Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry

D1.HRS.CL1.20
D1.HOT.CL1.13
D2.TCC.CL1.14

Trainee Manual
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry

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D2.TCC.CI1.14

Trainee Manual
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

General Information on ASEAN appears online at the ASEAN Website: [www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org).

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Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
Introduction to trainee manual

To the Trainee

Congratulations on joining this course. This Trainee Manual is one part of a ‘toolbox’ which is a resource provided to trainees, trainers and assessors to help you become competent in various areas of your work.

The ‘toolbox’ consists of three elements:

- A Trainee Manual for you to read and study at home or in class
- A Trainer Guide with Power Point slides to help your Trainer explain the content of the training material and provide class activities to help with practice
- An Assessment Manual which provides your Assessor with oral and written questions and other assessment tasks to establish whether or not you have achieved competency.

The first thing you may notice is that this training program and the information you find in the Trainee Manual seems different to the textbooks you have used previously. This is because the method of instruction and examination is different. The method used is called Competency based training (CBT) and Competency based assessment (CBA). CBT and CBA is the training and assessment system chosen by ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) to train people to work in the tourism and hospitality industry throughout all the ASEAN member states.

What is the CBT and CBA system and why has it been adopted by ASEAN?

CBT is a way of training that concentrates on what a worker can do or is required to do at work. The aim is of the training is to enable trainees to perform tasks and duties at a standard expected by employers. CBT seeks to develop the skills, knowledge and attitudes (or recognise the ones the trainee already possesses) to achieve the required competency standard. ASEAN has adopted the CBT/CBA training system as it is able to produce the type of worker that industry is looking for and this therefore increases trainees chances of obtaining employment.

CBA involves collecting evidence and making a judgement of the extent to which a worker can perform his/her duties at the required competency standard. Where a trainee can already demonstrate a degree of competency, either due to prior training or work experience, a process of ‘Recognition of Prior Learning’ (RPL) is available to trainees to recognise this. Please speak to your trainer about RPL if you think this applies to you.

What is a competency standard?

Competency standards are descriptions of the skills and knowledge required to perform a task or activity at the level of a required standard.

242 competency standards for the tourism and hospitality industries throughout the ASEAN region have been developed to cover all the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to work in the following occupational areas:

- Housekeeping
- Food Production
- Food and Beverage Service
• Front Office
• Travel Agencies
• Tour Operations.

All of these competency standards are available for you to look at. In fact you will find a summary of each one at the beginning of each Trainee Manual under the heading ‘Unit Descriptor’. The unit descriptor describes the content of the unit you will be studying in the Trainee Manual and provides a table of contents which are divided up into ‘Elements’ and ‘Performance Criteria’. An element is a description of one aspect of what has to be achieved in the workplace. The ‘Performance Criteria’ below each element details the level of performance that needs to be demonstrated to be declared competent.

There are other components of the competency standard:
• **Unit Title**: statement about what is to be done in the workplace
• **Unit Number**: unique number identifying the particular competency
• **Nominal hours**: number of classroom or practical hours usually needed to complete the competency. We call them ‘nominal’ hours because they can vary e.g. sometimes it will take an individual less time to complete a unit of competency because he/she has prior knowledge or work experience in that area.

The final heading you will see before you start reading the Trainee Manual is the ‘Assessment Matrix’. Competency based assessment requires trainees to be assessed in at least 2 – 3 different ways, one of which must be practical. This section outlines three ways assessment can be carried out and includes work projects, written questions and oral questions. The matrix is designed to show you which performance criteria will be assessed and how they will be assessed. Your trainer and/or assessor may also use other assessment methods including ‘Observation Checklist’ and ‘Third Party Statement’. An observation checklist is a way of recording how you perform at work and a third party statement is a statement by a supervisor or employer about the degree of competence they believe you have achieved. This can be based on observing your workplace performance, inspecting your work or gaining feedback from fellow workers.

Your trainer and/or assessor may use other methods to assess you such as:
• Journals
• Oral presentations
• Role plays
• Log books
• Group projects
• Practical demonstrations.

Remember your trainer is there to help you succeed and become competent. Please feel free to ask him or her for more explanation of what you have just read and of what is expected from you and best wishes for your future studies and future career in tourism and hospitality.
Unit descriptor

Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry

This unit deals with the skills and knowledge required to Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry in a range of settings within the hotel and travel industries workplace context.

Unit Code:

D1.HRS.CL1.20
D1.HOT.CL1.13
D2.TCC.CL1.14

Nominal Hours:

15 hours

Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Performance Criteria

1.1 Define the problem of child sexual exploitation of children by tourists (otherwise known as child-sex tourism)
1.2 Describe the impact of child sexual exploitation on children, communities and the hotel and travel industries
1.3 Identify suspicious behaviors that may be exhibited by child sex tourists

Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Performance Criteria

2.1 Locate and become familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights (UNCRC) of the Child and the main UN Articles relating to the rights of all children to be safe from sexual exploitation
2.2 Examine national, regional and international initiatives to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists
2.3 Identify reporting mechanisms if suspicious behavior is observed

Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

Performance Criteria

3.1 Prepare a list of actions that can be taken by staff working in each labor division of the hotel and travel industries to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
Assessment matrix

Showing mapping of Performance Criteria against Work Projects, Written Questions and Oral Questions

The Assessment Matrix indicates three of the most common assessment activities your Assessor may use to assess your understanding of the content of this manual and your performance - Work Projects, Written Questions and Oral Questions. It also indicates where you can find the subject content related to these assessment activities in the Trainee Manual (i.e. under which element or performance criteria). As explained in the Introduction, however, the assessors are free to choose which assessment activities are most suitable to best capture evidence of competency as they deem appropriate for individual students.

| Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | Define the problem of child sexual exploitation of children by tourists (otherwise known as child-sex tourism) | 1.1 | 1 – 8 | 1 |
| 1.2 | Describe the impact of child sexual exploitation on children, communities and the hotel and travel industries | 1.2 | 9 – 13 | 2 |
| 1.3 | Identify suspicious behaviours that may be exhibited by child sex tourists | 1.3 | 14 – 16 | 3 |

| Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | Locate and become familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights (UNCRC) of the Child and the main UN Articles relating to the rights of all children to be safe from sexual exploitation | 2.1 | 17 – 19 | 4 |
| 2.2 | Examine national, regional and international initiatives to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists | 2.2 | 20 – 26 | 5 |
| 2.3 | Identify reporting mechanisms if suspicious behaviour is observed | 2.3 | 27 - 30 | 6 |

| Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Prepare a list of actions that can be taken by staff working in each labour division of the hotel and travel industries to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists | 3.1 | 31 | 7 |
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
**Glossary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>According to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, every human being under the age of 18 is considered a child. The only exception to this rule is when national laws state a different age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN CRC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This convention was approved and signed by 191 countries in 1989 and is a legally binding international agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Tourism</td>
<td>Child Sex Tourism refers to the sexual abuse of children by offenders who normally live outside the region where the abuse is occurring. Offenders could be tourists, expatriates, foreign workers, business travellers or anyone who is in the area for a short-term period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Trafficking</td>
<td>‘Trafficking refers to the cross-border or internal, recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, removal of organs or any similar exploitative purpose. It may or may not involve force, coercion or deception because children are not able to give informed consent to their exploitation. All child victims of trafficking are made highly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation because they are removed from familiar support structures, such as their families and communities’. [<a href="http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes">http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes</a> Trafficking.asp](<a href="http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes">http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes</a> Trafficking.asp) 16/1/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEC</td>
<td>‘The term ‘Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children’ (or CSEC) is used to describe the various activities that exploit children for their commercial value including: child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.’ (Childwise Factsheet: About Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: <a href="http://www.childwise.net/Resources/factsheets.html">http://www.childwise.net/Resources/factsheets.html</a> 13/12/2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST</td>
<td>Child Sex Tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT</td>
<td>The ECPAT network is composed of ECPAT groups based all over the world; the International Board, elected by the International Assembly; and the International Secretariat. In 1996, the network consisted of 17 groups. By 1999, it had grown to 53 groups and, in 2007 there are over 80 groups in more than 70 countries. ECPAT groups are very diverse. Some are large coalitions of NGOs and some are small groups composed of individuals. Some groups have activities covering a wide range of CSEC issues while others concentrate on only one aspect. [<a href="http://ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat">http://ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat</a> vision.asp](<a href="http://ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat">http://ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat</a> vision.asp) 4/1/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Safe</td>
<td>Refers to businesses and organizations that have adopted the ECPAT Code of Ethics and use it as part of their staff induction and training and as a core operating policy and procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Ethics</td>
<td>‘An ethical code is adopted by an organization in an attempt to assist those in the organization called upon to make a decision. Usually most, if not all, understand the difference between ‘right’ and ‘wrong’ and to apply this understanding to their decision.’ (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethical_code">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethical_code</a> 13/12/2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Action</td>
<td>Describes action taken across international borders that involves international co-operation between governments, non-governmental organizations and law enforcement agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline In-flight Videos</td>
<td>Short Video Segments that airlines play as part of their onboard information for travellers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Territorial Laws</td>
<td>These laws make it possible for foreign sex tourists to be prosecuted in their home country when they return. Extraterritorial laws enable a country to hold its citizens accountable under their home country laws for committing crimes abroad. Currently there are 23 countries with these laws. (<a href="http://www.thefutueregroup.org/youwillbecaught/laws.html">http://www.thefutueregroup.org/youwillbecaught/laws.html</a> 13/12/2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTA or NTO</td>
<td>National Tourism Administration or National Tourism Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedophile</td>
<td>This is a person who has a sexual attraction to children. They can be attracted to boys or girls or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situational Sex Offender</td>
<td>This is a person who accesses children in bars, brothels or on the street while they are away from home. This person is not considered a pedophile, as they would probably not exhibit this behaviour while at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferential Child Sex Tourist</td>
<td>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. It is important to distinguish the preferential child sex tourist from the pedophile. ([Title: Combating Child Sex Tourism: FAQs, <a href="http://ecpat.net/EI/CST_Publications.asp">http://ecpat.net/EI/CST_Publications.asp</a> Page 12, 16/1/2012] )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Tourism Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Tourism</td>
<td>Responsible tourism can apply to any type of holiday, from a luxury beach villa to a volunteering project. Responsible tourism simply means holidays that care about local communities and culture as well as wildlife conservation and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(<a href="http://www.responsibletravel.com/copy/responsible-tourism">http://www.responsibletravel.com/copy/responsible-tourism</a> 13/12/2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Tourism</td>
<td>Sustainable tourism in its purest sense is an industry, which attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems. It is responsible tourism that is both ecologically and culturally sensitive. Thus, sustainable tourism activities have minimal impact on the environment and culture of the host community.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists

1.1 Define the problem of child sexual exploitation of children by tourists (otherwise known as child-sex tourism)

Introduction

According to UNICEF, 3 million children are victims of sexual exploitation every year.

‘Child Sex Tourism is the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one place to another to engage in sexual acts with minors. Often, child sex tourists travel from a richer country to one that is less developed, or they may be travellers within their own countries or region. Some child sex tourists (preferential abusers and pedophiles) target children specifically, but most do not usually have a sexual preference for children; they are situational abusers who unscrupulously take advantage of a situation in which children are made available to them. Child sex tourists take advantage of their anonymity as well as the socio-economic disparities in the locations they visit. They may try to rationalize their actions by claiming sex with a child is culturally acceptable or that money or goods exchanged benefit the child and community, or by setting their own thresholds for defining who is a child’. ¹

Under the UNICEF definition a Child is anyone under the age of 18.

As it has become increasingly difficult for preferential abusers and pedophiles to target children in richer countries due to closer scrutiny in workplaces, police checks, strong laws and policies and procedures set up to eliminate situations where child abuse may occur, these offenders have looked to less developed countries to access vulnerable children.

These countries may not have a strong enforcement system and may be going through a myriad of development issues, with Child Protection being only one of the concerns a country may be facing.

In the past many of these offenders have found themselves in positions of power where they can access children freely but due to a stronger commitment to stamp out child abuse in their own countries, they are now moving to areas where there are vulnerable children and perhaps lax law enforcement and corruption.

¹ http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_CST.asp 16/1/2012
Additionally offenders are frequenting hotels, bars, restaurants and other hospitality and tourism venues where children can be accessed and abused without the threat of being identified, caught and prosecuted.

There has also been many instances of child sexual abuse occuring after major disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes. 

**The Growing Problem of Child Sexual Exploitation and the Internet**

The internet has played an integral part in the sexual exploitation of children by foreigners, as it has allowed offenders, both situational and peodophiles, to access and share information about destinations where there are vulnerable children and lax law enforcement. The internet has also allowed these offenders to form networks that keep each other up to date about 'new' destinations where children can be accessed easily as well as allowing offenders to share videos and photographs of abused children.

Many of these images are stored, traded, sold and distributed via offender networks. The production and distribution of these images furthers the ongoing exploitation of children and inevitably promotes the visitation by offenders to vulnerable communities and the frequenting of Hotel and Travel businesses where offenders can access children without fear of identification, arrest and prosecution.

Those who make and use pornographic images of children ‘perpetuate the exploitation of children by creating a demand for more images’ . The very fact that these images have been made means that vast numbers of children have already been abused. Once they are distributed and viewed the abuse grows dramatically. It also aids in the offenders becoming ‘desensitized’ to child abuse.

‘The growth of the Internet is creating more commercial opportunities for child exploiters and pornographers and the rapid development of new technologies are facilitating the development and reach of distribution networks’. 

Inevitably there is a direct link between the making of these images and the abuse of children that occurs in their production, with the growth of child sex tourism and the industry this creates.

**The Growth in International Travel**

Another area impacting dramatically on the increase in child sexual abuse and child trafficking is the growth in international travel and budget airlines over the past 10 – 15 years. More people are travelling than ever before and often this is from First World Countries to Third World and Developing Countries. This has led to an explosion in the sexual abuse of children, as more and more offenders are accessing vulnerable children in these new budget destinations.

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3 [http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_ICT.asp](http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_ICT.asp) 16/1/2012

4 [http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_ICT.asp](http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_ICT.asp) 16/1/2012
The Hotel and Travel Industries can assist

The Hotel and Travel Industries can play a vital part in the elimination of child sex tourism, regardless of location and law enforcement issues. The first step is to identify whether child sexual exploitation is a direct issue on the business’ premises and grounds or if it is operating locally. Policies, procedures and training (in tandem with Child Protection Agencies) then need to be developed for all business operations and staff, that identifies the potential for offending to occur and eliminates it completely from their business.

1.2 Describe the impact of child sexual exploitation on children, communities and the hotel and travel industries

Introduction

The CSEC is an abhorrent act, that is morally, legally and physically corrupt. Children who are abused sexually suffer a lifetime of ongoing physical, emotional and social impacts.

‘The CSEC can take many forms, each with equally devastating consequences for children and the communities in which it occurs. The main forms of CSEC are child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes, while child sex tourism and some instances of child marriage can be considered as specific forms of child prostitution. It occurs for a wide variety of reasons, such as wealth discrepancies, demand for child sex, gender inequalities, armed conflict, social attitudes, or extreme consumerism. No country in the world is immune to the various forms of CSEC, although individual experience and responses may differ’.  

Remember that Child Sexual abuse is a crime no matter where and when it happens and that it is never ever the child’s fault. The person abusing the child is entirely responsible.

Who are the Victims?

‘Victims of CST often come from socio-economically 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 CST’.  


The Impact on Children

The negative impact on children of CST is profound, lifelong and dramatic.

‘The physical violence involved in the sexual exploitation of a child results in injury, pain and fear, while the acute psychological distress of sexual exploitation results in guilt, low self-esteem, depression and, in some instances, suicide. Children are also more vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV/AIDS.’

The Impact CST has on Children and Communities

The CSEC is not something that happens and then is forgotten about by the children, their families and communities. As discussed above we know that the impacts on the child victims of sexual abuse are lifelong and involve physical, emotional and social problems.

Many CST victims are often tainted by their abuse experiences and many communities are unfortunately unwilling to accept them. This inevitably leads to the further breakdown of families and communities.

Socially, for the children this can have an ongoing devastating effect such as difficulty in obtaining education, community support and understanding, a criminal record, the inability to develop ‘normal’ friendships, the inability to interact socially, the inability to gain worthwhile employment and hence financial independence and stability.

Physically, the health issues many child victims suffer also impact not only on themselves but their communities. Communities with limited means and experience have to care for sick children and adults that as children were abused and many of these same communities have seen an explosion in HIV and STI rates.

Also in many communities the discussion of sex, prostitution and particularly child sex is taboo, therefore child victims are often forced to suffer in silence through no fault of their own.

The impact on communities of the CSEC is negative and substantial, as the loss of child innocence, the breakdown of morals and social norms, the growth in crime associated with the CSEC and the attraction of these vulnerable communities to offenders and child pornographers becomes apparent.

Additionally, there is also the lost future opportunities for these child victims to become worthwhile contributing members of a functioning and healthy community unless they are protected, supported and provided with ongoing health care and educational opportunities.

However, all of these options are costly and can never undo the harm. The best course of action for a community and the Hotel and Travel Industry within those communities is to work towards the elimination of CST before the impacts are felt by all concerned.
The Impact on the Hotel and Travel Industries

It is common knowledge amongst the travel and hotel industries that many genuine tourists are not willing to visit areas where child sex tourism (or sex tourism) is openly occurring. The majority of tourists will avoid such destinations, hotels, restaurants, bars and other businesses that allow such activities to occur.

Direct Impacts on the Hotel and Travel Industries:

- **Loss of Reputation and Goodwill:**
  - Genuine tourists will recognize that your business allows its premises to be used for child sex tourism activities. This information will spread quickly via the Internet and other pedophiles and situational offenders may recognize your business as a ‘safe’ place.
  - Genuine tourists will also use the Internet to perhaps ‘review’ your business on sights such as Trip Advisor.
  - Genuine tourists may also inform their about your business, which could affect future bookings and recommendations to use your business.
  - Tourists from countries that provide information about Child Sex Tourism to outbound travelers or that are flying with an airline that shows ‘In-flight Videos’ may notify their local embassy, the local police or the National Tourism Administration about your business’s toleration of child sex tourism bringing much unwanted attention to your business.
  - Tourists may also inform a non-governmental organization such as ECPAT, which has more than 80 groups in over 70 countries working against the commercial sexual exploitation of children, about what is going on at your business premises.
  - Organizations such as ECPAT have extensive contacts with local police and government officials and will quickly act to have your business investigated.
  - Tourists may also inform a Media Outlet, such as a newspaper, television station and investigative magazine about what is going on at your business premises.

Legal Obligations for the Hotel and Travel Industries:

- Most governments have now implemented specific laws, policies and practices in an attempt to stop the increase in child sex tourism. This includes the prosecution of business operators, managers, supervisors and staff who participate in or allow child sex tourism to occur.
- Currently over 40 countries have Extraterritorial laws in place, some of these countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and the United States.
Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists

- These laws make it possible for foreign sex tourists to be prosecuted in their home country when they return. Extraterritorial laws enable a country to hold its citizens accountable under their home country laws for committing crimes abroad. These laws make it possible for foreign sex tourists to be prosecuted in their home country when they return. Extraterritorial laws enable a country to hold its citizens accountable under their home country laws for committing crimes abroad. Witnesses from overseas and foreign police forces can be used to build the case for prosecution. In the last decade, these laws have proliferated as a way to address child sex tourism. With over 191 countries signing the UNCRC this means that Child Sex Tourism is illegal in most countries.

1.3 Identify suspicious behaviours that may be exhibited by child sex tourists

Introduction

The first and most important thing to remember is that there is no stereotypical offender. They can come from anywhere, be male or female, married or single, wealthy or of a lower socio-economic and educational status. There is not one physical feature, behaviour type or social pattern that will distinguish a child sex tourist.

What We Do Know About Offenders

- 95% of Child Sex Offenders are male and they can be married and have children of their own
- Up to a third of offences are committed by adolescents
- Most sexual offences are committed by men between the ages of 25 – 40 years
- There are three internationally recognized types of offenders:
  - Situational Child Sex Tourist
  - Preferential Child Sex Tourist
  - Pedophile (see Glossary for a description of each offender type).

The Variables for Offending

- Venue availability and accommodation situation of the tourist. It is much easier to offend if the tourist has their own house or apartment or is staying at an accommodation provider without Child Safe policies and procedures in place
- Presence and type of facilitator. This eliminates the need for a tourist to source children or visit brothels themselves

10 Reference: http://www.childwise.net/Resources/online-publications.html 'Wise Up' to Child Sexual Abuse Downloadable PDF 16/1/2012
• Length of stay. It is much easier to ‘groom’ children if the offender is visiting or living in an area long term and go undetected compared to if they are visiting for a very short time

• Size of destination. It is easier to go unseen in a larger community with lots of tourists

• Living situation of child. Children are much easier to abuse if they are homeless, held in brothels and away from their families protection and oversight.

Offenders Modus Operandi

While in some cases it has been noted that offenders have been caught staying at resorts specifically set up for child exploitation and have networked with other offenders over the internet to access children at particular Hotel and Travel Destinations, most offenders use the normal networks of travel and hotel bookings to offend independently.

We now know that with the growth of budget air travel, online travel and accommodation booking services and destination based local travel agencies, offenders can easily arrange their own independent access to vulnerable children and destinations where CST is occurring.

‘In fact, CST can occur in one destination and then move to another, as prevention efforts in the original destination are stepped up by government authorities, the tourism industry and child rights organizations. As child protection mechanisms increase in certain tourism destinations affected by CST, it is important to remember that neighbouring destinations may also be put at risk.’

Obviously this makes it extremely difficult to monitor just how large the illegal CST industry is and even harder to identify potential offenders. However, the object for the Hotel and Travel Industries is to be proactive rather than reactive to CST.

Suspicious Behaviour that can be Identified by the Hotel and Travel Industries

While there is no stereotypical offender type, approaches to staff, contractors, suppliers and stakeholders of the Hotel and Travel Industries by potential offenders can be counteracted with Child Safe policies and procedures, staff training, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Remember that Reception Staff, Bartenders, Housekeeping Staff, Waiters and Waitresses, Porters, Doormen, Security, Tour Guides, Information Staff, Child Activity Staff, Child Minders, Swimming Pool and Beach Lifeguards, Theme Park Staff, Bus Drivers and Taxi Drivers are generally the people that those looking to procure children for sex will come into contact with.

There is a real opportunity here for the Hotel and Travel Industries which are Child Safe businesses to stop the offending at its source and before it can progress any further and damage vulnerable children, communities and businesses.


Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Work Projects

It is a requirement of this Unit you complete Work Projects as advised by your Trainer. You must submit documentation, suitable evidence or other relevant proof of completion of the project to your Trainer by the agreed date.

The following questions, can be conducted as in class activities either for individual completion or as group work or perhaps as a question and answer session at the end of theory delivery.

1.1 How large is the problem of Child Sex Tourism?

- What is Child Sex Tourism?
- Provide examples and explanations of why there has been a major growth in Child Sex Tourism.

1.2 Describe the negative impacts of Child Sex Tourism on the following areas:

- Children
- Communities
- Hotel and Travel Industries.

1.3 What do we know about Offenders?

- What is a Situational Offender?
- What is a Preferential Offender?
- What is a Pedophile?
- List some of the ‘Variables of Offending’?
- In your workplace which staff are most likely to be approached by potential offenders or at least have the ability to identify situations where offending may be occurring or have the potential to occur?
# Summary

**Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists**

**Sex Tourism is a Global Issue**

- UNICEF states that over 3 million children are the victims of sexual exploitation every year
- Children who are abused sexually suffer a lifetime of ongoing physical, emotional and social impacts
- The massive increase in international travel to many third world and developing nations has led to an explosion in cases of child sex tourism and to foreigners travelling for the specific purpose of accessing children for sex
- The internet has also played a massive part in the sexual exploitation of children by tourists
- Genuine Tourists and Visitors will stay away from areas of Child Sex Tourism and Sex Tourism. They will also use their power and knowledge to inform authorities, NGO’s, media outlets and review based websites about what is going on at certain businesses and destinations
- Child Sex Tourism is illegal in 191 countries with local laws reflecting this international agreement.
- Extra Territorial Laws exist in over 40 countries
- Your business and employees can be prosecuted for allowing child abuse to occur
- The impact on communities of the CSEC is negative and substantial, as the loss of child innocence, the breakdown of morals and social norms, the growth in crime associated with the CSEC and the attraction of these vulnerable communities to offenders and child pornographers becomes apparent
- 95% of child sex offenders are male and there is no stereotypical offender
- There are many variables that allow offending to occur.
Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists
Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

2.1 Locate and become familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights (UNCRC) of the Child and the main UN Articles relating to the rights of all children to be safe from sexual exploitation

Introduction

‘Children, like adults, enjoy basic human and legal rights which all states are bound to protect. They enjoy rights to education, food, shelter, physical safety and health. All these rights are enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is legally binding and has been ratified by 191 countries. The CRC is the world’s foremost multilateral document on children’s issues and it has many provisions that protect a child from exploitation. In particular, Articles 32, 34 and 35 protect against sexual exploitation, sale and trafficking. Other specific rights include ensuring the child’s physical and psychological well being (Articles 19 and 27) and the psychosocial, emotional and spiritual development of the child (Articles 31 and 32).’

The UNCRC is an all-encompassing Child Rights document that has been enshrined in law by many of the 191 ratifying countries. This basically means that Child Protection is a legal obligation in most countries of the world, whether practiced or not. Even more so it is a moral obligation to protect children not only by governments, but by citizens, residents, businesses and employees. In fact everyone has this obligation.

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Main UN Articles Relating to the Rights of All Children to be Safe from Sexual Exploitation 17

**Article 19**

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

**Article 27**

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, states Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

**Article 31**

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

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17 All Article Samples Directly from: [http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/uncrc.asp](http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/uncrc.asp) 16/1/2012
Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, states Parties shall in particular:
   (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admissions to employment
   (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment
   (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:
   (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity
   (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practises
   (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Understanding the UNCRC Articles and Interpreting them for the Hotel and Travel Industries

While all of the above UNCRC Articles refer to ‘State Parties’ this can in no way be defined purely as something that requires state control and implementation. As stated earlier we know that Child Protection is a legal Issue for all people and businesses, regardless of status and destination and that the UNCRC has been adopted into local laws by many, if not all-ratifying countries.

The Hotel and Travel Industries can take important steps to adhere to the UNCRC through their operations, policies and procedures, training, monitoring and reporting functions and by working with local child protection agencies such as ECPAT, their local or regional NTA or NTO and internationally recognized NGO’s to incorporate the above articles into their business practices.

18 All Article Samples Directly from: http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/uncrc.asp 16/1/2012
19 http://ecpat.net/EI/index.asp
2.2 Examine national, regional and international initiatives to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Introduction

There has been a huge effort over the last 20 years by governments, NGO’s and various International Tourism and Hotel Organisations to work towards ending the CSEC. There has been many international meetings and an adoption by all concerned of Codes of Ethics and policies and procedures that aim to end the CSEC.

In many cases these efforts have been successful, with often an industry wide adoption of policies and procedures that educate, train, provide assistance and clear steps for an organisation or business to follow to be considered ‘Child Safe’.

NGO’s such as ECPAT (http://ecpat.net/El/Ecpat_network.asp) and Childwise (http://www.childwise.net/) have worked tirelessly to develop training programs for Hotel and Tourism Industry operators and stakeholders, which are of untold relevance and assistance to businesses to become and remain ‘Child Safe’.

Extraterritorial Laws

The development of Extraterritorial Laws in over 40 countries is also acting as a deterrent, although to date prosecutions have been few and the laws are somewhat difficult to implement as countries must work together and form agreements to make them work successfully.

‘Through extraterritorial jurisdiction, countries can deem an offence committed abroad to be an offence committed within their borders. In other words, it makes possible the prosecution of a country’s nationals at home, under national laws, for offences committed abroad. Extraterritorial jurisdiction is particularly useful because it provides a basis for arresting and prosecuting an offender who escapes from the destination country and returns to her/his country of origin in order to avoid prosecution; and it sends a clear message that countries will not let their citizens take a ‘holiday’ from their own legal systems.’

Problems

What must be recognized is that while many laws and organisational policies exist, if local law enforcement is weak, under-resourced, corrupt or just unwilling to act then no amount of international agreements and laws will end the CSEC.
Why the Hotel and Travel Industries Must Act

That is why Hotel and Travel Industry businesses must also act to stop CST through policy and procedure development, staff training and forming local networks with other businesses that may be stakeholders to ensure they also act within the law and with dignity and a sustainable and responsible business focus. In effect, the Hotel and Travel Industry is at the forefront of where CST is occuring on a physical level and by taking a strong business stance against CST, the Hotel and Travel Industry can have a huge impact on helping to eliminate CST from tourism destinations.

If offenders have nowhere to go to offend or places to procure vulnerable children this will dramatically decrease the current levels of CST.

Examples of Global Efforts to Prevent the CSEC

- ECPAT Programs: 21
  - Care and Protection
  - Child and Youth Participation
  - Combating Child Sex Tourism
  - Combating Child Trafficking
  - Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and ICTs
  - Promoting Legal Reform.
- Accor Hotels: ‘Accor’s commitment mainly consists in training staff on how to prevent this risk and raising customer awareness. The group works alongside ECPAT. Since 2002, thousands of employees have been trained’ 22

Reference: [http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_legalReform.asp](http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_legalReform.asp) 16/1/2012

Reference: [http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_CST.asp](http://ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_CST.asp) 16/1/2012
Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

- Child Safe Network: ‘7 Better Ways to Help Protect Children Around the World’

- European Union: ‘The European Council and the European Parliament have reached political agreement on a draft directive aimed at combating sexual abuse and exploitation of children as well as child pornography’.

There are also a multitude of local, national and regional organisations and government bodies that have strong and workable initiatives to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists.

**Local, National and Regional Support**

Many of these same organisations have extensive educational websites with a multitude of links to current relevant resources that can aid in the implementation of child protection measures in the workplace. These organisations also deliver extensive training programs that cater to all types of businesses and employees.

ECPAT is perhaps the largest Child Protection NGO in the world (beside UNICEF) with a strong emphasis on the elimination of the CSEC. It conducts Training Programs in many of the 70 countries it is active in.

**Other Providers of Training and Support**

Childwise, the Australian based arm of ECPAT, also conducts many of the following Training Programs in the ASEAN region:

1. **Wise Child (Primary) – Personal Safety Training Program**
2. **Wise Child (Secondary) – Personal Safety Training Program**
3. **Wise Child (Disability and Special Needs) – Personal Safety Training Program**
4. **Speak Up’ – Understanding Child Abuse and your Response**
5. **Dynamics of Sex Offending**
6. **Managing Children with Sexualised Behaviours**
7. **Choose with Care**
8. **Behaviour Management Strategies**
9. **Trauma and Basic Counselling Skills**
10. **Professional Boundaries**
11. **Implementing child protection within international development programs**
12. **Cybersafety**
13. **Child Protection Training for Hotel Child Care Services**

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14. **Train the Trainer (TOT)**

15. **Tailor made training on all aspects of Child Abuse.**

Information on all of the above Training Programs can be found at this website address:

http://www.childwise.net/Table/Available-Training-Programs/

Many of the above Training Programs can be used to train staff and management in Child Safe workplace procedures and policies and assist Hotel and Tourism businesses to develop their own specific Child Safe training, policies and procedures.

Childwise and ECPAT have produced all sorts of awareness raising items such as t-shirts, videos, brochures, stickers, travel wallets, signage for taxis, hotels, buses, trains and other forms of local transportation.

Additionally, ECPAT has many freely available publications on its website that are in multiple languages and are of invaluable assistance in the development of a Child Safe business. They can be found at: http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp.

**What Can the Hotel and Travel Industries do to Assist in Awareness Raising?**

As a Hotel and Travel Business they could assist in the distribution of these items to staff, travellers and stakeholders, which then aids in the education of staff and customers and hopefully acts as a deterrent to potential offenders.

As a Hotel and Travel Business you need to form links with other businesses in your area and your country’s National Tourism Administration as they may already have Guidelines for the protection of children.

As a Hotel and Travel Business you should attend not only local but regional and nationwide meetings and if child sex tourism is not an agenda item but an issue, ask for it to be added and discussed.

Seek expert advice about the formation of policies, procedures and training programs. Do this through expert training, guest speakers and research.

Access your local child protection agency such as ECPAT and see what they can do to assist you.

Talk to other hotel and tourism providers, such as airlines, bus companies, travel agencies and tour providers to see what they are doing. Most businesses that are ‘Child Safe’ will be happy to assist and proud of their status.
2.3 Identify reporting mechanisms if suspicious behaviour is observed

Introduction

Perhaps the biggest disincentive to child sex offenders, is the fear of being reported, caught, prosecuted and jailed.

At the moment as we know most child sex offenders act with impunity either with the direct support of others or the indirect support of those that turn away from what is happening to maintain their business earnings and customer base.

Also due to child sex (or even sex amongst adults) being a taboo subject in many countries, it is often a difficult subject to address and eliminate.

There is also the general disbelief that this kind of thing is actually happening and that there are people out there who do this.

Child Sex Tourism is a reality and is growing larger.

For the Hotel and Travel Industries to be Child Safe, they must realise that Child Sex Tourism is real and damaging to children, communities and businesses.

Accepting the Facts of Child Sex Tourism

With this recognition comes the realisation that we are all responsible for the elimination of CST. Therefore, the Hotel and Travel Industries can play a vital part in stopping CST and the CSEC.

What Happens Even if There is a Child Safe Industry and Abuse Still Occurs?

However, if policies, procedures, staff training and networking with other businesses fails to stop an offender the next step is to report offenders directly to the relevant authorities and Child Protection Agencies that can act on your behalf.

There are many reporting mechanisms available to the Hotel and Travel Industries whereby reporting of suspicious behaviour can be done in a way that does not affect your business’ standing and goodwill. After all you are a Child Safe business and if all else has failed you must act and these offenders must be reported, caught, prosecuted and jailed. This will aid in the elimination of CST and deter other offenders.

Some Reporting Mechanisms Available

- ECPAT Website: ‘Report a Concern’  
  (http://www.ecpat.net/El/Ecpat_contactus.asp?select=1)
- Child Safe Network: ‘Avoid Places that Tolerate Prostitution’; List of Telephone Numbers and Website Resources for Reporting Suspicious Behaviour  
  (http://thinkchildsafe.org/en/content/tip6/tip6.html)
- Childwise Hotline: 1800 99 10 99 (within Australia) +61 3 9645 8911 (outside Australia)
Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

- Interpol Website: Interpol has a dedicated Child Protection Agenda and via their website you can contact relevant authorities in many countries where CST maybe occurring (http://www.interpol.int/en)

- Child Helpline International: There are 147 Child Helplines operating in 133 countries that are members of Child Helpline International. These hotlines are normally called by at risk children and adults acting on their behalf

- Local Child Protection Agencies: Research can be conducted into local child protection agencies that have reporting mechanisms and this information can be provided to all Hotel and Travel Industry Staff

- Local Authorities: Research can be conducted into local, national and regional authorities that have reporting mechanisms and this information can be provided to all Hotel and Travel Industry Staff

- Local Police

- An Embassy: if the offender is a foreigner and you know where they come from.

**What to Report**

**Details:**
- Name
- Date(s) and location of abuse
- Where person resides or is staying
- Description of child/name of child, if possible.

If a foreigner, additional information needed:
- Country of origin
- Where person is staying
- Passport number, friends, associates and all other details possible.

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26 Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism: An ECPAT Training Resource Kit available in Slides (English) http://www.ecpat.net/EN/Publications/CST/CST_Toolkit_Slides.ppt 16/1/2012
Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Work Projects

It is a requirement of this Unit that you complete Work Projects as advised by your Trainer. You must submit documentation, suitable evidence or other relevant proof of completion of the project to your Trainer by the agreed date.

The following questions, can be conducted as class activities either for individual completion or as group work or perhaps as a question and answer session at the end of theory delivery.

2.1 Provide a definition of what the UNCRC is and how it is applied?

- Why is the UNCRC necessary?
- Why are we obligated legally and morally to protect children from sexual exploitation?

2.2. Provide three examples of global efforts to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. Provide one example of each of the following, explaining what you must do:

- Local Training Program
- Regional Example
- The local Child Helpline Telephone Number
- Locate your local ECPAT office and provide information about what they can do to assist your Hotel and Travel Business in becoming Child Safe. If there is no local ECPAT office locate another local child protection agency that deals with CST and provide information about what they can do to assist your Hotel and Travel Business in becoming Child Safe.

2.3. Provide three examples of Reporting Mechanisms available to assist you if suspicious behaviour is observed. Provide one example of each of the following, explaining what you must do:

- Local Area
- State
- Regional.
**Summary**

Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

The UNCRC is the most widely recognized, used and thorough Children’s Rights Document in the world. It outlines the need for all National and State Authorities to protect children everywhere at all times.

- The UNCRC while focusing on all Child Rights, has a strong focus on ending the CSEC by tourists
- Articles 19, 27, 31, 32, 34 and 35 are specific to the CSEC, CST and Child Trafficking
- Over 191 countries have ratified the UNCRC and have legislated for laws specific to the CSEC and CST
- Child Protection is a Legal Issue for all people and businesses
- The Hotel and Travel Industries can take important steps to adhere to the UNCRC through their operations, policies and procedures, training, monitoring and reporting functions
- The Hotel and Travel Industries can take important steps to adhere to the UNCRC by working with local child protection agencies such as ECPAT, their local or regional NTA or NTO and internationally recognized NGO’s to incorporate the above articles into their business practices
- Extra Territorial Laws exist in over 40 countries
- Your business and employees can be prosecuted for allowing child abuse to occur
- There is a strong global effort to end CSEC. At the forefront of this effort are ECPAT, WTO, UNICEF and the Child Rights Network
- There are many Training Programs and Published Resources available to the Hotel and Travel Industries to assist in the elimination of the CSEC and to aid in the development of Child Safe workplace policies, procedures and training
- There are many Reporting Mechanisms available to the Hotel and Travel Industry for reporting suspicious behaviour
- If offenders have nowhere to go to offend or places to procure vulnerable children this will dramatically decrease the current levels of the CSEC.

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27 [http://ecpat.net/EI/index.asp](http://ecpat.net/EI/index.asp)
Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists.
Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

3.1 Prepare a list of actions that can be taken by staff working in each labour division of the hotel and travel industries to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists

Introduction

It is of vital importance that the Hotel and Travel Industries work towards implementing practical policies and procedures that will aid in ending the CSEC.

Additionally, it is important to contact and work with the various local Child Protection Agencies such as ECPAT, to assist in the development of 'Child Safe' business policies, Staff Training, Operating and Reporting Procedures.

Why is it Important to Be Child Safe?

Firstly to protect the most vulnerable members of our communities, children.

Secondly, it is a Legal and Moral requirement.

Therefore, the Hotel and Travel Industries should develop a 'zero policy' regarding the CSEC and CST and make this one of their main aims.

The Hotel and Travel Industries should align themselves with other Responsible and Sustainable business operators and stakeholders and integrate ECPAT's ‘Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism’ into their Staff Training and Induction Programs and directly into their operating procedures.

The Child Safe message is also stating to staff and customers that you operate legally, morally, sustainably and responsibly and that you are providing a return to your local community, not only via staff hiring and use of local goods and services but by taking a stand and protecting children from offenders and exploitation.

28 http://www.thecode.org/ 13/12/2011
Lastly, it will send a clear message to offenders and pornographers that they are not welcome to use your business premises. It also feeds into the greatest fear that offenders have which is being reported, arrested, prosecuted and jailed.

**Actions That Can Be Taken to Prevent the CSEC by Tourists**

The first thing to do is to recognise that Child Sex Tourism is an issue in many parts of the world and to research the area that your Hotel or Tourism business operates in to see if this is an issue that could impact your business.

Either way you will need to have clear operating policies and procedures, that include staff induction and training.

All staff members regardless of position should be trained in ‘Child Safe’ workplace policies and procedures.

**First Actions**

The Hotel and Travel Industries need to assess and record all operations conducted in the course of their business activities where staff come into contact with children and what these interactions involve and where and how they take place. This will act as a guide to policy and procedure development.

Additionally, the Hotel and Travel Industries need to assess and record all areas where their staff are approached by potential offenders or where guests and customers have the opportunity to offend. These are areas that may require additional training and policy and procedural development to eradicate the opportunities for staff and customers to offend.

As stated there are many government departments and NGO’s that specialise in the area of Child Protection and their assistance would be invaluable in developing these policies, procedures and staff training programs.

**What Can You Do As a Business to Prevent the CSEC?**

**Training:**

- Having a dedicated Child Safe Staff Training Program, which educates and trains all staff about the company’s policies and procedures and their responsibilities in the workplace, will aid dramatically in the decrease of the CSEC and send a signal that these type of people are not welcome as employees or customers

- Many approaches to Hotel and Travel Industry staff go unreported as staff are unsure of what to do due to a lack of training and knowledge or clear business policies regarding the CSEC. Train staff in how they must respond and who they should report to.

**Marketing, Promotion and Booking Agreements:**

- Hotel and Travel Industry businesses should also state that they are Child Safe and what their policies regarding the CSEC are on their websites, booking agreements and in the advertising materials alongside their other policies
Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

- Marketing and Promotional activities should take into consideration how and when images of children are used and whether these are appropriate.

**First Point of Contact Staff:**
- Reception and first point of contact staff should be trained and know how to react when approached by someone they suspect of looking to procure child sex or that is entering their business premises for this purpose. It is important that staff and management are encouraged to report child abuse to the relevant authorities. After all the stated aim of the business is to be ‘Child Safe’.

**Child Activity Staff:**
- All Child Activity Staff should be properly trained, licenced (if this is a legal requirement) and under supervision and their police records checked.

**Service Suppliers:**
- Although many of the Service Suppliers that the Hotel and Travel Industry uses are not direct employees, they must also be aware of your Child Safe policies and procedures and be encouraged to follow suit. They can also act as the eyes and ears for a business, by reporting if they witness suspicious behaviour from a customer or client.

**Reporting Suspicious Behaviour and Offending:**
- Have a formalised Reporting Mechanism as a company policy and procedure and follow it through. If offenders are not reported they will go on offending, encourage others in their ‘networks’ to do the same and continue to use your business premises and grounds for their offending and grooming.

**Relationship Building:**
- Form long term and ongoing relationships with your local child protection agency, that includes membership and support through the dissemination of Child Safe messages and paraphelia, the use of proven Codes of Conduct/Ethics, Training Programs, Guest Speakers and regular updates. Choose a relevant Staff Member and task them with this as part of their Work Duties and Role (not something additional that they must do in their own time)
- Form long term and ongoing relationships with your local authorities (especially departments and units that deal specifically with CST and the CSEC). Choose a relevant Staff Member and task them with this as part of their Work Duties and Role (not something additional that they must do in their own time)
- Form long term and ongoing relationships with your local goods and service suppliers, stakeholders, contractors and like minded businesses so that you can operate as a Child Safe Network. Choose a relevant Staff Member and task them with this as part of their Work Duties and Role (not something additional that they must do in their own time).

**Onsite Internet and Computer Use:**
- The Hotel and Travel Industries must block access to internet porn sites over their Wifi and Internet in-house systems both for staff and customer use.
Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

Work Projects

It is a requirement of this Unit that you complete Work Projects as advised by your Trainer. You must submit documentation, suitable evidence or other relevant proof of completion of the project to your Trainer by the agreed date.

3.1 Provide examples of how different labour divisions within the Hotel and Travel Industries can influence a protective environment for children.

- Why is it important to assess all business operations where child contact occurs?
- Why is it important to train all staff in Child Safe workplace policies and procedures?
- Why is it important that all Service Providers are notified of your Child Safe Policies and Procedures and how they might assist you to operate in a Child Safe manner?
- Why is relationship building with local child protection agencies, local authorities and other businesses in your area of operation important?
Summary

Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

It is of vital importance that the Hotel and Travel Industries work towards implementing practical policies and procedures that will aid in ending the CSEC:

- The Hotel and Travel Industries should develop a ‘zero policy’ regarding the CSEC and make this one of their main aims
- The Hotel and Travel Industries should implement internationally recognized Child Safe Codes of Ethics into their Staff Training, Induction and Workplace Performance Assessments
- The Hotel and Travel Industries should implement internationally recognized Child Safe Codes of Ethics into their marketing, promotion and booking agreements
- The Hotel and Travel Industries should work with locally recognized and accredited Child Welfare Organisations in the development of organisational policies and procedures, staff training and reporting cases of child abuse procedures
- All staff regardless of position must be trained in Child Safe policies and procedures
- The Hotel and Travel Industries should look closely at all operations conducted in the course of their business activities where staff and customers come into contact with children and what these interactions involve and where and how they take place
- Act as a Leader in the development and implementation of Child Safe policies by networking with stakeholders, suppliers, local tourism and hospitality associations. Only work with those that share your sustainability principles and that are also Child Safe
- The Child Safe message is also stating to staff and customers that you operate legally, morally, sustainably and responsibly and that you are providing a return to your local community, not only via staff hiring and use of local goods and services but by taking a stand and protecting children from offenders and exploitation.
- Lastly, it will send a clear message to offenders and pornographers that they are not welcome to use your business premises. It also feeds into the greatest fear that offenders have which is being reported, arrested, prosecuted and jailed.
Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists

Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
Presentation of written work

1. Introduction
It is important for students to present carefully prepared written work. Written presentation in industry must be professional in appearance and accurate in content. If students develop good writing skills whilst studying, they are able to easily transfer those skills to the workplace.

2. Style
Students should write in a style that is simple and concise. Short sentences and paragraphs are easier to read and understand. It helps to write a plan and at least one draft of the written work so that the final product will be well organized. The points presented will then follow a logical sequence and be relevant. Students should frequently refer to the question asked, to keep ‘on track’. Teachers recognize and are critical of work that does not answer the question, or is ‘padded’ with irrelevant material. In summary, remember to:

- Plan ahead
- Be clear and concise
- Answer the question
- Proofread the final draft.

3. Presenting Written Work

Types of written work
Students may be asked to write:

- Short and long reports
- Essays
- Records of interviews
- Questionnaires
- Business letters
- Resumes.

Format
All written work should be presented on A4 paper, single-sided with a left-hand margin. If work is word-processed, one-and-a-half or double spacing should be used. Handwritten work must be legible and should also be well spaced to allow for ease of reading. New paragraphs should not be indented but should be separated by a space. Pages must be numbered. If headings are also to be numbered, students should use a logical and sequential system of numbering.
**Cover Sheet**

All written work should be submitted with a cover sheet stapled to the front that contains:

- The student’s name and student number
- The name of the class/unit
- The due date of the work
- The title of the work
- The teacher’s name
- A signed declaration that the work does not involve plagiarism.

**Keeping a Copy**

Students must keep a copy of the written work in case it is lost. This rarely happens but it can be disastrous if a copy has not been kept.

**Inclusive language**

This means language that includes every section of the population. For instance, if a student were to write ‘A nurse is responsible for the patients in her care at all times’ it would be implying that all nurses are female and would be excluding male nurses.

Examples of appropriate language are shown on the right:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mankind</th>
<th>Humankind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barman/maid</td>
<td>Bar attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host/hostess</td>
<td>Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter/waitress</td>
<td>Waiter or waiting staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended reading

- Childwise Website ([http://www.childwise.net/](http://www.childwise.net/))
- CRIN Website ([http://www.crin.org](http://www.crin.org))
- Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism: An ECPAT Training Resource Kit available in Slides (English) [http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/CST/CST_Toolkit_Slides.ppt](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/CST/CST_Toolkit_Slides.ppt)
- Wise Up to Child Sexual Abuse Downloadable PDF [http://www.childwise.net/Resources/online-publications.html](http://www.childwise.net/Resources/online-publications.html)
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry

The following statements are about the competency you have just completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please tick the appropriate box</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Do Not Agree</th>
<th>Does Not Apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There was too much in this competency to cover without rushing.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the competency seemed relevant to me.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The competency was at the right level for me.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got enough help from my trainer.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of activities was sufficient.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The competency allowed me to use my own initiative.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My training was well-organized.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My trainer had time to answer my questions.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understood how I was going to be assessed.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was given enough time to practice.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My trainer feedback was useful.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough equipment was available and it worked well.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The activities were too hard for me.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trainee evaluation sheet

The best things about this unit were:

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

The worst things about this unit were:

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

The things you should change in this unit are:

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________
Trainee self-assessment checklist

As an indicator to your Trainer/Assessor of your readiness for assessment in this unit please complete the following and hand to your Trainer/Assessor.

**Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry**

| Element 1: Identify the issue of sexual exploitation of children by tourists |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.1 Define the problem of child sexual exploitation of children by tourists (otherwise known as child-sex tourism) | Yes | No* |
| 1.2 Describe the impact of child sexual exploitation on children, communities and the hotel and travel industries | Yes | No* |
| 1.3 Identify suspicious behaviours that may be exhibited by child sex tourists | Yes | No* |

| Element 2: Describe national, regional and international actions to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2.1 Locate and become familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights (UNCRC) of the Child and the main UN Articles relating to the rights of all children to be safe from sexual exploitation | Yes | No* |
| 2.2 Examine national, regional and international initiatives to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists | Yes | No* |
| 2.3 Identify reporting mechanisms if suspicious behaviour is observed | Yes | No* |

| Element 3: Describe actions that can be taken in the workplace to protect children from sexual exploitation by tourists |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3.1 Prepare a list of actions that can be taken by staff working in each labour division of the hotel and travel industries to prevent the sexual exploitation of children by tourists | Yes | No* |

**Statement by Trainee:**

I believe I am ready to be assessed on the following as indicated above:

Signed: ___________________________ Date: ____________

**Note:**

For all boxes where a No* is ticked, please provide details of the extra steps or work you need to do to become ready for assessment.
Perform child protection duties relevant to the tourism industry