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RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

**Report submitted by Juan Miguel Petit, Special Rapporteur on the
sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**

Summary

This report is submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/86. The Special Rapporteur visited Brazil and finalized his report on his visit to France. The reports on those visits are contained in addenda 1 and 2 to the present document.

A summary of communications to and from Governments is contained in section I.

In section II of the report, the Special Rapporteur welcomes the entry into force of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the issuing of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13). The Special Rapporteur expresses his concern about the information he continues to receive on trafficking of children to be used as camel jockeys.

This report focuses on the prevention of child sexual exploitation and is based on the information received from Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in reply to a questionnaire sent by the Special Rapporteur. The report illustrates a variety of programmes and projects that can be utilized in the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The strategic area on prevention of the Stockholm Agenda for Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was used as a basis for categorizing the initiatives outlined in the report.

Some common features can be identified in successful prevention policies and programmes. These include: political will; a sound knowledge base; an institutional presence; a multidisciplinary approach and coordination between different institutions; participation of children and their families; outreach to the grass-roots level, especially to marginalized groups; attention to gender issues and the concerns of groups exposed to higher risks of sexual exploitation and adequate human and financial resources. National policy frameworks, legislation and international instruments are indispensable tools in the prevention of CSEC.

Prevention policies cannot be implemented in isolation from those on protection, recovery and participation. Successful interventions are a combination of activities ranging from research and analysis, to capacity-building, strengthening of institutions, raising of awareness, educational programmes, etc. The strategy is to attack the problem on different fronts in a holistic manner.

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Introduction

1. In its resolution 2003/86, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to submit a report to the Commission at its sixtieth session. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

I. WORKING METHODS, ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Working methods

2. This report focuses on programmes and policies to prevent child sexual exploitation. The report is based on information submitted to the Special Rapporteur through a questionnaire sent to Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on 29 July 2003.

3. The questionnaire requested information on existing programmes and policies to prevent child sexual exploitation, including those addressing contributing factors such as domestic violence, dysfunctional families and gender discrimination. Specific information was requested on: successful elements of these programmes; institutional networks involved in prevention programmes and policies; education and vocational training programmes in the poorest sectors and support provided to children dropping out of school.

4. The Governments of the following countries replied to the questionnaire: Armenia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs sent information on the following countries: Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

5. The Special Rapporteur would like to warmly thank all those who responded. The report contains only a selection of the wealth of experience and initiative on which information was received. This selection is meant to be an illustration of the variety of programmes and initiatives that can be taken in the area of prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). It also tried to reflect the diversity of programmes and policies, the scope and approach of which depend on, inter alia, the different levels of economic development, the sociocultural context, the political climate, the incidence and characteristics of CSEC, and the awareness and dynamism of civil society.

B. Activities

6. During 2003 the Special Rapporteur carried out a country visit to Brazil (E/CN.4/2004/9/Add.2). A preliminary report of his visit to France in November 2002 was presented at the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights. The final report on the visit is submitted as an addendum to this report (E/CN.4/2004/9/Add.1).

7. The Special Rapporteur attended a conference on youth participation in the fight against violence (*Voces para un Continente sin Violencia*) held in Brasilia from 9 to 12 September 2003.

C. Communications

8. During 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent communications to the Governments of Cameroon, France, Pakistan and Switzerland. The Government of Australia replied to an urgent appeal sent in 2002.

Australia

9. On 10 September 2003 the Government of Australia replied to an urgent appeal sent jointly by the Special Rapporteur and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women on 25 January 2002 (see E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2). The Special Rapporteurs expressed their concern about the manner in which domestic violence and child abuse are treated in Australia and referred to the specific case of a girl child who was reportedly returned to her alleged abuser - father.

10. The reply of the Government included information both on legislation and programmes on domestic violence in Australia, as well as information on the substance of the case. Regarding the latter, the Government pointed out that it is not the role of the federal Government to inquire into the conduct of state government departments or police services. The actions of state government departments are subject to the scrutiny of internal and independent bodies. Complaints about child protection in Queensland can be made to the Ombudsman's Office in that State. The case of the girl child is still before the courts. For this reason, the Government suggests that the matter is most appropriately dealt with by the existing judicial mechanisms.

11. Regarding the general situation of legislation, programmes and policies on family violence in the country, the Government reported that the guiding philosophy of the 1996 Family Law Reform Act is that children should receive adequate and proper parenting and that parents should have responsibility for the care, welfare and development of children except in circumstances where this is not in the child's best interest.

12. The Government provided further information on child protection, children contact services, equality before the law, education and reform of the judiciary, access to the legal system and legal assistance.

Cameroon

13. On 26 May 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal to the Government of Cameroon jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture on the situation of the children who are called "witches" (*sorciers*). These children were reportedly left by their parents at the Civic

Re-education Centre (*Centre de rééducation civique*) run by Marabout Mal Bakary in Maroua, where they were ill-treated and exploited. Children were reportedly forced to perform rural work with their feet chained and they were repeatedly beaten.

France

14. On 30 July 2003, the Government of France replied to a letter of allegation sent by the Special Rapporteur on 6 May 2003. The letter addressed 13 cases dealt with more extensively in the addendum to this report on the visit to France (E/CN.4/2004/9/Add.1).

15. The Government provided comprehensive information on 5 of the 13 cases, explaining the facts and course of events of the different situations, some of which are still pending before the judiciary. For this reason, and to preserve the privacy of the children and the families involved, the Special Rapporteur does not go into the details of the replies.

Pakistan

16. On 28 January 2003, the Special Rapporteur together with the Special Rapporteur on torture sent an urgent appeal to the Government of Pakistan regarding the situation of child M.A., a 14-year-old boy, reported to have had acid thrown at him by a religious teacher from the madrasa of Orangi town, on 1 July 2002. Over 50 per cent of his face was burnt and he lost his eyes. The teacher is reportedly on trial in the court of the Additional District and Session Judge, West 1. Concerns have been expressed about the threats reportedly directed at the family of child M.A.

Switzerland

17. On 9 January 2003, The Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal to the Government of Switzerland jointly with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women. The Special Rapporteurs were concerned about the situation of child J. and child M., brother and sister, who were supposed to be repatriated from Switzerland to Australia and assigned to the custody of their father, despite the accusations of abuse by child M. against her father. Following this accusation, the mother of the children had illegally taken them from Australia to Switzerland.

18. On 24 January 2003, the Government of Switzerland replied that the decision to repatriate the two children was taken in compliance with the law, in particular with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction of 1980. The Government stated that Switzerland was not competent to investigate the penal aspects of the case, as the alleged criminal facts were perpetrated abroad. The Government further reported that it had taken appropriate measures to facilitate the return of the children and their mother.

II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CONCERNS RELATING TO THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

19. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the entry into force of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on 25 December 2003.

As of 1 December 2003, the Protocol had been signed by 117 States and ratified by 45. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime came into force on 29 September 2003.

20. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the issuing of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse entered into force on 15 October 2003 (ST/AB/2003/13). The bulletin reiterates that sexual exploitation and sexual abuse violate universally recognized international legal norms and standards and have always been prohibited conduct for United Nations staff. The bulletin details specific situations that amount to sexual exploitation or abuse and establishes reporting duties and procedures.

21. The Special Rapporteur is concerned about the information he continues to receive about children trafficked from countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan to be used as camel jockeys in Persian Gulf States, mainly in the United Arab Emirates. The use of children as jockeys in camel racing is extremely dangerous and can result in injury and even death. Some children are also reportedly abused by traffickers and their employers. Despite Order No. 1/6/266 promulgated by the United Arab Emirates on 22 July 2002, which prohibits children under 15 or weighing less than 45 kg from being employed in camel racing, the Special Rapporteur received information on cases of children trafficked to be used as camel jockeys. The previous Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Ms. Ofelia Calcetas Santos, in her 1999 report (E/CN.4/1999/71) addressed this issue. The Special Rapporteur will bring specific cases to the attention of the competent authorities and will follow up the issue.

III. SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

22. This part of the report presents a variety of instruments, programmes and measures with the aim of identifying strategies and measures to prevent child sexual exploitation. Prevention of child sexual exploitation requires a set of policies and a combination of measures that will vary according to different contexts.

23. The purpose of gathering information about these experiences is to provide actors committed to the promotion of children's rights with a document that can be used as a reference for the design of programmes and policies in this area. Sharing the efforts of others can be a source of inspiration and creativity and strengthens the sense of solidarity.

24. Trafficking and sexual exploitation are symptoms of a social problem, namely the vulnerability in which too many people are trapped, lacking the material and educational tools to live in dignity. Children are the ones who suffer the most and have less means of protecting themselves.

25. Vulnerability is a silent social disease. Many societies live with it and do not take firm and sustainable actions to face it until the consequences erupt in violent and dramatic forms. Prevention means acting before this happens. It means preventing the social fabric from tearing apart.

26. The challenge for States is to find a model of social policies and programmes that can allow children to develop their potential and enjoy their rights. This report is intended as a contribution to this effort.

27. Although the focus is primarily on prevention, the report also refers to initiatives that deal with other aspects of child sexual exploitation, such as assistance to victims and child participation. This is because child sexual exploitation is a multifaceted phenomenon and needs to be addressed with an integrated, multidisciplinary approach at international, regional, national and local levels.

28. The strategic area on prevention found in the Stockholm Agenda for Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is used as a basis for categorizing the initiatives illustrated.

A. International instruments

29. A number of international instruments are relevant to the prevention of child sexual exploitation. This report will not mention all of them, however, reference is made to the Guide on International Mechanisms to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, issued by the Sub-Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children, which forms part of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Guide sets out the international legal framework for the protection of the rights of the child and describes the mechanisms for monitoring and reporting by States parties on the implementation of their international commitments. The Guide will be made available on the web site of the Subgroup (www.focalpointngo.org).

30. The transnational nature of some forms of CSEC, such as trafficking, sex tourism and Internet child pornography, requires international instruments of cooperation among States. Bilateral agreements between neighbouring States and between countries that are points of departure, transit or destination of trafficking routes are essential instruments in fighting this phenomenon.

B. The role of the law

31. Legislation contributes to the prevention of child sexual exploitation directly by prohibiting and punishing it and indirectly by intervening in areas linked to its causes and consequences, including family life, education, health, migration, labour and the administration of justice.

32. Mirroring the Convention on the Rights of the Child, many countries have adopted comprehensive laws or statutes setting out children's rights and the institutional framework for enforcing them. Most of these codes or statutes criminalize child sexual exploitation, as in the case of the 2001 Children's Act in Kenya, the 1990 Statute of the Child and Adolescent in Brazil, the 1998 Code for the Protection of Children, Girl Children and Adolescents in the Dominican Republic.

33. Other countries address child sexual exploitation in criminal laws. For instance, in New Zealand the 2001 Crimes Amendment Act prohibits any person being a client in an act of prostitution by a person under 18 years of age. The 1993 Films, Videos and Publications

Classification Act prohibits child pornography. New Zealand also adopted legislation on sex tourism. The 1995 Crimes Amendment Act made an extraterritorial offence, engaging in any sexual conduct with children that, if carried out in New Zealand, would be an offence. The Act also prohibited acts perpetrated in New Zealand in order to assist or encourage others to travel abroad for the purpose of having sex with children or to promote child sex tours. The provision covers such activities as booking tickets and reserving accommodation, providing transport to overseas destinations, and printing or publishing information to promote child sex tours.

C. Enforcement mechanisms

34. If legislation is a first, indispensable step, the real challenge lies in implementation. Effective enforcement of any law requires government investment in human and financial resources, and the establishment and operation of administrative and judicial structures and confidence in the system, on the part of the general public, particularly children.

35. There are many challenges in enforcing the law. For example, victims of sexual exploitation find it hard to find adequate legal assistance to collect enough evidence to prove their cases, to face a painful procedure marked by long delays and uncertain results. This may be coupled with gender and cultural biases of judges and lawyers and the community at large. This process of revictimization of children and adolescents who seek remedial action nourishes the vicious cycle of impunity, pernicious fuel for violence.

36. In Costa Rica, the NGO Casa Alianza works primarily to break the vicious cycle of impunity. A hotline was set up to receive complaints. Legal aid, among other types of assistance, is provided to bring cases before the competent judicial authorities. Approximately 65 per cent of sex crime cases reported to the Public Prosecution Service were submitted by Casa Alianza. Coordination between the NGO and the Public Prosecution Service is essential to activate the enforcement machinery effectively.¹

37. In Kenya, the Coalition on Child Rights and Child Protection provides free legal services in cases of child abuse and neglect through a network of legal volunteers. This, among other factors, contributed to an increase in the number of cases reported over the years since this service started in 1997.²

38. In South Africa, the Child Witness Project of the NGO Resource Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN) prepares children and their caregivers for the court experience by providing them with information about the proceedings and skills to help them deal with the process of testifying.³

39. UNICEF is implementing a capacity-building project in Cambodia to improve the investigative capacity of police, judges and prosecutors in cases of sexual exploitation of children.⁴

40. In Lithuania, the Controller (Ombudsman) for the Protection of the Rights of the Child examines complaints of children's rights violations. The Controller can undertake investigations upon his/her own initiative.⁵

D. Institutions and networks

41. Many States have made efforts to set up an institutional framework for the implementation of children's rights. To this end, they created many specialized bodies. These bodies can have advisory and promotional functions, such as collection and dissemination of information and analysis and of advice on legislation, policy implementation and monitoring of action plans. Their structure often includes both public authorities and representatives of civil society encompassing the main stakeholder groups and ensuring a multidisciplinary approach.

42. The Council for the Rights of the Child of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, established in 2002, was entrusted with the task of monitoring the implementation of children's rights and coordinating government policies dealing with children and youth. The Council comprises representatives of the Government, scientific and educational institutions and NGOs.⁶

43. The Syrian Arab Republic has a Higher Committee for Childhood, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Services and composed of representatives of relevant ministries, such as health, justice, culture, social affairs and labour, information, foreign affairs, finance and industry, as well as NGOs and trade unions.⁷

The local level

44. Reaching out at the grass-roots level is both a goal and a constant challenge for institutions. An institutional presence at the community level has contributed significantly to lower rates of violence, including sexual exploitation.

45. In Lithuania, Children's Rights Protection Services under municipal government are responsible for the protection of children's rights at the local level. They monitor the implementation of the laws on children's rights. They also represent children's interests in court.⁸

46. In Portugal, 234 commissions for the protection of children act at the local level to promote children's rights and prevent situations of danger for children. The commissions count on the participation of the community and decisions are taken in partnership with families and the participation of children.⁹

47. Local councils for the protection of children in each village of the Philippines promote children's rights, encourage responsible parenting, provide assistance to abandoned, maltreated and abused children and monitor cases filed against perpetrators. To date, the country has 17,465 functional councils.¹⁰

48. In Ecuador, the local committees on children's and adolescents' rights promote and monitor the implementation of children's and adolescents' rights at the local level.¹¹

E. National plans of action

49. At the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm in 1996, delegates unanimously adopted a Declaration and Agenda for Action, which highlighted existing international commitments and identified priorities for action in five

strategic areas: coordination of actions at the local, national, regional and international levels; prevention of child sexual exploitation; protection of child victims; promotion of recovery and reintegration of victims; and child participation in addressing the problem.

50. Based on the five strategic areas of the Agenda for Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, States designed national plans of action against CSEC. Where they exist, national plans provide an integrated framework for action at the country level. In the absence of national plans, initiatives that might exist at the local level remain confined to the local reality as there is no framework for dissemination, coordination or integration with other programmes and experiences.¹²

51. Typically, national plans envisage an initial component of research activities to first determine the existence of child sexual exploitation and ascertain its magnitude and characteristics. This is the case of Lithuania, whose plan, in addition to the research phase, foresees the preparation of training materials followed by capacity-building programmes for law personnel, teachers and educators.¹³

52. The prevention component of the National Plan of Action of Mauritius focuses on the following elements: fostering awareness of child abuse; developing indicators for monitoring the problem of sexual abuse and assessing the impact of governmental and non-governmental interventions; preventing school absenteeism and early school dropout; providing sex education for children and empowering the community which is supposed to become responsible for protecting children against CSEC.¹⁴

53. Countries often develop several national plans as policy frameworks on different social concerns. Some of these national plans, which focus primarily on other social concerns besides CSEC, can nevertheless contain components and axes of action related to the prevention of child sexual exploitation.

54. In Costa Rica for instance, the National Development Plan 2002-2006 contains a number of policy measures relating to children, such as the progressive eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, strengthening specialized services to assist young mothers and building a culture of respect for children's rights. The National Security and Citizen Participation Plan aims, among other things, to strengthen preventive measures against violence and child abuse within the family, at school and in the community. The National Agenda on Childhood and Adolescence 2000-2010 has specific objectives with regard to sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁵ The National Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girl Children, Children and Adolescents describes indicators in addition to objectives, targets, activities, responsible entities and resources. This has to be pointed out as a good methodological practice.

55. Estonia addresses commercial sexual exploitation of children through three policy documents: the Strategy for Implementing Child's Rights, the Strategy for Drug Prevention and the Programme of Reproductive Health.¹⁶

56. The policy framework for children in Armenia is the 2001 National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, prepared based on the recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.¹⁷ The same applies to Slovakia's National Action Plan for Children adopted in 2002.¹⁸

57. Other relevant national plans can be those developed to combat trafficking, eliminate child labour and promote human rights.

F. Programmes and projects

58. Programmes and projects to prevent CSEC are quite comprehensive and encompass a wide range of activities. The scope of activities depends on a number of variables, such as the context, the nature of the problem, the capacity of the implementing organization(s) and the resources available. Despite these differences, the design of most programmes and policies have a similar approach.

59. The design methodology of the International Labour Organization (ILO) can be outlined as an illustrative example. CSEC is one of the worst forms of child labour identified by ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Working children are considered more exposed to the risks of being trafficked or sexually exploited. Therefore, programmes to stop or reduce child labour are an important element of a prevention strategy. The International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO is currently active in over 80 countries and in more than 40 has programmes on CSEC and trafficking of children. Preliminary activities consist of research in the form of rapid assessments, baseline surveys and focused action research. Broad-based national consultations are held with relevant government ministries and NGO networks. Existing national plans of action, such as those on CSEC, trafficking, child labour or poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP), are used to frame projects in the broader policy context. If national plans do not exist, the development of one is made a priority of the project. The components of a project normally include research and diagnostics, institutional strengthening and capacity-building, awareness-raising and public engagement, and direct interventions with children and adolescents and their families. Direct interventions might include setting up reference centres on commercial sexual exploitation, hotline services, training for families and vocational training for adolescents.¹⁹

1. The knowledge base

60. A key condition for tackling CSEC effectively is to know its extent and nature. Data collection and research are necessary to broaden the knowledge base, to guide policy choices, to assist the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policy interventions, and to set targets and benchmarks to measure progress.

61. Documenting experiences and sharing best practices is equally important to building on lessons learned in the fight against CSEC. For this purpose ECPAT International²⁰ developed a database, which gathers country-based information on the national situation of CSEC, national plans, and actions that have been taken to combat CSEC. Actions are categorized on the basis of the five strategic areas identified by the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action, which

include prevention. A section of ECPAT International's web site is devoted to good practices in combating CSEC. An inventory of experiences outlines initiatives undertaken around the world in the five strategic areas, with some 15 good practices in the area of prevention. These examples can serve as an inspiration and as a model for future actions.

62. Within the framework of its Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women, the ILO has prepared a kit containing 11 practical lessons learned from the implementation of the project. Lessons learned address issues such as baseline survey analysis, participatory approaches and ownership, holistic approaches, programme coordination and inter-agency collaboration.²¹

2. Working at the community level

63. For a law, national policy or programme to work, reaching out is the first and most important goal. Working at the community level is essential in reaching out to children and their families, the victims and the perpetrators. It is at the local level that participation becomes possible and opens the door to empowerment and ownership, and paves the way for a transformative process of the community.

64. Community involvement is regarded as a basic component in the prevention of sexual abuse and CSEC. In the Philippines, the National Family Violence Prevention Program includes the development of protective behaviour modules for women and children, parent education, gender equality and women's and children's rights.²²

Transforming Long Mei into a "civilized village"

65. Long Mei is a small village of about 500 people in the Yunan Province of China. When the project on the prevention of internal trafficking started in 1999, as many as 70 per cent of the village population, the majority of them women, were involved in trafficking newborn babies and girls.

66. The idea was to transform Long Mei into a model "civilized village". According to local definition, a "civilized village" should ideally have good roads, where people are healthy, respectful and helpful to each other, citizens look after old people, women and children have their rights, children go to school, villagers acquire knowledge and technology and the village is free of crime including trafficking, quarrels, discrimination and domestic violence.

67. Government support helped to build a community centre and a drinking water pool. Electricity and telephone lines were improved. Training in science and technology to improve farming and livestock was provided. The NGO Save the Children provided training on children's and women's rights, purchased books for children and the community, and improved sanitation at the village primary school. In return, villagers, men and women, demonstrated their eagerness to reverse the negative image of their village. They wanted Long Mei to change from a "village of traffickers" into a "civilized village".

68. These are some of the achievements in that direction: (a) villagers set out regulations to run their village efficiently; (b) trafficking, stealing and beating of women and children have been substantially reduced; (c) illiterate women received basic education through evening schooling; and (d) older women feel they have a role to play in the efforts to improve the village.

69. The Long Mei model has now been broadcast on television 20 times. Replication of this experience is ongoing in eight counties in Wenshan prefecture. Each county set up a model village following the Long Mei example.

70. The following elements have been identified as factors contributing to the success of the Long Mei experience: (a) Government's commitment and leadership; (b) supportive policy directives at the provincial level; (c) interdepartmental cooperation; (d) commitment to addressing the root causes of the problem; (e) mobilization of resources from various institutions; (f) capacity-building; and (g) recognition of women's leadership.²³

The “deviating positively” approach

71. The “deviating positively” approach aims to identify successful strategies already existing in the community and use them to build a community-based movement to protect children from being trafficked into the sex industry.

72. The programme has been implemented in a rural area of East Java, Indonesia. Volunteers mapped trafficking trends and identified some 80 girls who had left the village to work in the sex industry. Volunteers interviewed families who, by “deviating positively” from usual behaviour patterns, had successfully protected their girls from being trafficked. They identified a number of replicable protection strategies, such as the communication skills of parents, guidance on their daughters' work aspirations and economic coping mechanisms.

73. Village leaders, who initially reported feeling helpless to address trafficking, have become more proactive and prevented other girls from leaving the village to work in urban areas, most likely in the sex industry. A “community watch” committee will be set up to promote “deviating positively” behaviours, identify girls at risk of being trafficked and take steps to enable families to protect their children.²⁴

G. The role of the media

74. The mass media reflect our world. They are part of society and are imbued with the same intolerance and prejudices. At the same time, they reflect our aspirations for social justice and they voice the concerns of marginalized people who otherwise have no voice or means of portraying them. In the information age, the impact of the media is a fact; so is their potential to fight child sexual exploitation.

75. How can we detect and combat subtle or blatant forms of stereotypical representation in portraying gender relations channelled through the media? How can we best make use of the potential of the mass media to fight sexual exploitation?

76. The Stockholm Agenda for Action recommends initiating gender-sensitive communication, media and information campaigns to raise awareness and educate about child rights and sexual exploitation. It also encourages the media to provide information of the highest quality and reliability concerning all aspects of child sexual exploitation.
77. In some countries, media campaigns are still at the very initial stage, as in Lebanon, where the pioneer slogan, "Let's stop sticking our heads in the sand", was launched on television to encourage individuals to bring to light violations of children's rights.²⁵
78. In 1999-2000 an awareness campaign against trafficking in human beings was launched in the Czech Republic. It was an informative campaign on the risks of human trafficking specially targeted at women seeking jobs abroad. The campaign produced a manual for teachers and a video was distributed in schools. Human trafficking was introduced in the school curricula. A positive side effect of the campaign was the increased collaboration between the institutions involved in the campaign, government authorities, NGOs, the International Organization for Migration and consular authorities.²⁶
79. In Mexico, a national awareness campaign on pornography and child prostitution was launched in 2002. Its first phase, called "Open your eyes" ("*Abre los ojos*"), focused on raising the awareness of the general public with some targeted initiatives, such as the distribution of informative material on CSEC in areas frequented by truckdrivers. The second phase of the campaign, named "Open your eyes, don't shut your mouth" ("*Abre los ojos, no cierras la boca*"), focused on facilitating the reporting of cases through the establishment of a hotline.²⁷
80. Through meetings in day-care centres and schools and the use of video and publications, the project "Educators, children and the media" tries to stimulate discussion among children and adolescents in the Netherlands on the influence of watching violence and sex on television, in computer games, and in advertising.²⁸
81. In Brazil, the major television network, *Rede Globo*, introduced CSEC in its series "Carga Pesada", a show popular amongst truckdrivers.
82. The ILO conducts regional and country workshops for journalists on how to treat CSEC in the media and how to use the potential of the media in a strategic way.²⁹
83. In the framework of a campaign against CSEC in Asian tourism, ECPAT produced an in-flight video to warn travellers on CSEC. The video has been shown on major airlines, such as Air France, Swiss and Lufthansa. Traveller awareness campaign materials, such as luggage tags, information kits and ticket pouches on the dangers and illegality of sex tourism were produced and disseminated through travel operators and airlines.³⁰
84. The campaign "Please disturb!", implemented by Terre des Hommes and aimed at preventing sex tourism, launched the web site www.child-hood.com. The site gathers information on CSEC targeted at tourists, travel operators and the media. A section on best practices outlines exemplary initiatives undertaken by the tourism industry to fight sex tourism.

Combating Internet-related sexual exploitation of children

85. The Internet multiplied possibilities of accessing, sharing and creating information. The lack of regulation of its functioning coupled with the anonymity or volatility of the users has made the Internet a fertile ground for the proliferation of child pornography and related crimes. Initiatives are under way to tackle this recent form of child sexual exploitation.

86. The INHOPE network coordinates the work of 18 national hotlines against illegal Internet content. Whereas a single hotline can be successful at tackling the problem on a national level, its influence is limited when content is hosted in a foreign country or the perpetrator is located abroad. The network facilitates the exchange of information and expertise between hotlines worldwide.³¹

87. In Switzerland, the federal police have set up a national service to coordinate action against Internet-based crimes (*Service national de coordination de la lutte contre la criminalité sur Internet*, SCOCI). The Internet-based interactive server CIAO is a forum for questions and answers addressed to youth to advise them in the areas of violence, sexuality, health, HIV/AIDS, and children's rights.³²

88. ECPAT Switzerland issued a guide called "Protecting children online". It gives examples and concrete recommendations on how to protect children surfing the web.³³

89. In the United Kingdom, a detailed information pack for teachers and parents about safe use of the Internet by pupils, "The superhighway safety pack", is available online at <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/>. It provides guidance on a wide range of safety measures which schools, parents or caregivers and learners can adopt to use the Internet safely.³⁴

90. In the framework of the programme Voices (*Proyecto Voces*) of the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB/BICE) in Uruguay, Fernando da Rosa has completed a study on child pornography on the Internet (<http://www.liccom.edu.uy/>). The study mapped the different channels used to display and disseminate child pornography on the web: e-mail, chat lines, web sites, virtual communities, online games and programmes to exchange information. It recommended the adoption of legislation to hold Internet providers responsible for the contents of web sites.

H. Sex tourism: the business sector and codes of conduct

91. The responsibilities and role of the business sector in respecting and promoting human rights are being progressively acknowledged. The 2001 report of the previous Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Ms. Ofelia Calcetas-Santos (E/CN.4/2001/78), focused on that topic. Initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact³⁵ illustrate the recognition of the key role of business in this endeavour. This is particularly crucial in the area of sex tourism as stated in the Stockholm Agenda for Action, which recommended mobilizing the business sector, including the tourism industry, against the use of its networks and establishments for child sexual exploitation.

92. In October 1999 the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization approved the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. The Code sets a framework of reference for the responsible and sustainable development of world tourism. The Code includes nine articles outlining rules relating to destinations, Governments, tour operators, travel agents and travellers themselves. Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Code states: "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; as such, in accordance with international law, it should be energetically combated with the cooperation of all the States concerned and penalized without concession by the national legislation of both the countries visited and the countries of the perpetrators of these acts, even when they are carried out abroad." Article 10 addresses the question of implementation. The Code is the first of its kind to have a mechanism for dispute resolution, which will be based on conciliation through the creation of a World Committee on Tourism Ethics made up of representatives of each region of the world and representatives of each group of stakeholders in the tourism sector (Governments, the private sector, labour and non-governmental organizations).³⁶

93. The Code of Conduct of the Tourism Industry for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism was developed by ECPAT Sweden in April 1998 in collaboration with a group of Scandinavian tour operators. The Code commits tour operators to raising awareness among the public, their employees, their suppliers and travellers. Each tour operator who adopts the Code must undertake the following: (a) establish an ethical policy regarding the protection of children against sexual exploitation; (b) train tourism personnel in the country of origin and at travel destinations; (c) include a specific clause in contracts with suppliers that proclaims a common repudiation of child sex; and (d) provide information to travellers and local key persons at the destinations.³⁷

94. Codes of conduct can be instrumental in fighting against sex tourism. The challenge ahead, however, is implementation. Codes are non-binding instruments and rely mostly on the goodwill of the tourism industry and travellers themselves. Monitoring mechanisms should be established to assess the effectiveness of these instruments.

95. In Costa Rica, one of the objectives of a project on the prevention of CSEC associated with tourism is to promote the Code of Conduct. Informative material on the Code is being distributed to embassies, consulates and tourist offices. The project aims at including the Code in policies on the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism.³⁸

I. The right to education and education on human rights

96. Policy measures aimed at ensuring equal access to education are crucial in preventing child sexual exploitation. The Stockholm Agenda for Action called on Governments to provide children with access to education as a means of improving their status.

97. Since 2001, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has been implementing the Primary Education Development Plan to reinstate universal primary education. Thanks to the abolition of school fees, concerted enrolment campaigns with community participation, some new infrastructure and the recruitment of additional teachers, enrolment rates have increased significantly.³⁹

98. In Lithuania child day-care centres assist children from socially vulnerable families. In the centres children can spend time after school, do their homework and benefit from supplementary training. The centres facilitate social work with families at risk.⁴⁰

99. The Stockholm Agenda for Action called on Governments to maximize education on child rights. This includes equipping children and adolescents with the knowledge and instruments to protect themselves from sexual exploitation.

100. In Serbia and Montenegro, the programme “Don’t ruin your life” organizes visits by primary school and high school students to the police department where they are instructed on how they can protect themselves from domestic violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation.⁴¹

101. The “Keeping ourselves safe” programme in New Zealand assists primary and secondary students to understand the legislation on abuse and harassment and the factors that perpetuate violence in society. The programme provides children and adolescents with the skills to cope with different situations which might involve abuse.⁴²

102. In South Africa an NGO, Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN), runs sexuality workshops for young people. Issues addressed include rape, date rape, sexual harassment, HIV/AIDS, negotiating safe sex, socialization, gender violence, and male and female roles. Based on the idea that children who feel positive about themselves are more likely to recognize and respond appropriately to abusive situations, material has been produced to develop and reinforce children’s self-esteem.⁴³

Vocational training and support to children dropping out of school

103. Groups that are marginalized can be equipped with the skills needed to improve their productivity, income and employment opportunities through vocational training, which plays an important role in preventing child sexual exploitation.

104. Vocational training programmes should take care not to replicate gender stereotypes in the jobs women and men are supposed to perform. The Special Rapporteur expresses his concern about programmes that provide vocational training in areas such as mechanics and electrical wiring for boys and hairdressing and beauty therapy for girls. This can result in occupational segregation of women and men, often regarded as an indicator of discrimination.

105. In the Dominican Republic, the Department of the Army for Hostels and Shelters for the Reintegration of Boys, Girls and Adolescents (*Dirección General de las Fuerzas Armadas de Albergues y Residencias para la Reeducción Ciudadana de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes*, DISGARCIN) provides a four-stage vocational training programme for children and adolescents who have never been to school or who have dropped out. During the first phase, the focus is on the establishment of an emotional contact between educators and pupils together with an overall assessment of the socio-economic, health and psychological conditions of the child. The second phase is devoted to socialization. The third phase focuses on vocational training. The fourth phase aims at family and social reintegration. The programme keeps contact with former pupils until they are 18. An evaluation of the programme found that in 95 per cent of cases the programme succeeded in the re-establishment of a link between pupils and their families.⁴⁴

106. In Myanmar, non-formal education was explored as a potential project intervention. Lack of education was found to be the top-priority problem of communities, especially in ethnic minority areas. In Myanmar a total of 135 ethnic minority groups make up 40 per cent of the total population. On average, 50 per cent of all children of school age were out of school, the percentage being higher in rural than in urban areas, especially in ethnic minority communities.

107. A total of 1,918 out-of-school children and youth (836 male and 1,082 female) between 5 and 25 years of age are currently attending 38 non-formal education sessions facilitated by 71 youth volunteer teachers. The experience of a village in Shan State is an illustrative example. In this village, older children did not go to school. They earned their living through trading local products such as charcoal and watermelon in China. They felt they were often cheated because they were illiterate and did not know how to calculate prices and exchange rates. Training was provided in basic bookkeeping in addition to literacy. In a very short time they were able to use small calculators and enjoy the immediate result of their learning: cash profits.⁴⁵

108. In Thailand, the Centre for Development and Education Programme for Daughters and Communities, a community-based organization, offers education and full-time accommodation for children to prevent them from exposure to exploitative situations. An interview of over 300 girls assisted by the Centre indicated that only 2 per cent of them had entered the sex industry.⁴⁶

109. A child labour programme in Kenya aims at improving school enrolment, retention and completion. The programme provides direct support to children at risk and those who have withdrawn through income-generating activities. As of September 2003, the programme supported over 5,300 children and assisted some 150 schools in starting income-generating activities.⁴⁷

J. Peer education, participation and empowerment

110. As recommended by the Stockholm Agenda for Action, the establishment of peer education programmes can be instrumental in countering child exploitation. As pointed out by the evaluation of peer programmes and by former prostitutes who submitted their testimony to the Special Rapporteur, peer education is an effective way of engaging with young people involved in prostitution. The voices and opinions of children and women who lived through this trauma are critical.

111. In 1999, the NGO Save the Children UK launched a peer education programme on adolescent reproductive health and life skills with regard to trafficking in Myanmar. A serious lack of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health in border areas, especially among out-of-school adolescent girls and boys, was identified. Adolescent reproductive health and HIV/AIDS were also identified as key risk factors for trafficked children and those in exploitative work and forced marriages. The education methodology adopted was the "Fledglings" curriculum, which uses local sayings and cultural contexts to explore life skills, attitudes and reproductive health. "Fledglings" was adapted and translated for use with different ethnic minorities. Local partners, including peer educators, were involved in producing and adapting their own materials. Workshop programmes were mainly addressed at out-of-school

children and young adults, including sex workers, cross-border truckdrivers' assistants, young blood donors and Catholic novice nuns. Participants at the workshops who demonstrated more active motivation were selected as peer educators to pass on their learning to other children and young people. The peer educators also became leaders in a number of other project activities in their communities. The involvement of community nurses was identified as another successful element of the programme: they could reach marginalized people in their communities, as they belonged to the community or minority groups. Peer education also contributed to the empowerment of youth in the communities.⁴⁸

112. The National Coalition of Children's Associations in the Philippines is composed of 15 child representatives from over 500 children's associations in the country. At present, a group from the Coalition is staging a series of theatre performances in communities and schools on children's issues, including sexual exploitation.⁴⁹

113. Voice of the Children (*Tingong sa Kabataan*) is a radio programme aired in Cebu City, one of the main cities of the Philippines. It is a programme produced by and for children. The producers are 20 high school students who have been victims of abuse. As the radio is the most popular media in the country, the programme reaches out to large numbers of people and it is the fifth most popular radio programme in the city. Through child participation, the programme contributes to the prevention of CSEC. At the same time it allows children who have been abused to inspire others through their testimonies and to achieve recovery and reintegration themselves.⁵⁰

114. The *Durbar Mahila Samanay Committee* is an organization of sex workers formed to fight for the rights of women in prostitution in Calcutta, India. In order to combat trafficking in women and children, they have formed a self-regulatory board in the red-light districts in West Bengal. The main objective of the board is to prevent children from entering into prostitution. The board works through peer educators operating in red-light districts. They sensitize brothel keepers and pimps on the prevention of trafficking. The board established good linkages with local authorities, whose support is crucial to the board's efforts to improve the living conditions of sex workers, such as drinking water and kindergartens for their children.⁵¹

K. Gender

115. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the wealth of gender-sensitive information he received, in terms of the language used,⁵² the analysis and the programmes that either target gender-specific aspects of the problem or mainstream a gender perspective.

116. The ILO global child labour figures for 2000 estimate that there are as many as 1.8 million children being exploited in prostitution or pornography worldwide. In most countries, girls represent 80 to 90 per cent of victims, although in some places boys predominate, as in the case of Sri Lanka, where prostitution is strongly related to foreign tourism.⁵³ Research has indicated that some 70 per cent of children in prostitution are boys in Sri Lanka. Their greater freedom of movement, and consequently their greater opportunities to operate as self-employed prostitutes, is one of the sociocultural factors that explains the prevalence of boys in prostitution in Sri Lanka.⁵⁴

117. A policy framework to promote girl children's rights has been adopted in the Philippines. The Medium Term Strategic Framework on the Filipino Girl Child aims to assist development practitioners in determining the gender-specific needs and concerns of children, particularly the girl child. The objective is to mainstream the concerns of girl children systematically into development planning. An Action Plan for the Girl Child 2001-2004 has been designed for the implementation of the framework policy. It envisages action in three strategic areas: advocacy and networking, capacity-building and institution-building.⁵⁵ Information booklet "Girl children have rights too!" has been produced. It focuses on referral networks on the girl child, legal instruments and programmes to promote the girl child's rights and the participation of girl children.⁵⁶

L. Groups discriminated against and exposed to higher risks

118. Some groups are exposed to greater risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation. This is due to different factors and depends on the economic and sociocultural contexts. Those children who are generally more exposed include those belonging to ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, those living in extreme poverty, street children, migrants, homosexuals, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender children. Social exclusion and discrimination are the underlying causes of the higher degree of risk that some groups face vis-à-vis CSEC.

119. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the information he received on policies and programmes that address the concerns of these groups in strategies to fight CSEC.

120. Many programmes brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur target their assistance to children considered to be at risk of sexual exploitation. In the case of the NGO Barnardo, based in the United Kingdom, "risk factors" include: running away from home; periods of family homelessness or unsuitable accommodation; the experience of being in statutory care; poor school attendance or exclusion from school; drug and alcohol misuse; a disrupted or violent family history; poor or broken-down relationships with primary caregivers; a history of abuse, including sexual abuse; associating with risky or abusive adults, especially those who control through the threat and use of violence; a lack of awareness of the risks of sexual exploitation; poor sexual health and safe sex awareness; associating with, and being influenced by, others already involved in prostitution; frequenting areas where adult prostitution takes place; and low self-esteem or a poor idea of self-worth.⁵⁷

121. The project Cow Bank for the Handicapped in Pailong, Cambodia, aims to raise community awareness, especially among the poor, about trafficking. Prevention activities include income-generation projects targeted especially at the poorest.⁵⁸

122. The School Bridges (*Puentes Escolares*) programme in Buenos Aires promotes reintegration of street children through workshops that work as bridges to formal school reintegration. The Centre for Comprehensive Assistance to Street Children and Adolescents (*Centro de Atención Integral para Niños y Adolescentes en Situación de Calle*, CAINA) provides three meals a day, health monitoring, leisure activities and non-formal education and facilitates reinsertion into the family.⁵⁹

123. Transgender youth may be especially vulnerable to entering into prostitution because of adverse reactions to their gender and sexuality on the part of family and peers that may leave them alone and unsupported. The levels of discrimination experienced by young transgender people when trying to find accommodation, obtain an education, get a job and access health services generally leaves them among the most vulnerable and marginalized young people in society. In New Zealand, intensive education programmes on human rights, discrimination, gender and sexuality are considered instrumental to promoting changes in the attitudes that put transgender youth at risk. Other groups considered at risk in New Zealand are Maori children and Pacific Islander children. Appropriately targeted programmes that offer support, education and advocacy to young people involved in prostitution are needed. Programmes delivered by Maori and based on Maori values are more likely to be more effective. The programme provided by the *Te Aronga Hou* Trust is an example. *Te Aronga Hou* provides three services to *takataapui* (gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people) and youth soliciting on the streets. A mobile service, *Toro Atu*, offers information, advice and support. The support and advocacy service, *Awhinatia*, evaluates the needs of *takataapui* and youth and links them with appropriate support services. The knowledge and training service, *Matauranga*, provides well-being education and awareness programmes, personal development and vocational rehabilitation.⁶⁰

124. Up to 50 per cent of homeless children in Los Angeles, California, identify themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual and have been forced onto the streets because of homophobia in their homes, schools and communities. They come from all corners of the world. The programme "Counselling on demand" is a counselling service for youth in the sex trade available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Targeted participants of the programme are homeless gay, bisexual, transsexual and transgender males, 13 to 24 years old, who engage in survival sex on Santa Monica Boulevard, and gay, lesbian, bisexual, transsexual and transgender youths who are in semi-stable to stable living situations and are either working or attending school.⁶¹

125. In Lithuania, the National Programme for the Integration of Roma 2002-2004 envisages measures to provide pre-school education and supplementary education for Roma children through the Roma Community Centre. In 2003, the Ministry of Education and Science published the first textbook on the Roma language and organized training courses for teachers working with Roma children.⁶²

IV. CONCLUSIONS

126. **A good practice is not a simple recipe or a ready-made solution that can be replicated in all contexts with guaranteed success. Child sexual exploitation is a multifaceted and evolving phenomenon. A combination of targeted measures that are specific to the different contexts are necessary.**

127. **The experiences illustrated in this report suggest a number of common ingredients. These are: political will; a sound knowledge base; an institutional presence; a multidisciplinary approach and coordination between different institutions; the participation of children and their families; outreach to the grass-roots level, especially to marginalized groups; attention to gender issues and the concerns of groups exposed to higher risks of sexual exploitation, as well as adequate human and financial resources.**

128. Achieving these conditions at the local level is more feasible as this requires fewer resources and involves smaller groups of people. Achievements at the local level are also more visible and easier to measure. At the same time, CSEC is a global phenomenon and it cannot be solved by adding together an endless series of local-level initiatives. That is why national policy frameworks, legislation and international instruments are indispensable tools in preventing CSEC. That is also why different levels of action, international, regional, national and local, need to coordinate their efforts.

129. Just as vertical integration between the different levels is needed, so is horizontal integration across areas. Prevention policies cannot be isolated from policies on protection, recovery and participation. Interventions should combine activities ranging from research and analysis to capacity-building, institutional strengthening, awareness-raising and education programmes. The preferred strategy is to attack the problem on different fronts in a holistic manner.

130. Many initiatives outlined in the report focus on victims or potential victims and their families, but much less on active or potential child sexual exploiters, except in the area of sex tourism. Behavioural change of active or potential child sexual exploiters is essential for the eradication of CSEC. This is perhaps one of the areas of action recommended by the Stockholm Agenda for Action in which little has been done and a lot more needs to be achieved.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

131. This report does not focus on problems, but rather on responses to them. Therefore, the most immediate and simplistic recommendation would be to have more and better programmes and policies such as those outlined in the report.

132. Section III of the report highlights the set of policy measures and areas of intervention recommended by the Special Rapporteur: respect for international instruments; adequate legislation; effective enforcement mechanisms; an institutional presence, especially at the local level; national policy frameworks; a sound knowledge base; use of the media in awareness-raising initiatives and information campaigns; involvement of the business sector; ensuring the right to education and promoting education on human rights; fostering participation of children and their families; gender mainstreaming; and attention to social groups exposed to a higher risk of CSEC. Countries should identify their priorities among this set of measures and seek international technical cooperation in those areas in which United Nations country teams can most usefully contribute.

133. Prevention policies should be framed within national plans on CSEC. Governments of countries where a national plan does not exist should consider adopting one. Alternatively, the Government should try to include components on the prevention of sexual exploitation in existing national plans focused on some other social concern (such as child labour or development). National plans should have indicators to measure achievements and monitor implementation.

134. **Efforts should be made to strengthen an institutional presence, especially in marginalized areas. In particular, institutions for the protection of children's rights at the local level should be reinforced. Initiatives should be envisaged that ensure that these institutions do reach out to marginalized children. All children and their families should know where to go in cases of sexual exploitation or abuse.**

135. **Programmes and policies should be based on sound planning methodologies. Greater effort is needed to develop monitoring tools and indicators to set benchmarks and measure achievements.**

136. **More action is needed to encourage behavioural change of persons who actively or potentially engage in child sexual exploitation. This implies a transformative process involving not only the perpetrators but the whole of society with respect to the way women and men relate to each other. A priority area for the initiation of this transformation is education.**

137. **The Special Rapporteur recommends multidisciplinary and integrated strategies in policies and programmes to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children.**

138. **In the context of child pornography on the Internet, the Special Rapporteur calls for Internet providers, credit card providers and other actors and experts to adopt creative as well as technical measures to ensure that the World Wide Web is not used as a means of exploiting children.**

139. **Additional recommendations are contained in section III of the report.**

Notes

¹ Information submitted to the Special Rapporteur by Casa Alianza, October 2003. Just as the report is based on information submitted to the Special Rapporteur in reply to his questionnaire, all subsequent endnotes will indicate the source of information, it being understood that it was submitted to the Special Rapporteur through the questionnaire.

² African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect.

³ RAPCAN.

⁴ Royal Netherlands Embassy on projects currently funded by the Netherlands in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

⁵ Government of Lithuania.

⁶ Government of Serbia and Montenegro.

⁷ Government of Syrian Arab Republic.

⁸ Government of Lithuania.

⁹ Government of Portugal.

¹⁰ Government of the Philippines.

¹¹ Government of Ecuador.

¹² Fundación Renacer, Colombia.

¹³ Government of Lithuania.

¹⁴ Government of Mauritius.

¹⁵ Government of Costa Rica.

¹⁶ Government of Estonia.

¹⁷ Government of Armenia.

¹⁸ Government of Slovakia.

¹⁹ ILO.

²⁰ ECPAT is a network of organizations and individuals working for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.
<http://www.ecpat.net/eng/index.asp>.

²¹ www.ilo.org/asia/child/trafficking.

²² Government of the Philippines.

²³ Save the Children UK, Southeast and East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (SEAPRO).

²⁴ Save the Children US, Indonesia Field Office.

²⁵ Government of Lebanon.

²⁶ Government of the Czech Republic.

²⁷ Government of Mexico.

²⁸ Profit for the World's Children, the Netherlands.

²⁹ ILO.

³⁰ www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/sex_tourism/sex_tourism.asp.

³¹ Save the Children, Position paper on child pornography and Internet-related sexual exploitation of children, 2003, p. 22.

³² Government of Switzerland.

³³ ECPAT Switzerland.

³⁴ National Plan for Safeguarding Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation, www.doh.gov.uk/qualityprojects.

³⁵ The Global Compact is a values-based platform involving Governments, companies, trade unions and the United Nations System and it provides a complementary framework for voluntary initiatives at the company level. The Global Compact promotes institutional learning by identifying and disseminating good practices based on nine principles, which cover human rights, the fundamental principles and rights at work and environmental concerns.

³⁶ <http://www.world-tourism.org/projects/ethics/ethics.html>.

³⁷ www.thecode.org/.

³⁸ Fundación Paniamor, Costa Rica.

³⁹ Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴⁰ Government of Lithuania.

⁴¹ Government of Serbia and Montenegro.

⁴² Government of New Zealand.

⁴³ www.rapcan.org.za/activities.htm.

⁴⁴ Government of the Dominican Republic.

⁴⁵ Save the Children UK (SEAPRO).

⁴⁶ Development and Education Programme for Daughters and Communities Centre (DEPDC), Thailand.

⁴⁷ African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Kenya.

⁴⁸ Save the Children UK (SEAPRO).

⁴⁹ World Vision, Philippines.

⁵⁰ Government of the Philippines.

⁵¹ Action Aid, India.

⁵² For instance, the information from the Dominican Republic used several times the word nin@, an invented spelling to indicate both girls and boys.

⁵³ www.ilo.org/childlabour.

⁵⁴ NGO Protecting the Environment and Children Everywhere (PEACE).

⁵⁵ Medium Term Strategic Framework on the Girl Child, 2002.

⁵⁶ Girl Children Have Rights Too!, Manila, 2002.

⁵⁷ Barnardo's, United Kingdom.

⁵⁸ Royal Netherlands Embassy on projects currently funded by the Netherlands in Cambodia and Laos.

⁵⁹ City of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

⁶⁰ Government of New Zealand.

⁶¹ http://www.ecpat.net/eng/CSEC/good_practices/index.asp.

⁶² Government of Lithuania.
