Why a Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism (SECTT)?

Where are we 20 years after the First World Congress in Sweden?
Participative and global assessment

Global Study guided by Taskforce

- Expert & Partner Submissions
- Stakeholder Consultations
- Victims’ Voices
- Regional Desk Studies
- Country Specific Research
Global Study Partners
High-Level Taskforce

- Dr. Najat Maalla M’jid, Chair, Former UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
- Ernie Allen, Former President and CEO of the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC), USA
- Marilyn Carlson Nelson, Former Chair and CEO of Carlson, a global travel and hospitality company, headquartered in Minneapolis, USA
- Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, The Netherlands
- Milena Grillo, Executive Director of Fundación Paniamor, Costa Rica
- Dr. Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Chairperson of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)
- Dr. Taleb Rifai, Secretary-General of the UN World Tourism Organization
- Jean-Cyril Spinetta, Former CEO of Air France-KLM SA.
Expected results

To provide a global and updated picture

To map and assess current responses

To raise awareness and expand responses
SECTT is increasing and evolving in an increasingly globalised and interconnected world

• The actual scope is unknown due to the lack of:
  • Reporting, prosecution, cooperation, legal definition, information (sharing) systems

• Alarming indicators:
  • Some 250,000 people are reported to travel abroad every year to engage in sex with children and adolescents (2012, PACE).
  • Australia’s National Child Offender System currently contains data on 16,100 child sex offenders (2015, AFP)
Opportunities for the crime increased as travel and tourism doubled in the past 20 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increasing tourism and travel</th>
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<tr>
<td>New forms of travel and tourism</td>
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<td>Diversification of location where the crimes occur</td>
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<td>The Internet</td>
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<td>Intermediaries</td>
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SECTT does not only affect developing countries or countries with low revenues but also some of the world’s most developed countries. New destinations are targeted. The lines between country of destination and origin are more and more blurred. Countries of demand, supply and exploitation.
Evolving and complex profile of offenders

- National and regional offenders
- More travellers than tourists
- Situational offenders
- No typical age group
- Women and men
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Continued impunity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of reporting</td>
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<td>Weak legislation</td>
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<td>No easy access to justice and police</td>
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<td>Corruption</td>
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<td>Internet offers anonymity</td>
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<td>Social distancing</td>
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Lack of child protective environment

Increased vulnerability of children: dysfunctional families, poverty, orphans, minorities, street children, child workers, LGBT, transgender, victims of other CSEC manifestations, etc.

Increased mobility of children

Increased access to internet and social networks

Changing social norms among children and peer pressure – social distancing
Key strategic areas of intervention
Child rights centered approach

Child
Family, Community
National Level
Regional Level
International Level
Multi-Stakeholder Approach

COMMON UNDERSTANDING
SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Complementarity and synergy
CHILD RIGHTS PRINCIPLES
Awareness Raising

- States and key policy makers
- T&T sector
- ICT, media and other businesses
- Children, families and communities
- General public
Reporting on this crime

- Adequate resource platforms (phone/online) and widespread information about reporting mechanisms
- Legal obligation to report (Internet provider, T&T sector, etc.)
- Training, capacity building (The Code is a good instrument for the Travel and Tourism sector)
- Effective linkages with law enforcement agencies
- Transnational cooperation
## Ending impunity

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<th>Action</th>
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<td>Reinforce legal systems and ratify international instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Sex Offender Registries</td>
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<td>Green Notices</td>
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<td>Extraterritorial laws</td>
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<td>Fight corruption in justice sector</td>
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<td>Better collaboration</td>
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<td>Child friendly justice procedures</td>
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<td>Communicate around convictions</td>
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Empower victims and vulnerable children – also to speak up

Implementation of child protect systems (accessibility, quality, sustainability)

Remedy and address long term impact

Promoting child protective social norms
<table>
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<th>Regulation &amp; Control</th>
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<td>UNWTO Convention on the Code of Ethics</td>
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<td>Business and Child Rights Principles</td>
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<td>Code of Conducts</td>
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<td>Police clearance for international staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child rights impact assessment</td>
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<td>Monitoring and follow-up</td>
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How the T&T sector can further improve child protection

- Sign and promote the Code of Conduct among T&T sector, including ICT and low cost sector
- Human Rights /Children’s Rights and Business Principles
- Code of Conduct/police clearance for volunteers and international employees
- Raise awareness among travellers and tourists
- Close cooperation with law enforcement agencies
Thank you!

For more information please contact the Director of the Global Study Ms. Dorine van der Keur at ECPAT International

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