experience sexual attraction for adults, but will actively seek out minors for sexual contact. The preferential child sex tourist will generally search for pubescent or adolescent children.

✔ Paedophile

Paedophiles are adults who are primarily sexually attracted to pre-pubertal children. They often make images of the sexual abuse. Many times they are in a network where they share images and information on where and how to exploit children. Paedophiles are the minority of child sex tourists.



Impact on children

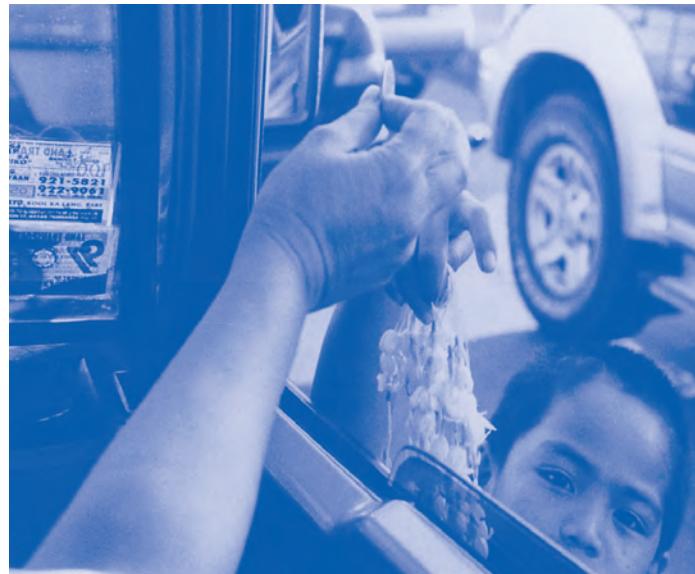
Sexual exploitation and abuse have life long lasting effects on children. They are emotionally damaged and often have divers physical problems. Many victims say they have been beaten, raped, kicked or wounded with burning cigarettes because they refused to work.

Children have a higher risk of getting sexual transmittable diseases than adults. Because their body is not fully developed, it can be damaged more easily. A large percentage of minor victims of sexual exploitation has been infected with aids or other sexual transmittable diseases. Many teenage girls get pregnant, which makes it even harder to get out of their situation of exploitation.

The psychological impact of sexual exploitation is less visible, but not less harmful for the child. Many victims experience feelings of shame, guilt, and have little self-confidence. Possible consequences are nightmares, insomnia, helplessness or depressions and can end up in drug abuse or even suicide attempts.

Impact on tourism destination

When a tourist destination is known as a (child) sex destination, and prostitution is a major source of income, the entire local community is at risk of infection with HIV/ aids and other sexual transmittable diseases. Additionally, a (child) sex tourism image only appeals to a small group of tourists, not the mainstream tourists. For that reason, tourism cannot develop optimally. Investors for more sustainable forms of tourism are hard to find due to the negative image. Therefore, child sex tourism undermines the development of a sustainable tourism and a tourism industry that brings prosperity to the community.



Children's rights

Tourism has a huge impact on the lives of children around the world. It is therefore important that the tourism industry is aware of the rights of children, such as the right to protection from sexual exploitation.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a United Nations Convention. It is the most widely-adopted human rights convention in the world, having been ratified by 193 countries (all UN countries, except the United States and Somalia). The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989.

Article 32, 34 and 35 of the UN Children's Rights Convention concern the protection of children against sexual exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes. Article 32 covers child labour; article 34 sexual exploitation and abuse, and article 35 the trafficking of children.

The rights of children (defined as all persons under 18 years of age) are set out in 54 articles and two Optional

Protocols. One Optional Protocol is especially on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The four core principles of the Convention are non-discrimination, devotion to the best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development and respect for the views of the child.

A convention is an agreement between countries. Countries that take part to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the best interests of the child. By ratifying the Convention, national governments commit themselves to protect and ensure children's rights.





Extraterritorial legislation

Extraterritorial legislation is the extension of a country's legislative reach to include crimes committed by a national or a resident in that country beyond the borders of that country.

Recognising the global nature of child sex tourism, some countries of origin have made it possible that perpetrators of sexual exploitation of minors can be convicted in the country of origin when they abuse children abroad. This is called extraterritorial legislation. Prosecution of sexual abuse by a person committed abroad is possible, even if the abuse is not a violation of the law in the country where the abuse took place. The conviction is under national laws for offences committed abroad.

The extraterritorial law is rarely used. When extraterritorial legislation is used, it is very time consuming. There are complications in getting

evidence abroad. There is the problem of different languages, different cultures, additional associated costs and strains on child victims and sometimes a lack of cooperation from local police in the investigation. Due to these complications, not all countries with extraterritorial legislation actually use it to stop their citizens from exploiting children abroad.

Case with extraterritorial legislation

American national Lester Christian Weber travelled to Kenya with the intent to abuse a child and create pornography during his trip. Authorities found child pornography videos and still images of the abuse when Weber returned to the United States. After investigation by American authorities in collaboration with Kenyan counterparts Weber was arrested. In 2005 Weber was convicted with one of the longest sentences passed under American legislation for the sexual abuse of children. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Combating child sex tourism

Like all forms of sexual exploitation of children, combating child sex tourism is a complex problem that requires responses at several levels. The process of child sex tourism, whether it occurs in an organised or unstructured manner, involves many different actors and therefore many opportunities to intervene or prevent it from occurring. Among those involved in preventing a tourist from sexually exploiting a child are: local law enforcement, law enforcement posted abroad, tourism authorities, tour operators, hotels, local transport operators (taxi drivers, bus drivers), other tourism professionals, ECPAT groups and other NGOs. Working together, members of these different sectors can present a united front against those who would abuse children while travelling.

An important factor in the fight against child sex tourism is raising awareness. When people are aware of the problem, they can better recognize suspicious behaviour and know how they can report it. Travellers (domestic and international) can be witnesses of child sex tourism, but some also may be potential offenders. The largest group of child sex tourists are situational abusers. These are random

tourists who, when offered the possibility of sexual contact with a minor, make use of the offer. Information on legislation and risks when it comes to sex with minors abroad, would certainly influence the choice whether or not they use the sexual services of a minor.

Because of its close contact with travellers, the tourism and travel industry plays a major role in providing information on child sex tourism. Employees of travel and tourism companies should know how to inform tourists about this subject. Because it is a sensitive subject to discuss, training is required. Many tourism education (secondary and higher education) and tourism organizations have therefore integrated the subject of child sex tourism into their trainings. ECPAT can assist in these trainings and has developed training materials specified for many different types of tourism professions. See appendix 4 for trainings tips and examples.

A sector-wide approach to child sex tourism is most effective, both in the country of origin and the destination countries. Worldwide there are many travel and tourism organizations actively involved in



Travel industry

the fight against child sex tourism. A concrete and visible way to combat child sex tourism, is to use the Child Protection Code, a code of conduct for the travel and tourism industry.

Child Protection Code

The Code of Conduct to protect children against sexual exploitation in tourism, also known as the

Child Protection Code, was established in 1998 by ECPAT Sweden in cooperation with Scandinavian tour operators and with the support of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). At present, nearly 1000 companies in 38 countries signed the Code.

The Child Protection Code provides the travel industry (tour operators, airlines, hotels, travel agents, etc.) with a practical tool to fight sexual exploitation of minors in a concrete and visible way. The purpose of the Code is to create more awareness among travellers and tourism personnel. In that way more people will recognise suspicious behaviour and act to prevent a child from being sexually exploited.





Child Protection Code

Organizations adopting the Child Protection Code commit to implement the following criteria:

- ✓ **1: Establish an ethical policy regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children**
Formulate a policy against child sex tourism, highlighting the importance of making reports. This must be known to all employees and all business partners. Someone within the organization is responsible for complaints, reports, information, training and reporting. There is also a protocol on what to do when a case of child sex tourism occurs.
- ✓ **2: Train the personnel in the country of origin and travel destinations**
Staff must know when and how to inform tourists and how suspicious behaviour can be reported. For instance, companies can organize training meetings, use e-learning tools, distribute brochures and leaflets among personnel, put information on intranet or in internal newsletters.
- ✓ **3: Introduce a clause in contracts with suppliers**
The clause states that if the business partner engages in the commercial sexual exploitation of children, the contract can be terminated immediately. For instance a hotel that allows local children in the hotel rooms.
- ✓ **4: Provide information to travellers**
Inform tourists about the problem of child sex tourism; which places they should avoid, that it is illegal and how they can report suspicious behaviour. This can be done by means of catalogues, brochures, in-flight films, ticket-slips, website, sales conversations, etc.
- ✓ **5: Provide information to local 'key persons' at the destinations**
Inform key persons at destinations, such as tourist information offices, NGOs and relevant authorities. This could be done in cooperation with local partners. The aim is to form a network to ensure an immediate reaction in a case of child sex tourism.
- ✓ **6: Report annually**
The report provides an overview of the activities undertaken in one year and the planned activities for the following year. There are standard forms for the annual report available on The Code website.

For more information: www.thecode.org. Contact your local ECPAT and join the Child Protection Code!

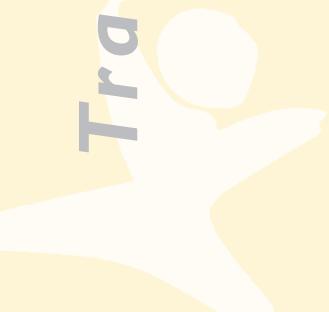
What can tourism personnel and tourists do?

What can tourism personnel do?

- ✓ Inform customers who are travelling to a risk area about child sex tourism (see appendix I for list with hotspots).
- ✓ Stimulate tourists to report suspicious behaviour to the travelling organisation and one of the local hotlines, a local ECPAT or protect@ecpat.net.
- ✓ Let tourists know that they should avoid places where children are being exploited.
- ✓ Report any suspicious behaviour you experience during your work.
- ✓ Stimulate your own travel organisation to take child protection measures, such as adopting the Child Protection Code.
- ✓ Inform business partners and work together with companies that also actively combat child sex tourism.

What can tourists do?

- ✓ Report any suspicion of sexual exploitation to the travelling organisation and one of the local hotlines, a local ECPAT or protect@ecpat.net.
- ✓ Consult the ECPAT website to find out more about the situation of children in certain tourism destinations and local reporting mechanisms.
- ✓ Choose travel and tourism companies that have a policy against child sex tourism, such as those that have signed and implemented the Child Protection Code.
- ✓ Avoid risk areas. Stay away from clubs, bars, hotels and brothels where children work.
- ✓ Speak out against child sex tourism to peers.
- ✓ Contribute to local organisations working against commercial sexual exploitation of children.



Reporting child sex tourism

What situations should be reported?

✓ **A hotel or travel company allowing exploitation of children**

A hotel that allows guests to take local children and adolescents into the hotel rooms, and/ or does not check the age of these boys and girls.

✓ **A person selling a child**

This may be someone in a bar, restaurant, hotel, club, brothel, or even a taxi driver, asking tourists if they are interested in having sex with a minor.

✓ **A tourist trying to buy a child for sexual exploitation**

A tourist who approaches locals, hotel staff, or even other tourists asking where he or she can have sex with young prostitutes.

✓ **A tourist sexually abusing a child**

A tourist touching a child in an inappropriate manner, being touched by a child inappropriately, or taking a child or adolescent into the hotel room.

Where to report?

Report any suspicious behaviour to the travelling organisation and one of the local hotlines, embassy of the country of the suspect, a local ECPAT, or at protect@ecpat.net. ECPAT has offices in 75 countries. Most countries which are classified as child sex tourism destinations have an ECPAT office. ECPAT has contact with local police they trust and can provide help for the victim(s).

What information is needed?

If possible provide:

- ✓ A name of offender.
- ✓ Country of origin or even passport number.
- ✓ Physical description of offender.
- ✓ Date and location of exploitation.
- ✓ Hotel or other type of accommodation.
- ✓ Physical description of victim.

Do not start an investigation, but when you suspect child sex tourism: report it!

- 1** - Places where child sex tourism occurs
- 2** - List of countries with extraterritorial legislation against child sex tourism
- 3** - Child sex tourism cases
- 4** - Training of tourism staff
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Appendix I

Places where child sex tourism occurs



This map indicates locations where child sex tourism is either a growing or an established problem. The graphic is not exhaustive and cannot quantify the degree of criminal offence.

Central and Latin America



Belize

Coastal areas.

Brazil

Coastal towns in North East Brazil like Belem, Fortaleza, Natal, Recife, Salvador; Rio de Janeiro, Porto

Murtinho (Paraná), Coruma, Campo Grande en Coxim (Mato Grosso do Sul). But also border towns with Bolivia and Paraguay.

Costa Rica San José, Jacó Beach, Limón, Cahuita, Puntareñas Region, Golfito region and Quepos.

Cuba Tourist resorts like Varadero and Havana.

Dominican Republic Boca Chica, Sosua, Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo.

Guatemala Puerto Barrios, Izabal, Puerto de San Jose, Antigua, Panajachel, Chimerical en Retalhuleu, Barrios en Izabal; and in the departments of: San Marcos, Escuintla, Suchitepéquez, Mazatenango, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango, Chimaltenango and Jutiapa.

Honduras La Ceiba, San Tela, Pedro Sula, Roatan, Copán, Tegucigalpa, Santa Bárbara and Francisco Morazán.

Mexico Border cities like Nogales, Tijuana; also: Mexico City, Acapulco, Cancun, Puerto Vallarta, Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara en Tijuana, Tapachula, Playa del Carmen, Isla Mujeres en Cozumel and in the tourist area from Cancun to Playa del Carmen.

Africa



- Cameroon** Coastal towns like Douala.
- Gambia** The capital Banjul, in city areas and tourist places.
- Kenya** Coast Province and towns of Malindi, Kilifi, Mombassa and Kwale.
- Morocco** Marrakech and Casablanca.
Emerging location: Tanger.
- Senegal** Coastal cities.
- South Africa** Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Nelspruit and Polokwane



Asia



Cambodia Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Poipet. Emerging locations: Koh Kong, Kampot, Kep, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang.

India South India: Andhra Pradesh (Tirupati, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada), Karnataka (Gokarna, Karwar, Om and Kudle beaches), Kerala (Kovalam, Varkala, Cochin and Guruvayoor), Tamil Nadu (Mamallapuram) and Pondicherry. North and Central India: Delhi, Uttar Pradesh (Agra) and Rajasthan (Jaipur). West India: Goa and Maharashtra. East India: Orissa (Puri) and West Bengal.

Indonesia Bali, Lombok, West Kalimantan, Batam, Pontianak, Medan, Palembang, Jakarta, Indramaju, Jepara, Pati en Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, Maluku Islands, Irian Jaya and Menado.

Laos Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

Mongolia Ulaanbaatar, Dornod and Zamiin Ud.

Myanmar Bagan-Mandalay, Taunggyi-Inlay Lake, Kyaik-hti-yo and Chaung-tha.

Nepal Kathmandu Valley and other urban areas.

Philippines Angeles City, Sabang, Las Pinas, Manila,

Appendix I

Ilocos Norte, San Pablo City, Cebu City, Tagbilaran, Puerto galera, Boracay, Pasay City, Pagsanjan, Laguna, Aklan, Baguio, Olongapo, Bacolod, Davao and Zamboanga.

Sri Lanka Tourist towns and resorts in the

Eastern Europe



Thailand

coastal area and beachfront resort towns. Bangkok, Pattaya, Pang-Nga, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Songkla (Hat Yai District), Phuket and several islands.

Vietnam

Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau, Nha Trang, Danang and Sapa.

Bulgaria

Around the Black Sea Coast.

Czech

The european routes E48 and E49 along the cities Aš, Cheb, Kynsperg, Sokolov, Karlovy-Vary, Ostrov and Jachymov.

Estonia

There are several risk factors that may predict growth of the phenomenon of child sex tourism in Estonia: economical decline and open borders. Since in the neighboring countries, Sweden for example, it is forbidden to buy the services of prostitutes, the possible clients may come to Estonia for cheap sexual services. There might be some minors among the Estonian prostitutes.

Northern Russia

St. Petersburg, especially street children.

Turkey

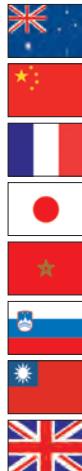
Around the Black Sea (where minors from Ukraine and Russia are trafficked into the country) and places like Izmir, Kusadasi, Fethiye and Antalya (figures are lacking).

Appendix 2

List of countries with extraterritorial legislation against child sex tourism

Algeria	Andorra	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
Canada	Chile	China	Costa Rica	Cyprus	Denmark
Ethiopia	Finland	France	Germany	Iceland	Indonesia
Ireland	Italy	Japan	Kyrgyzstan	Laos	Luxembourg
Mauritius*	Mexico	Morocco	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway
Portugal	Singapore	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Sudan
Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	Togo	Ukraine
		UK	USA		

* Mauritius has extraterritorial legislation, but only for child trafficking and not for child prostitution and child pornography.



Appendix 3

Child sex tourism cases

According to ECPAT International there are three different categories of child sex tourists: situational perpetrators, preferential perpetrators and paedophiles. The following cases display features that help to illustrate each type of perpetrator.

A Singaporean in Thailand

An example of a preferential child sex tourist profile is that of Singaporean national Darwis Rianto Lim (31). He was arrested by the Thai police in a hotel room in 2005 for allegedly trying to buy sex with underage boys over the internet. In this case, Lim actively sought sexual contact with adolescent minors but not with pre-pubescent children, thereby placing him in the category of preferential child sex tourist.

Americans in Mexico

In 2006 the American Stefan Irving was sentenced to jail for 21 years by an American court for sexual abusing Mexican boys of eight to twelve years old. He was arrested as part of a wider investigation into sexual exploitation at the Castillo Vista Del

Mar resort in Acapulco, Mexico. The resort was run by several American nationals and was used to facilitate the exploitation of Mexican boys, some as young as eight years old. The operators and guests of the resort would lure vulnerable and impoverished boys from the street and beach to the hotel, in exchange for food, shelter, clothes and money. Eight American men were arrested for using the resort to exploit children. Stefan Irving, a former paediatrician by profession, used Castillo Vista Del Mar to abuse young boys and make images/ videos of the abuse.

When written records and journals kept by Irving were examined, they revealed that he had a particular sexual interest in boys aged from six to twelve years old – prepubescent minors – as is

often the case with offenders classified as paedophiles. Irving had already been convicted of sexual offences against children, demonstrating a recidivism that is also characteristic of child sex tourists classified as paedophiles.

An Norwegian in The Gambia

In 2003 a Norwegian man of 58 years old was reported to the Norwegian authorities by another Norwegian tourist who observed him with a young boy in a hotel in The Gambia. The boy turned out to be twelve years old. The Gambian and Norwegian authorities worked closely together and in May 2007 the man was sentenced to 2,5 years of imprisonment in front of a Norwegian court. Because of the young age of the boy, this child sex tourist can be classified as a paedophile. For many paedophiles the sex of the child is not as important as the age of the child. More important is they don't have puberty signs.

A Frenchman in Thailand

The French national, Amon Chemouil was arrested and tried in 2001 for having sexually abused an eleven year old girl in Pattaya, Thailand. This was the first case in France to be tried under extraterritorial legislation. The abuse was filmed by one of two Swiss men who were with Chemouil. During the trial, Chemouil presented his act as a moment of weakness and apologised for 'stealing her childhood'. He also placed all responsibility on himself, in contrast with statements from preferential child sex offenders and paedophiles, who often place blame on the victim for having seduced the offender. Experts present at the trial did not classify Chemouil as a paedophile. Regardless of the intent or lack of intent to abuse a child, or whether it was planned or not, sexual contact with a child by a tourist is a criminal act that has grave consequences for the victim.

The majority of child sex abusers are situational abusers. But most child sex tourists who get arrested are either preferential offenders or paedophiles. That is because they consciously look for sexual contact with young children, often keep images of the abuse and exchange them in a network. Many times child sex tourists are discovered by the police through child pornography investigation.



Appendix 4

Training of tourism staff

It is difficult to be confronted with child sex tourism and to discuss the subject with customers. Therefore, it is important that tourism staff is trained so that they are prepared to take action when a suspicious situation occurs. Tourist staff needs training on when, what and how to inform tourists about the issue, which tourists and how to report offenders. There should be guidelines, concrete examples, up-to-date information and local contact information. Tourist staff should have knowledge of things as risk areas, legal situation in both countries of origin and destination, roles and responsibilities of different actors and indicators of victims and child sex tourists.

The training of staff can be in many different ways. ECPAT has developed an e-learning tool which can be followed for free at www.childprotection-tourism.org. E-learning has the advantage that staff can do this from any computer and it is not time-consuming. However, the learning effect is far less

than when employees discuss with each other or practice situations in a role play exercise.

Role play

A role play can be handled in different ways. Volunteers may be asked for the roles, or participants can be identified by the trainer. Participants may write their own script, or it may be given beforehand. Tips can be given before the role play, or the tips can be discussed during the evaluation. Anyhow, give the actors time for consultation and preparation before they perform the role play.

Situation

You are the front-desk receptionist on shift at night. One night a regular guest of the hotel, Mr. Donz, starts a small conversation with you, asking how the general manager 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. How would you respond to this situation? What would you say to him? What would you do?

Directions for the role play

- ✓ Receptionist: Refuses entry to the foreign tourist.
- ✓ Mr. Donz: Insists on getting a room, offers additional cash, gets angry, demands to speak to the manager.
- ✓ Manager: Calms the guest down, but repeats the hotel's policy and will call the police if necessary.
- ✓ Child: Stays at the side of the foreigner, answers questions if asked.
- ✓ Other tourists: Stand and observe the conversation. Think of how a real tourist might feel in this case.
- ✓ Remaining participants: Observe the role play and note strengths and weaknesses of the actions that were taken to protect the child.

Tips for the receptionist and manager

- ✓ Ask Mr. Donz politely about the child.
- ✓ Check for the child's identification.
- ✓ Try to get information from the child (preferentially in local language).
- ✓ If the child is under 18 years, refuse entrance.
- ✓ Follow the reporting procedure.
- ✓ 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 disagree-

ment. If necessary, show the guest where it is written.

- ✓ Do not be scared or nervous. It is normal procedure.

Evaluation

Always start the evaluation with how the actors experienced to perform the role play. After that, all participants can give a top (what was very good?) and a tip (what could be improved?). The participants can also fill in an observation form after the role play. The following questions can be discussed:

1. How did the receptionist react (polite, angry, etc.) to Mr. Donz?
2. How did the manager react to Mr. Donz?
3. How was the body languages of the receptionist and the manager?
4. How do you think the receptionist and manager felt?
5. Were the reactions of the receptionist and of the manager effective?
6. What were strong points of the reactions of the receptionist and the manager?
7. What tips can you give to the receptionist and the manager?
8. Do you see yourself refusing a child sex tourist?

Information by agency staff

A man and a woman come into the office to book a trip to Fortaleza, Brazil. You know that there is child sex tourism at this destination. Do you have to mention it?

Inform all customers who are travelling to a risk area about child sex tourism. This raises the awareness of the problem and tourists know what to do when they are confronted with a situation of child sex tourism. Give the information for instance when you explain about vaccinations, drinking water and souvenirs of endangered animals. Make sure that you don't damage the image of the destination. Therefore, you should not spend too much time on it. Mention that it is a beautiful destination, but that at some places child sex tourism occurs. Tell them that if they might witness a child to be taken into a hotel room, or someone offers a child for sexual services, they can report it to the travel agency, local hotline or protect@ecpat.net.

Travel agent suspects customer

A man enters the office and wants to book a trip to The Gambia. You know that he regularly travels to The Gambia and your instincts don't trust it. What do you do?

You should always assume in a positive way that your customers are against child sex tourism, but not ignore if you have an uneasy feeling. There is not enough evidence that this customer is indeed a child sex tourist. Not selling him the trip will not help, because he will book the trip somewhere else and at least in this way he receives information about the risks of having sex with minors in foreign countries. You can give this customer, just as any other customer who travels to risk destinations, information on child sex tourism, legislation and ways to report suspicious behaviour (in this way you show that you don't accuse him). If the customer reacts angry, you can explain that you provide this information to every customer who travels to a destination where child sex tourism occurs because your company takes child protection very serious.



Awareness raising by a tourist guide

Your group stays for a couple of days in Bangkok. A few group members want to visit Pat Pong (red light district where children are sexually exploited as well). How do you deal with this?

Discuss the subject in the whole group. Explain that in Pat Pong children are sexually exploited, what child sex tourism is, that having sex with minors is prohibited by Thai and Dutch law and that by visiting places where children are exploited they help to raise the demand for sex with children. It is important that you are not pedantic or too moralistic, but it is not wrong to give your opinion on this matter. If the group members still want to visit the red light district (you cannot forbid them), then you can explicitly tell them to not visit any bars where children dance naked or are serving drinks. It would be useful and informative to discuss their experiences afterwards, in preference within the whole group.



Group member reports child sex tourism to tourist guide

In Costa Rica a group member reports that he/she witnessed a local child entering a hotel room. What steps do you need to take to help this group member with this report?

Try to gather as much information as possible from the group member and ask hotel staff if they have seen anything suspicious. Always report the case to your travel organization. If the hotel is facilitating child sex tourism, the company should stop the collaboration. Explain the group member where a report can be made and guide him/her through the process. Reports can be done at local hotlines, embassy of the country of the suspect, local ECPAT groups or at protect@ecpat.net. ECPAT groups are situated in most destination countries which are known for child sex tourism. Local ECPAT's have contact with local police officers who they trust and they can provide help for the victim.

Appendix 5

Form for reporting child sex tourism

About you

Your name:

Your job title:

Workplace:

Contact details:

About your concern

What is your concern?

Is this concern based on first-hand information or information given to you by someone else?

(If so, who?)

Was the abuse observed or suspected?

Date and location of the alleged incident:

About the alleged abuser

Name:

Description:

Nationality:

Passport number:

Home address:

About the child

Name:

Description:

Nationality:

Appendix 6

Glossary

Child

According to article 1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is “...every human being below the age of 18 (unless national laws otherwise establish an earlier age of majority)”.

Child pornography

Child pornography is sexual abuse of children shown on film or photographs. They essentially involve depicting a child or children in a manner that is intended to aid sexual arousal and gratification.

Child prostitution

Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.

Child Protection Code

The Child Protection Code is an industry-driven instrument of self-regulation and corporate social responsibility for the tourism and the travel industry (tour operators, airline companies, hotels, travel

agents, etc.). The aim of the Code is to make travellers and travel staff more aware of sexual exploitation of children and to establish a network with other stakeholders.

Child sex tourism

Child sex tourism is child prostitution in relation to travelling. The child sex tourist travels away from home and has sexual contact with a minor in change for any form of payment.

Child trafficking for sexual purposes

Children are trafficked internally or across borders to work in the sex industry. These children are particularly vulnerable as they are removed from their communities, cultural context and may have a fragile legal status that forces even greater dependency on those profiting from child sexual exploitation (pimps, brothel owners or even clients).

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations entered into force in 1990. The CRC contains 54 articles, directed towards protecting children and their rights. Included in the articles are basic rights related to health and welfare, family, education, freedom of expression and protection from discrimination and exploitation.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. Ideally, CSR policy would function as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business would monitor and ensure their adherence to law, ethical standards, and international norms.

Extraterritorial Legislation

Extraterritorial legislation is the extension of a country's legislative reach to include crimes committed by a national of that country beyond the borders of that country.

Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The protocol entered into force in January 2002.

Article 1 states that “State Parties shall prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography as provided for by the present Protocol”.

Paedophile

Paedophiles are adults who are primarily sexually attracted to pre-pubertal children. They often make images of the sexual abuse. Many times they are in a network where they share images and information on where and how to exploit children. Paedophiles are the minority of child sex tourists.

Preferential child sex tourist

The preferential child sex tourist displays an active sexual preference for children. He or she may still have the capacity to experience sexual attraction for adults but will actively seek out minors for sexual contact. The preferential child sex tourist will generally search for pubescent or adolescent children.

Situational child sex tourist

The situational child sex offender does not have an exclusive sexual inclination for children. Often, the situational offender is presented with the opportunity to interact sexually with a person under 18 and takes it. The majority of child sex tourists are situational offenders.

Appendix 7

About ECPAT

The acronym ECPAT stands for 'End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking on Children for Sexual Purposes'. ECPAT International is a global network dedicated to eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

ECPAT originated in 1990 and has grown to a global network of more than 80 ECPAT groups in over 70 countries. The International Secretariat is based in Bangkok, Thailand.

ECPAT seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation including, child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations (CRC) from 1989 forms the guiding principle for the fight against sexual exploitation of children. According to the Convention children are defined as all persons younger than 18 years and must all children be protected against every form of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

ECPAT raises awareness and knowledge on commercial sexual exploitation of children and lobbies for adequate and effective law enforcement, prevention and healthcare programmes. Also the private sector, like Internet Service Providers and the tourism industry are addressed to take responsibility to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT is involved in the shelter and rehabilitation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation and promotes the participation of young people in the fight against sexual exploitation.

ECPAT works to build collaboration among local civil society actors and the broader child rights community to form a global social movement for protection of children from sexual exploitation. The strength of the ECPAT movement is based on collaboration at local, national and international levels.



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