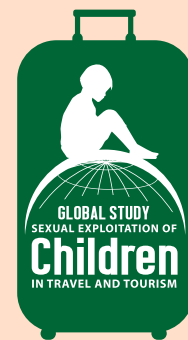


GLOBAL STUDY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REPORT



BRAZIL

2015



Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the cities of Manaus and Fortaleza – Brazil. An analysis of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

The country-specific research report on SECTT was made by ECPAT Brazil.



ECPAT Brazil is a member of ECPAT International.

The research was conducted in the framework of the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. More information on the Global Study can be found on www.globalstudysectt.org

The views expressed in this report are those of ECPAT Brazil and do not necessarily reflect those of the donors.

December 2015

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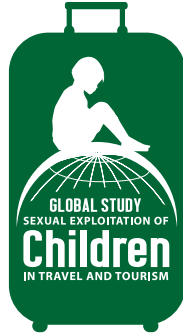
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands





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We dedicate this study to Tiana Maria Chaves Sento-Sé, who lived to reduce the number of children and adolescents suffering from all kinds of violence, but principally, from the sexual exploitation. Tirelessly, against any difficulty, she continued in her path. She has offered her faith to each child, each human being, in spite of their mistakes, saying to us that life is worth it. Tiana, wherever you are, you taught us to believe in life, not to give up, to have faith in what is yet to happen...

"...Faith in life, faith in men, faith in what is coming/ We can do everything, we can do even more/Let's do what will be...". Lyrics by Gonzaguinha

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ACRONYMS

ABA	Associação Barraca da Amizade (Barraca da Amizade Association)
ANCED	National Association of Centres for the Defense of Children and Adolescents (Associação Nacional dos Centros de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente)
CEDCA	Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (State Council for the Rights of the Child and Adolescents)
CEDECA	Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente (Centre for the Defence of Children and Adolescents)
CMDCA	Conselho Municipal de Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents)
CONANDA	Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents)
CRAS	Centro de Referência da Assistência Social (Reference Centre for Social Assistance)
CREAS	Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social (Specialised Reference Centre for Social Assistance)
CT	Conselho Tutelar (Guardianship Council)
DECECA	Delegacia de Combate à Exploração da Criança e do Adolescente do Ceará (Specialised Police Unit to Fight the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents of Ceará)
DEPCA	Delegacia de Proteção à Criança e ao Adolescente (Special Police Department for the Protection of Children and Adolescents)
ECA	Estatuto da Criança e Adolescente (Statute of the Child and Adolescent)
SEC	Sexual Exploitation of Children
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
IACAS	Instituto de Assistência à Criança e Adolescente de Santo Antônio (Institute for Assistance to Children and Adolescents)
IML	Instituto Médico Legal (Medico-Legal Institute)
ONG	Organização não governamental (Non-Governmental Organisation)
PAIR	Programa de Ações Integradas e Referenciais de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual Infantojuvenil no Território Brasileiro (Programme of Integrated and Reference Actions to Combat Sexual Violence against Children in Brazil)
RNDDHCA	National Networks of Human Rights of Children and Adolescents
SDH-PR	Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República (Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic)
SEJUS	Secretaria de Justiça e Cidadania do Ceará (Ceará Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship)
SESI	Serviço Social da Indústria (Industrial Social Service)
SETUR	Secretaria de Estado do Turismo (Secretariat of Tourism)
SGD	Sistema de Garantia de Direitos (Child Protection System)
SIPIA	Sistema de Informações para a Infância e a Adolescência (Information System on Childhood and Adolescence)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

We can't allow that discussions on children's rights, particularly on the issue of sexual exploitation, will ever fall silent again, but we need to generate calls for change in the world like we have never done before. Now we need governments, NGOs, the media, the private sector, local authorities and many more adolescents to join us in the fight against sexual exploitation and to help children who are at higher risk and who are victims¹.

People who have suffered from the enduring societal scourge of sexual exploitation of children (SEC)² have urgently and tirelessly campaigned alongside advocates to eradicate SEC and the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) while never forgetting the devastating impact the phenomenon reaps upon nations, communities, families and the children themselves. In Brazil, modern-day slavery and child labour are rampant. Many have raised concerns as to the effects of mega sports events on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in a country already facing such challenges. As is well-known, Brazil was home to the FIFA World Cup in 2014 and is about to be host to the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games this year. With the surging number of tourists and travellers – tourism in Brazil tripled in June 2014, when the World Cup took place –, members of civil society organisations feared that more children would be at a greater risk in certain areas of the country. Despite acknowledging that perhaps no increase in CSEC was registered, improvements in this area have not been achieved either³. Furthermore, the development and expansion of the internet has facilitated travel while granting anonymity to a growing number of sexual

exploitation networks, enabling them to develop new ways to escape identification by existing protection systems.

In the Third World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (WCIII), hosted in Rio de Janeiro in November 2008, government leaders urged a review of Brazil's National Plan to Combat Children Sexual Violence⁴ in order to tackle new forms of propagation of SEC. The 300 children and adolescents who participated in the Congress stressed the need to engage the public, as well as private and non-governmental organisations, to create and strengthen joint commitment to eradicate this heinous crime, with the 200.4-million strong country estimated to have some 100,000 child sex workers in 2001⁵.

Since this historic meeting, where the Rio Action Plan was signed by 140 countries, efforts of civil society and government bodies against child exploitation has made key achievements, such as creating a legal framework on child rights that is now being prioritized. But a number of barriers to efficient, collective action are still in place, including the persistent lack of robust data and coordination between actors. Attempts to eradicate SECTT are slowed by these weaknesses, which hinder knowledge production on how best to fight the problem, thereby leaving at least hundreds of offenders per year to commit heinous crimes with impunity.

Recognizing the severity of the problem on a global scale, ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) took the initiative to conduct a study

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1. ECPAT International, Unicef, et al. *Faça careta para a Exploração Sexual*, III Congresso Mundial de Enfrentamento da Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes, s/p, Rio de Janeiro, 2009, accessed 1 February 2015, http://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/br_IIIWC_Pt.pdf
 2. While sources in Portuguese refer to children and adolescents (*crianças e adolescentes*) respectively, throughout this report, the terms “child” and “children” refer to anyone, boy or girl, under the age of 18, in compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The terms “adolescents” and “teenagers” are only used when specified in empirical data, literature, names of Brazilian institutions and their programmes.
 3. Transforming Childhoods Research Network and University of Dundee (n.d.), “‘Let’s Win This Game Together’: Documenting violations of children’s rights around the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil”, 35, accessed 31 March 2016, <http://www.dundee.ac.uk/media/dundeewebsite/geography/documents/research/15337SoELetsWinThisGameTogetherReport%20A4.pdf>
 4. CONANDA, *Secretaria de Direitos Humanos*, et al., *Plano Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes*, p. 3, 2013, accessed 15 October 2015: <http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/bibliotecavirtual/criancas-e-adolescentes/publicacoes-2013/pdfs/plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-da-violencia-sexual-contra-crianca-e-adolescentes>.
 5. UNICEF, UNICEF calls for eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children, 2001, <http://www.unicef.org/newsline/01pr97.htm>

on SECTT in 2014-2016 at the global level. The aim is to produce an evidence-based research that can guide and mobilise targeted efforts between the government, civil society and the tourism sector, counting on the guidance and contribution of a “High-Level Global Taskforce” composed of senior members from governmental, non-governmental and private sectors. The Global Study, among other components, comprises national research produced by the international ECPAT Network, including the present report.

To address the challenge launched by the Global Study, ECPAT Brazil proposed to analyse child sexual exploitation networks in travel and tourism. This decision was taken based on the conclusion of a study conducted during the Brazilian World Cup 2014 by the National Network in Defence of Children’s Human Rights (Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes), which found that in order to combat the crime of sexual exploitation of children, a better understanding how exploitation functions is needed.

The cities of Manaus and Fortaleza were selected for the field study based on three findings. First, data from the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH-PR) in 2013 had noted five of the 2014 FIFA World Cup host cities as having the highest prevalence of SEC. The northern Brazilian state capitals of Manaus and Fortaleza were mentioned, along with urban hubs Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo.⁶

The second contributing factor is linked to the implementation of the child protection system in Brazil through the Convergence Agenda⁷, which mobilizes institutional cooperation across government agencies from the federal to the provincial level to protect children during mega events.⁸ The context in which grave SECTT violations take place in these two cities is more complex and serious than in other areas due to the neglect by authorities and the absence of a

structured protection service network.

A final reason for the selection of Manaus and Fortaleza is owing to the affiliates of ECPAT Brazil, which are located in the two state capitals, enabling the research to be executed in a timely manner respecting the deadlines for the studies.

The general objective of this research is to analyse the dynamics of SECTT networks in these cities based on the information provided by the participants in the study. The specific objectives are: to identify aspects that make children more vulnerable to SECTT networks; to observe the existence and functioning of the child protection system for the protection of these very children and; to map actions of SECTT networks in Manaus and Fortaleza.

The report is divided into nine chapters. After this Introduction, Chapter 2 describes the methodology used for the research, as well as the constraints encountered during the completion of the research. Chapter 3 presents a brief overview of the literature on SEC in Brazil and Chapter 4 details the contexts of SECTT in the two cities. Chapter 5 is on the scale of the problem. Chapter 6 deals with components that make children vulnerable to the sexual exploiters’ networks. Chapter 7 features the current child protection system, highlighting the challenges that institutions face to tackle the problem.

Chapter 8 proceeds to identify the characteristics of SECTT networks, categorising each of the exploiter networks to deepen existing knowledge of their various modes of operation. Finally, in Chapter 9, considerations and recommendations are presented in order to address the issue of SECTT in Brazil overall, as well as detailing ways to specifically respond to the problem in Manaus and Fortaleza, both of which are destinations for trafficked children and adolescents.

6. Secretaria de Direitos Humanos, O Globo, “Exploração sexual de menores de idade nas cidades-sede da Copa”, accessed 16 January 2015, <http://infograficos.oglobo.globo.com/pais/exploracao-sexual-de-menores-de-idade-nas-cidades-sede-da-copa.html>.

7. The Convergence Agenda of Promoting, Protecting and Defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Big Events aims to strengthen the links between institutional mechanisms and skills of all partners involved, including state and local government, civil society, the private sector and international organizations such as UNICEF, for the full protection of the children’s rights, organised at national level and in the cities hosting the World Cup.

8. This was a study made by ECPAP Brazil in partnership with the National Network in Defence of Children’s Human Rights.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

In order to deepen the knowledge and understanding of SECTT in the Brazilian cities of Manaus and Fortaleza, a mixed methods approach was chosen, making use of both quantitative and qualitative methods. The complementary nature of these two methodologies was found to be the most adequate for attaining the objective of this research, involving the collection and analysis of both primary and secondary data.

Secondary Data

In order to help understand SECTT in the 21st century Brazilian context and to support the scope and objectives of this research, a literature review was first conducted of studies executed nationwide, and in the two target cities of Manaus and Fortaleza, over the past two decades. It is possible that some documents have been overlooked or not accessed due to time constraints. Annex 5 lists the studies that were included in the literature review.

In order to accurately demonstrate the colossal magnitude of SECTT in Brazil, the research team requested from the participating research institutions updated statistical data and cases concerning SECTT relevant to this study. An online search of SECTT cases, cited by the participants, was used to corroborate the data.

Primary data

In order to identify and mobilise key informants for the present research, a partnership between ECPAT Brazil and affiliates was established in both cities: the Institute for Assistance to Children and Adolescents of Santo Antônio (Instituto de Assistência à Criança e Adolescente de Santo Antônio - IACAS) in Manaus and the Barraca da Amizade Association (Associação Barraca da Amizade - ABA) in Fortaleza.

The purposive sampling technique was to include professionals from the governmental, civil society and private tourism sectors, preferably individuals acting strategically in the management of institutions and services and/or in the direct assistance of sexually exploited children. Ideally, the sample was to include those who also attended and represented deliberative and collegiate spaces, such as forums and councils of rights. Bearing in mind the purpose of this research, it was considered more effective to use qualitative data collection methods by conducting structured individual interviews and focus group discussions.

Individual Interviews

The individual interviews were designed based on the secondary data, as a means to provide qualitative insight on SECTT in the two cities.

It was determined that there should be at least six interviewees in each city, including representatives from the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Centre for the Defence of Children and Adolescents (CEDECA), the Prosecution Service, the Guardianship Council (CT), the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CMDCA), the public security sector, the judiciary and the tourism industry. The Coordinator of Dial 100⁹, or Dial Human Rights (DDH) of the SDH-PR was also interviewed. In addition, interviews with adolescent survivors of sexual exploitation in both cities were held.

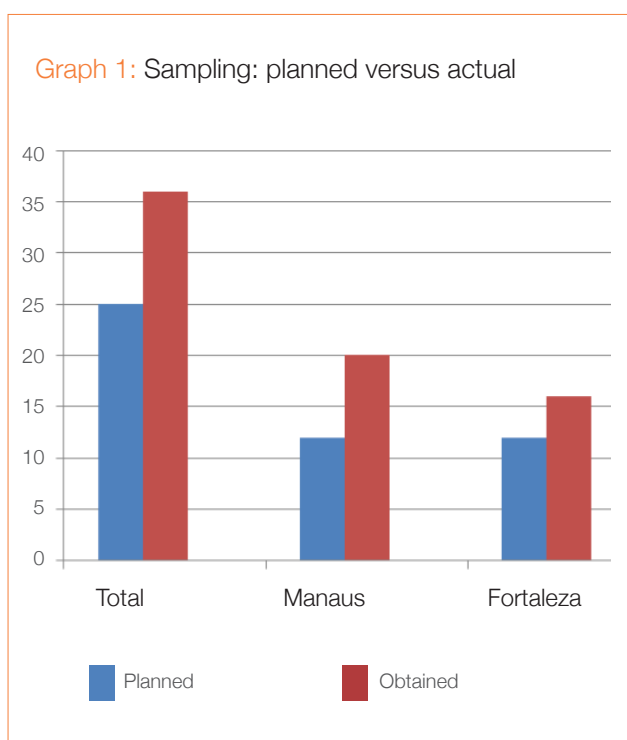
Focus groups

The use of focus groups as a research method in the two cities aimed to understand information on SECTT through visual imagery. By obtaining the collective vision of the respondents and mobilising participants to express latent information, it was determined that the images chosen for the study accurately represented different scenarios in which SEC and

9. The Dial 100 – Dial Human Rights of the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic is a national level free hotline that receives complaints of human rights violations, especially those which affect the most vulnerable, including children and adolescents. It operates 24 hours per day, seven days a week year-round and the complaints received are analysed, processed and referred to the responsible bodies. In Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República, accessed 25 November 2015, <http://www.sdh.gov.br/disque-direitos-humanos/disque-direitos-humanos>.

SECTT are manifest in Brazil. To achieve this, a presentation that included a brief introduction about ECPAT, the project and the researchers was given to the participants in advance.¹⁰ Key questions were formulated for the focus group and five images were selected for display to complement the information obtained in the discussions (Annex 2).

At least six types of professionals participated in both the focus groups and the interviews, including those working in the service network that works directly with sexually exploited children in each city: social services, health, education, sports and professionals working in recreational and leisure centres; non-governmental service providers and a guardianship counsellor due to the importance of the Guardianship Council in receiving complaints and the daily care of victims.



The research team had anticipated 25 participants, and ultimately a 36 participants ended up taking part of the study, including 20 (12 interviewees and eight focus group participants) in Manaus and 16 (nine interviewees and seven focus group participants) in Fortaleza. Further information about the participants and the institutions to which they belong can be found in Annex 3.

The vast majority of the participants were either service providers or were involved in the implementation

of policies for childcare and related to defence and accountability. For example, representatives from the Municipal Councils of Children's Rights and the Guardianship Council participated, and other professionals provide direct assistance to sexually exploited children on a daily basis. They each had more than three years of experience and are considered experts on the subject.

Limitations

The start date of the research in November proved to be a challenge, as Christmas and New Year hindered the availability of contacted participants. Focus group discussions and interviews originally scheduled for January and February were postponed until March, but many public officials were still unable to participate, including the Deputy and Prosecutor responsible for the accountability of crimes against children in Manaus and the President of the CMDCA, the judge, representatives of the Secretariat of Tourism and the Vira Vida¹¹ programme in Fortaleza. Consequently, the views of representatives of prosecutors and judges responsible for delivering justice to child sex offenders in Manaus and Fortaleza could not be included in the study as originally planned.

CMDCA in Manaus was considered part of the study through CEDECA. The respondent performed a dual role as one of the permanent counsellors managing the CMDCA.

Similarly, in Fortaleza, many of the participants hold positions in CMDCA and are present in collegiate discussions and areas of collective representation, for example, the State Council for the Rights of Children (CEDCACE) or the Municipal and State Forum on Children's Rights in Fortaleza.

Though it would have been preferable to avoid the involvement of the same professionals in both the interviews and focus groups, this was not always possible, specifically in the case of the Manaus and Fortaleza Guardianship Council and the Vira Vida programme in Manaus and CEDECA Ceará. This was due to availability constraints on the side of the organisations, which were unable to authorise the absence of more than one professional at a time to participate in the research.

These limitations are, in part, the result of other restrictions related to the timeframe stipulated for

10. All participants were given an introduction letter about the research, an informed consent form to be signed by the participants and an agreement of coexistence rules to be followed during the focus group discussion which included confidentiality of all group participants and of the research team concerning the authorship of the information obtained.

11. See: Conselho Nacional SESI (n.d.), "O Programa", Conselho Nacional SESI, accessed 22 June 2016, <http://www.viravida.org.br/programa>

the execution of the fieldwork. The deadline initially set for the final report clashed with the availability of interviewees, particularly in Fortaleza where there was greater difficulty mobilising participants for the research.

In order to optimise resources, it was determined that the time needed from the researchers to complete the interviews and focus groups would be two days in Manaus and three in Fortaleza. However, this period was insufficient to conduct face-to-face interviews with adolescents, impeding the possibility of learning how institutions reach out to assist at-risk children and adolescents in the streets of Manaus.

Though the activity was not anticipated in the initial methodology, it was identified in the field as a complementary source of information to this study. Nevertheless, this was only possible in Fortaleza, where the ABA twice weekly conducts outreach to SEC victims on the streets. The planned interview with the coordinator of the Dial 100-DDH in Brasília, could also not be conducted because of his unavailability during the data collection period.

To overcome these limitations, the team of researchers asked the unavailable participants to respond to the interview questions by e-mail. The focal points of ECPAT Brazil were responsible for monitoring the receipt and clarifying any doubts that might have arisen in the two cities. Despite the commitment of the team, only a few interviews were received: two from the adolescents;

one from the IACAS representative in Manaus and another from the ABA in Fortaleza.

Similarly, in order to obtain quantitative and qualitative information on the cases of sexual violence, specifically SECTT cases, respondents were scheduled to complete a "Violence" table (Annex 4). This table demonstrates the number of cases assisted by each institution between 2012 and 2014. However, despite the efforts made both by the team of researchers and by the ECPAT Brazil focal points of both cities, only one of the professionals interviewed (Specialised Reference Centre for Social Assistance in Fortaleza - CREAS Fortaleza) returned the total cases of SEC assisted per year, without singling out the number of victims of SECTT, nor other requested information.

Likewise, data on SEC received from Dial 100-DDH neither categorised the type of sexual exploitation, nor contained detailed information about victims, exploiters and locations of Fortaleza and Manaus, sending only the number of complaints received in the cities. To cope with these limitations, it was decided that the data from the Dial 100 - DDH presented in the research "Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: put a spot on the problem" would be used instead.¹²

Finally, because of the confidentiality agreement signed with the participants and their desire to remain anonymous, reference to institutions that they represented was avoided, thus relating the participants only to their cities.

12. Terre des Hommes Netherlands, ECPAT Netherlands, Plan Netherlands, Free a Girl, Sexual exploitation of child in Brazil: put a spot on the problem, 2014, consulted 1 February 2015, <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/3096.pdf>.

CHAPTER 3

THE CONTEXT OF SEC IN BRAZIL

A literature review was conducted with the intention of selecting studies produced in Brazil on SEC in general and SECTT in particular, but there is little existing data on the scale and characterisation of the sexual exploitation of children. Despite the fact that the problem has increased in proportion both globally and nationally, the lack of sufficient numerical data makes it challenging to quantify the real magnitude of the issue. As mentioned earlier, according to data from UNICEF in 2001, an estimated 100,000 children in Brazil are in the hands of exploitation networks.

The majority of research and interventions into SEC were launched in the first decade of the 21st century, marking the starting point for insight into the volume and stretch of SEC across the Latin American nation. According to Childhood Brazil, between May 2003 and March 2011, Dial 100 – DDH received 275,638 reports of violations of children's rights. "Of this total, 27,664 were of sexually exploited boys and girls, an average of 294 reports per month. Dial 100 received reports on sexually exploited children in 2,930 Brazilian municipalities".¹³

The 2002 study of PESTRAF shows how trafficking of adolescent girls for sexual purposes was already occurring at that time, the victims being mainly trafficked from the rural inner part of Brazil to the big cities. Additionally important, and in a phenomenon that is still occurring, the adolescents trafficked for sexual purposes beforehand suffered from other types of violence, both within and outside of the family. Their families, in turn, also suffer from violence (social, interpersonal and structural), revealing how the protection network is undermined, leaving children more vulnerable to the SECTT networks.¹⁴

Nevertheless, Brazil has legislation and regulations to implement principles of child protection stipulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The child protection system is formed by both the state and civil society groups. It is composed of strategic bodies including the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), the State Councils (CEDCA), CMDCA and Guardianship Councils (CT), to ensure that the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA) is enforced.

The functions of formulation, deliberation and control of child public policies by the councils of rights, combined with the application of protective measures by the Guardianship Councils, aim to ensure effective protection services that ensure children's rights.¹⁵

But despite the efforts of the Brazilian government and the institutions responsible for guaranteeing children's rights, the protection network overall is beset with challenges.

The study "*Pesquisa Conhecendo a Realidade*" ("Exploring the reality [of the child protection system]") depicts the reality of the child protection system, exposing wide discrepancies between the numbers of municipal councils in the West Central, North and North-East regions — in which 16%, 13% and 12% of municipalities, respectively, do not have active Councils — and the South and Southeast regions, where only 4% of municipalities do not have active Councils.

Among the active Councils, there are several barriers such as the councillors' difficulty in dedicating time to the activities of the Councils, as well as the lack of situational diagnosis and Plans of Action (only 20%

13. Childhood Brasil, *Prevenção e enfrentamento à exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes no contexto do mundial*, p.7, 2012, consulted 16 January 2015, <http://www.childhood.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Mapa-Nacional-de-Governan%C3%A7a.pdf>.

14. Maria Lúcia Leal, Maria de Fátima P. Leal (orgs.) *Pesquisa sobre Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial* – PESTRAF, 2002 Brasília: CECRIA, consulted 25 November 2015, http://www.childhood.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Pestraf_2002.pdf.

15. As stated in article 1 of the resolution 113, of 19 April 2006: "the Children and Adolescents Rights Guarantee System is constituted of articulating and integrating public governmental bodies and civil society in the implementation of normative instruments and in the functioning of the mechanisms for the promotion, defence and control of the human rights of children and adolescents established at the federal, state, district and Municipal level". The first subparagraph of the same article defines that the SGDHCA "will be articulated with all national systems of operationalisation of public policies, especially in the areas of health, education, social assistance, labour, public security, planning, budget, external relations and promoting equality and valuing diversity". In Sistema de Garantia dos Direitos da Crianças e do Adolescente, consulted 25 November 2015, http://www.crpsp.org.br/portal/comunicacao/diversos/mini_cd/pdfs/Res_113_CONANDA.pdf.

have structured a diagnosis and 23% have produced a Plan of Action) and of basic infrastructures (17% do not have a physical space). This reality reflects that of the State Councils (*Conselhos Estaduais*).

Similarly, the lack of structure of the Guardianship Councils is a major concern, since 12% do not have permanent offices. Only 50% were assessed to be of adequate size, and 48% were considered to have space that was adequate. The privacy of the spaces, which is important for attending to victims, was only sufficient in 32% of the Guardianship Council (CTs). The majority also lacked the necessary equipment and materials.¹⁶

The same results are demonstrated by the study “*Mapeamento dos Cenários nos Municípios Sede dos Megaeventos Esportivos*” (Mapping of the Scenarios in the Municipalities of the Mega Events)¹⁷ and by the participants of the IV *Oficina das Redes Nacionais de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes* (IV Workshop of National Networks of Human Rights of Children and Adolescents).¹⁸ The present study in Manaus and Fortaleza further confirms these findings.

From the study “Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem”, which aims to highlight to the current situation of SEC in Brazil, a few basic points to clarify this issue can be drawn. One of the first points addressed is the wide lack of knowledge about the issue by both politicians and the public.

Another factor which exacerbates the lack of societal and governmental awareness is the sparse data available. What limited research does exist touts wildly varying figures, “leading to guesstimates, quite often contradicting each other”. Nevertheless, two conclusions from the data available are easily brought to the surface: the SEC is a major problem in Brazil, there is not a city in the country without cases of SEC affecting society as a whole; and the number of existing victims is just the tip of the iceberg.¹⁹

In the midst of so many challenges, child protection workers search for joint action between institutions in

order to obtain better results from their work. Organised civil society, through The National Networks of Human Rights of Children and Adolescents (RNDDHCA), have joined the Convergence Agenda aimed at strengthening the child protection system and combat, among other violations, the sexual exploitation of children during mega events.

The legacy left by the 2014 World Cup was a recurring topic during the workshops carried out by the National Networks. Civil society primarily voiced concerns about the costs and benefits of the investments made by the government in major construction works in comparison to the limited coordination between government and civil society to protect children. Public policies for children were also contrasted with the increase in violations of their rights during mega events.²⁰

The civil society analysis made in the fourth Workshop of National Networks pointed out that the partnership between government and civil society was not easy to implement, as divergent perspectives hindered effective dialogue. However, the workshop reports also observed that closer relations between the government and civil society professionals in the mega events’ municipalities emerged after the workshops, with increased collaboration during the implementation of the strategies to protect children during the 2014 World Cup.

Until the workshop, the situation of child protection systems in all of the cities researched was of “*extreme disarticulation of actions between the various sectors and public services, lack of assistance/care work flow, precariousness of workforce and lack of structure of the institutions, especially of the Guardianship Councils*”.²¹

After the 2014 World Cup, both civil society and the government agreed that an understanding between the professionals of the various child protection institutions emerged after the creation of an Agenda. At the same time, it is still a challenge to implement policies of care/assistance for street children and alcohol and drug users, since discrimination — due to lack of trained professionals — continues to plague the response system. In addition, according to the

16. Centro de Empreendedorismo Social e Administração em Terceiro Setor da Fundação Instituto de Administração (CEATS/FIA), Pesquisa Conhecendo a Realidade, p. 47-55, 2007, consulted 25 November 2015, http://www.promenino.org.br/portals/0/docs/ficheros/200707170012_15_0.pdf.

17. Redes Nacionais de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes, 2014, consulted 25 November 2015, <http://www.anced.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Publicação-Pesquisa-Mapeamento-dos-cenários-nas-cidades-sede-dos-megaeventos-esportivos.pdf>

18. ECPAT Brasil, Clayse Moreira e Silva (rapporteur), “IV Oficina das Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes”, p. 1-15, 2014, Brasília, in Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes, *Apointamentos e reflexões: diversos olhares acerca dos megaeventos*.

19. Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), “Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem. An investigation on the scope and magnitude of a social problem still in the dark”, 05, accessed 3 April 2015, <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/3096.pdf>

20. ECPAT Brasil, “IV Oficina das Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes”, p. 1-15.

21. Ibid.

National Networks, “a greater understanding is needed regarding the functioning of exploitation networks, the vision of adolescents about SEC and the active search” for adolescents in these situations, as well as to listen and learn from those who work directly with the victims.²²

There is a tendency among civil society to conclude that mega events in Brazil are in general a risk factor for children, adolescents and their families, increasing their vulnerability and subsequently the number of cases of SECTT.

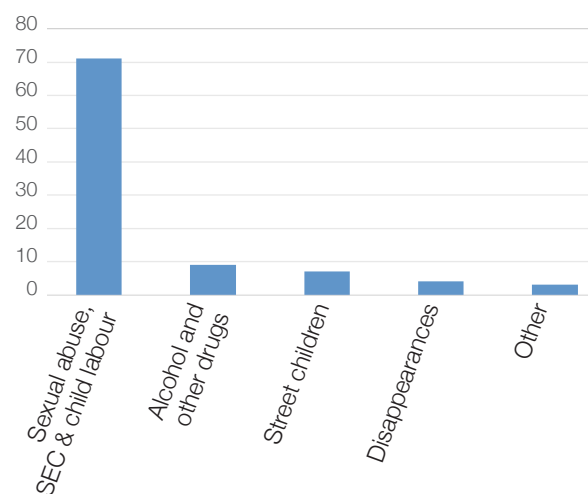
In the research conducted in 2013 by the National Committee for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (“Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes”) with dozens of governmental and non-governmental institutions in the socioeconomic centre of Rio de Janeiro, 75.5% of respondents stated that the main violations that occur in the city during mega events were related to sexual abuse, SEC and child labour.

This percentage was much higher than the percentage of respondents who concluded that child violations were tied to the use of alcohol and drugs (9.6%), street children (7.4%), or disappearances (4.2%). The data reveals an alarming picture observed by the respondents of the Child Protection System (Sistema de Garantia de Direitos in Portuguese, SGD), where the cases of child labour and sexual violence against children not only seems to increase in situations of mega events, but also seems to rise disproportionately when compared to other types of social problems, as presented in the following graphic:²³

The study of Terre des Hommes *et al.*, indicates mega events provide exploiters substantially more opportunities to commit sexual crimes with children against the backdrop of fragile guarantees of their fundamental rights.

According to the same study, the major infrastructure projects promoted by the government at the time — aggravated by a public administration that was unable to take the necessary precautions to safeguard the rights of children and communities — led to the

Graph 2 - Mapping child exploitation linked to mega events in Rio de Janeiro



Adapted from National Committee for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, 2013.²⁴

displacement of whole families from their homes. With the disintegration of social and familial networks, children became “more vulnerable and prone to exploitation of any kind”.²⁵

Two other consequences of the construction work increased children's vulnerability to sexual exploitation. The children left behind became more vulnerable to exploitation, being left alone with in a situation where at least “one of their parents is forced to work far from home” on construction sites. At the same time, the construction workers separated from their families were also more likely to abuse and sexually exploit minors as they lacked a sense of belonging to the social fabric of the regions where they were deployed to work.²⁶

Although Brazil has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in 2011 adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in New York, over the past 11 years Brazil has only submitted two reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child — in 2004 and in 2014, as it is obliged to submit reports every four years. It

22. Ibid.

23. Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual Contra Crianças e Adolescentes, Pesquisa sobre o mapeamento do cenário do município do Rio de Janeiro em relação aos megaeventos, in Clayse Moreira Silva. “Relatório da Pesquisa. Apresentação em slide”, p.27, 2013, Rio de Janeiro.

24. Ibid.

25. Brunel University London, “Child Exploitation and the FIFA World Cup: A review of risks and protective interventions”. Brunel Centre for Sport, Health and Wellbeing, s/p, 2013 in Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), “Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem”, 11

26. Ibid., 11-12.

also failed to report on the Optional Protocol, which according to UN rules, automatically prohibits civil society from presenting a shadow report to the same UN Committee.

While Brazil is recognized for its legal progress towards guaranteeing children's rights, paradoxically it is also recognised as a country that violates these same rights and is afflicted with many structural challenges it needs to overcome to reduce incidents of the SEC.²⁷

Organised civil society was represented at the 70th Session Preparation (Pré-Sessão) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva/Switzerland in February 2015 by the National Association of Centres for the Defense of Children and Adolescents (ANCED) and the CEDECA RJ, one of the national partner networks and one of the associations affiliated to ECPAT-Brazil. The two organizations stressed the need for the Brazilian government to submit a report to the Committee.

The commitment of institutions to organise themselves in order to get more information and to take action on an issue that should be a national priority is commendable. It represents ECPAT Brazil's successful efforts to promote unity among children's rights national networks.

The union of the five national networks — ECPAT Brazil, ANCED, CNEVS (National Committee for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents), FNDCA (National Forum on the Rights of the Child and Adolescent), and FNPETI (National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour) — led to greater research being conducted on the 2014 FIFA World Cup host cities. The cooperative efforts also resulted in national and

regional meetings that contributed to improved data collection on sexual violence against children in Brazil, and particularly the SEC.

The initial support from organisations — including UNICEF, ILO, World Childhood Foundation and the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic — was strategic for strengthening civil society mechanisms to monitor violations of children's rights during the Confederations Cup, World Youth Day and the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

In 2014, President Dilma Rousseff sanctioned a bill that declared the abuse and sexual exploitation of children a hideous crime, further advancing the organised struggle. With the Convergence Agenda and growing support from international organisations, it is important to further activate the protection network, mobilising not only the child protection system, but also actors from the tourism, health and education sectors.

For example, the association between crack usage and vulnerability to sexual exploitation requires the creation of a more structured mental healthcare network that provides outpatient services, deconstructing the logic of exclusively in-hospital treatment. Open clinics should also provide pathways and support for victims to escape exploitation, so as not to eradicate a coping mechanism without providing a safe environment for recovery. It is also necessary to improve and increase specialised care/assistance to groups which remain excluded from public assistance, such as street children, drug users, adolescent mothers and homosexuals.

Based on all of the above, the following study aims to offer insight that will further contextualise SECTT in the cities under study.

27. Maria de Fátima Pereira Alberto et al., "Os agentes sociais da rede de proteção e atendimento no enfrentamento da exploração sexual comercial", *Psicol. Reflex. Crit.*, Porto Alegre, v. 25, n. 1, s/p, 2012, accessed 16 January 2015, http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-79722012000100016&lng=pt&nrm=iso.

CHAPTER 4

EXPLOITATION IN CITIES

Fortaleza

Fortaleza is a Brazilian municipality and the capital of the northeastern Ceará state. Despite not being a national metropolis, Fortaleza is the fifth-largest city in Brazil, home to some 3.6 million people, and constitutes the second level of territorial management.²⁸ With the 9th largest GDP of Brazil and the largest in the Northeast,²⁹ Fortaleza forms the largest area of regional influence in Ceará. It also has one of the largest coastlines of all Brazilian cities, with 34 kilometres of beaches that have made it one of the country's main tourist destinations. The coastal hub is also only 5,608 kilometres from Lisbon.

The natural beauty of our beaches and the proximity with the cold weather of the mountains near the capital of Ceará, as Maranguape, Baturité and Guaramiranga, are among the highlights that attract large groups to our city. On the beaches, the warm water and the sun, almost all year round, are good reasons for holidays or visits. Calmness in some places, winds and waves in others divide bathers, surfers and water sports practitioners in general. (...) Fortaleza has a very active and diversified commerce, comparable to that in the major centres of the country. In addition to the commerce of the city centre, it offers 22 shopping centres serving consumers of its main neighbourhoods. Industrial production is basically centred in apparel and footwear, artefacts of fabrics, hides and skins, extraction and processing of non-metallic minerals and textiles.³⁰

The city of Fortaleza has long been considered the capital of sexual exploitation of children in Brazil.³¹ In the 1990s, it was commonplace to see children accompanying foreign sex tourists in beach areas and hotels. Over the past two decades, much work has been done to change this and such explicit and blatant exploitation of children no longer exists. SECTT cases have not decreased significantly, but the phenomenon has been driven underground and is now less visible.³² According to NGOs working against the SECTT in the city, networks of sexual exploiters are increasingly articulated, causing the number of victims to more than double over the past three years in areas near the Stadium Arena Castelão.³³

The Tribuna do Ceará newspaper has argued that although there are areas where the crime occurs in a more veiled way, such as Praia de Iracema, in other localities the phenomenon is still easily witnessed in the streets.³⁴ Swiss child relief agency Terre dês Hommes has called attention to a Dutch documentary in which a retired tour operator describes Fortaleza as a 'sexual paradise', saying it is possible to have sex with young girls in exchange for rice and beans.³⁵

Several studies indicate the introduction of crack cocaine to certain areas has been accompanied by a steep increase in SECTT, especially in poorer areas where children who use drugs often have sex with tourists for just a few dollars.

Fortaleza has the highest number of SEC reports in Brazil, according to data from Dial 100 - DDH taken between 2005 and 2010. Though these numbers

28. IBGE, Regiões de influência das cidades, Rio de Janeiro, 2008, accessed 3 February 2015, <http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/geociencias/geografia/regioes.shtm>.

29. G1, "Fortaleza tem 9º maior PIB do Brasil e o maior do Nordeste, diz IBGE", 2012, accessed 23 January 2015, <http://g1.globo.com/ceara/noticia/2012/12/fortaleza-tem-9-maior-pib-do-brasil-e-o-maior-do-nordeste-diz-ibge.html>.

30. Prefeitura de Fortaleza, "A cidade", accessed 23 January 2015, <http://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/cidade>.

31. Terre dês Hommes et. al., *Sexual exploitation of child in Brazil: put a spot on the problem*, p. 20.

32. Ibid.

33. G1, "ONGs denunciam aumento da exploração sexual no Ceará", 2014, accessed 16 March 2015, <http://g1.globo.com/ceara/noticia/2014/06/ongs-denunciam-aumento-da-exploracao-sexual-no-ceara.html>.

34. Tribuna do Ceará, "Fortaleza: aos olhos estrangeiros, a cidade da exploração sexual infantil", 2014, accessed 16 March 2015, <http://tribunadoceara.uol.com.br/noticias/fortaleza/fortaleza-aos-olhos-estrangeiros-a-cidade-da-exploracao-sexual-infantil/>.

35. Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), "Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem", 21

are likely far less than the reality of incidences, they nevertheless demonstrate an alarming scenario where poverty fuels child sex exploitation, calling for urgent efforts by the government, civil society, tourism sector and families to combat SEC and SECTT.

Manaus

Manaus is a Brazilian municipality in the Amazonas state and is the main financial, economic and corporate centre of northern Brazil. It is considered a second-level metropolis by territorial management. The historic port city is renowned worldwide for its vibrant cultural life, especially for ecotourism, making it Brazil's 10th largest tourist destination. Located in the heart of the Amazon rainforest, the largest tropical rainforest in the world, Manaus has also been dubbed the “environmental capital of Brazil” or the “Paris of the tropics”.

The UK-based World Cities Study Group and Network index in 2008 listed Manaus on par with Ankara, Salt Lake City, Las Vegas, Liverpool and Marseille for its economy, culture, politics and historical heritage.³⁶ Manaus has also been ranked among the 20 best cities in Latin America for business, ahead of other cities like San Salvador, Caracas and La Paz, according to *América Economía* magazine.

But Manaus has a sinister side, with one of the highest rates of sexual violence, with 58.9 in 100,000 people suffering abuse. It is recognized as a key transit stop in human trafficking routes.³⁷ The city is the point of arrival for boats that come through the Amazon River, and the transportation of sexually exploited children is commonplace.³⁸ Recreational areas with bars offering cheap and popular adult sex services, where youths are also frequently exploited, are widespread.

In 2012, the government-led Stockholm Operation (“Operação Estocolmo”) exposed to the media and public a network of exploiters in the region which

included politicians, businessmen and even the Mayor of the city of Coari, Adail Pinheiro.³⁹ A State Representative, a Dutch consul and numerous entrepreneurs from various sectors were charged with the sexual exploitation of children.

However, after the police intervention it was revealed that the victims felt exposed and abused by those who should have defended them. Some girls from Coari, victims of sexual exploitation, revealed they had been threatened with death by their exploiters if they did not keep silent, and the publicity by the police had put them in danger. One teenage girl was found dead in a motel room in the capital three days after she informed police about the sexual exploitation scheme that involved the Mayor.⁴⁰

Along with inadequate protection mechanisms for the victims, appropriate public policies at the municipal, state and federal level to halt the sexual exploitation networks were criticised.⁴¹

The President of the *Parliamentary Inquiry Commission* in an interview with “Folha de S. Paulo” expressed concern over the dismantling of the SECTT networks in the Amazonas state, saying “the feeling of impunity allows sexual exploitation and provokes fear”. Despite that international media focus on the case in 2012, to date, none of the accused in the Stockholm Operation have gone to trial.⁴²

The Amazon is among the Brazilian states with the most severe problem of SEC and SECCT, presenting a precarious and risky backdrop in which child protection actors operate. To date, the city of Manaus has only two specialised services through the CREAS, 18 basic assistance services by the Reference Centre for Social Assistance (CRAS), nine Guardianship Councils, one Police of Protection Office and just a shelter programme for girls. The support network is insufficient to counter surging tourist demands and a criminal justice system renowned for failing to hold sexual exploiters of children accountable, favouring the action of the SECTT networks in the city.

36. Prefeitura de Manaus, “Mapa e dados”, accessed 25 January 2015, <http://www.manaus.am.gov.br/manaus/mapa-e-dados/>.

37. Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), “Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem”, 13

38. Ibid.

39. Adail Pinheiro was arrested for being part of a network with involvement of other politicians, who organised for years sexual abuse against poor adolescents, in addition of being accused of more than 70 lawsuits.

40. Promenino Fundação Telefônica, “Caso Coari: conheça as dificuldades em combater redes de exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes”, 2014, consulted 26 March 2015, <http://www.promenino.org.br/noticias/reportagens/caso-coari-conheca-as-dificuldades-em-combater-redes-de-exploracao-sexual-de-criancas-e-adolescentes>.

41. Ibid.

42. Ibid.

CHAPTER 5

THE MAGNITUDE OF ABUSE

Dial 100–DDH refers the reports it receives to the local institution responsible for verifying their substance. Normally, the referral is made to the Guardianship Council of the city and to the Prosecution Service. The investigation into the SECTT cases is tasked to the Civil Police and other institutions of the defence for accountability purposes. But research indicates that for every case that is registered, 10 more cases go unreported. The high number of unreported incidents is over 20% in some categories.

The data received from the Dial 100 – DDH between 2011 and 2013, published in the study by Hazeu and van Kranen (2014), points to an increasing number of reported SECTT cases in Brazil. At a minimum, the study indicates that Dial 100 has become more efficient at registering cases. As can be seen in the table below, the north and northeast regions, in which the cities of Manaus and Fortaleza fall, respectively, present a higher increase, as well as a greater number of cases reported. These are the same regions where there are a significantly less number of active Councils on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

When analysing the reports received by state, the results point to a higher number of cases in Ceará than in the Amazon, although this could also be attributed to the large number of unreported cases in the Amazon. The Amazon region only registered SECTT reports in 2013, of in these there were only four cases. This may reflect victims' fear of reporting, the magnitude of threats made by exploiters against

victims, and an insufficient protection network to support children.

Table 1 - SECTT in Brazil by region (2011-2013)

SECTT	Total Brazil	North	North East	Center West	South East	South
2011	16	2	8	0	6	0
2012	63	6	20	7	16	14
2013	84	20	27	7	17	13

Source: Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), "Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem", 09

Table 2 - SECTT in the states where the cities of Manaus and Fortaleza are located (2011-2013)

SECTT	Amazonas (Manaus)	Ceará (Fortaleza)
2011	0	1
2012	0	5
2013	4	8

Adapted from: Hazeu, Marcel and van Kranen, Frans (2014), "Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem", 13 & 21

CHAPTER 6

VULNERABILITY AND RISK FACTORS

The discussion of vulnerability factors is complex, as the roots of violence are often based on deeply entrenched discrimination and gender oppression. Most of the victims are girls, transvestites and female transsexuals. Race and ethnicity also play a prominent role, with the stamp of 'sexual exoticism' marring societal views of black, mulatto and indigenous females. Socioeconomic class is also important, with SEC victims undergoing a series of violations of their fundamental rights, such as health, education, housing, food, family and community living, leading up to the SEC, which becomes an outcome of this context.⁴³

Participants of both cities identified several factors that make children vulnerable to the SECTT networks. They associate factors related to the social, economic, and political structure of society with risk. These pre-existing vulnerabilities are compounded by the incidence of cultural and sports events.

Structural factors of vulnerability to SECTT

Poverty was highlighted by the Manaus participants as the main vulnerability to SECTT. Financial difficulties that force families to live in substandard housing conditions with “no light and no fridge, in 50-degree heat” are endured alongside a lack of opportunities to escape poverty and public policies that make it difficult for parents to take care of their children. All these factors combined make minors likely to fall vulnerable to SECTT.

Similarly, in Fortaleza the respondents believe that the conditions of misery in which many families live push children to enter into and stay in SECTT. They also mentioned poorly structured, or non-existent, public policies that hinder access to basic services and accentuating existing socioeconomic inequalities in both cities.

Manaus participants also report that most of the SECTT victims they support through the protection network come from broken homes. They believe that this fact is not a justification for the absence of care of their children but admit the disintegration of the family unit is a factor that increases the vulnerability of children to sexual exploitation. According to the same respondents, stepfathers are more likely to violate children than biological parents.

Intra-family violence in general is referred to as being quite common in both cities. As some Fortaleza participants recognised, most of the violations of children's rights originate at home. They believe that some families, as the first instance of socialisation, have struggled to keep their children out of SECTT networks. This is a situation that is markedly more severe in areas that lack protection networks, and particularly for teenagers who get pregnant in these areas, as many see SECTT as the only solution they have to provide for their child.

In Manaus, participants also refer to the cycle of violence in families with parents who were themselves victims of violence perpetuating the cycle of brutality with their own children. Many of these victims end up in SECTT. Those who are rescued – mainly girls – go through all the institutions and services of the assistance network, becoming “daughters of the system” without ever leaving the exploitative work, demonstrating the system's inability to compensate for public policies that reduce poverty and provide opportunity. Exacerbating the situation is that frequently these girls, and later women, do not perceive themselves as victims, and allow or participate in the exploitation or abuse of their own children. When families are complicit in the exploitation of children, it is a difficult cycle to break, particularly in the absence of proper data and policies to fight the phenomenon.

School abandonment and/or absenteeism are another risk factor pointed out by the Manaus participants. They stress that there is a need for an active support

43. Testimony by a Fortaleza respondent.

service for students who do not show up at school, as it is an indicator that children are involved in sexual exploitation and/or drugs.

The same risk of involvement in drugs and SECTT is highlighted by the Fortaleza respondents. They reveal that many of the street children who arrive at the shelters are also victims of sexual exploitation, which they endure in exchange for food and/or drugs. Drugs and sexual exploitation go hand-in-hand, with each activity fuelling the other. Respondents said that while they are on the streets, the use of drugs to escape or cope with reality creates addiction that in turn leads to sexual exploitation to get drugs.

This situation has mainly been reported by girls who revealed that they have sex in exchange for a dose of crack, or the value that you can buy it for (R\$5,00 or ± US\$1,25). They also indicated cases of victims for whom it is the sexual exploitation suffered that leads to the use of drugs. When the sexual exploitation comes first, “the drug is used to relieve the suffering”, an escape tool that alleviates the abuses suffered. The Manaus respondents also mention situations where the victims are offered drugs by the “facilitator” (*“agenciador”*) for the same purpose.

The ineffectiveness of some public children’s rights institutions, combined with corruption and the wide circle of influence enjoyed by certain exploiters was also reported in the two cities. As a result, sexual offenders go unpunished and the incidence of SECTT flourishes. The lack of supervision in the vast stretches of the rivers, ports and boats — common locations for the occurrence of SEC in Manaus — contribute to making boys and girls more vulnerable to falling into the hands of traffickers, particularly if they set out alone on trips that take several days.

Allowing children to travel in waterway transport without the authorisation of their parents or guardians — a right guaranteed in the enactment of the law nº 8069 of 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute - ECA)⁴⁴ — aggravates SECTT because traffickers are able to transport children from place to place without any accountability. In addition, children are often exploited in boats locally known as ‘brothels on the water’ where they are frequently enticed by the promise of food or drugs.

The lack of controls, the infrequency of supervisory actions and the inefficacy of police officers were

mentioned as aggravating factors for SECCT by Manaus respondents, including the rescued adolescents, who identified the federal, military and civilian police; the Brazilian Navy; port authorities; the Prosecutor’s Office (Ministério Público); Amazon Tour Inspection (Fiscalização Amazonas Tour) and POLITOUR (Tourism State Police) as riddled with such problems.

Similar to the chronic lack of awareness that contributes to the normalization of child exploitation in the general public, civil servants and enforcement staff also frequently does not recognize SEC as a crime. “I see my boys, police car passing, everything normal,” said one respondent, referring to the numerous young transvestite sex workers working the sidewalks without so much as a glance from a passing patrol car.

The lack of ongoing or long-term efforts to raise awareness — through workshops or trainings for professionals working in institutions such as law enforcement — exacerbates the invisibility of a phenomenon that reaps devastating consequences on individuals, families and societies. The problematic way that institutional staff fail to recognize SEC as a problem was underlined in particular by the respondents from Fortaleza.

Victims and the general public in Brazil are deeply mistrustful of the police as a result ineptitude and indifference of law enforcement officers towards SEC, which supports the impunity of sexual exploiters. Many victims are reluctant to seek police assistance, partly due to the fear of retaliation by exploiters who are left unpunished, as exemplified by the case of the Stockholm Operation, and also partly due to police corruption in which law enforcement officials collaborate with exploiters for profit.

Manaus respondents described a case in which a trafficked and sexually exploited adolescent sought shelter from authorities after becoming involved with two factions of organised crime, putting her life at risk. The adolescent did not report the crime over fears of retaliation, claiming she had witnessed policemen favouring transgressors numerous times.

Officials tasked with upholding the law, defending and protecting children’s rights are either permissive spectators or worse, facilitate and profit from the crime. During the field visit to Fortaleza, researchers witnessed policemen soliciting bribes from young transvestites to allow them to stay in an area known for sex work.

44. See: Government of Brazil, “Lei Nº 8.069, de 13 de Julho de 1990. Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá outras providências”, Law No. 8.069 of 13 July 1990, Brasília, http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L8069.htm

Corruption, another factor that leads to the impunity of sexual exploiters, is also prevalent in both cities. In Fortaleza, the respondents reported police operations that frequently fail because of “information leaks”, with the flagrante delicto escaping the scene and avoiding incrimination due to connections within the police force.

In one case, the owner of the Mamma Park Hotel in Fortaleza was caught red-handed in 2010 leaving a motel with two adolescent girls. The owner used his position as the proprietor of a network of hotels as pretence that he was only “giving them a lift” and was acquitted. According to the respondents, the owner commonly uses his position as a cover for his crimes exploiting minors, a well known fact in the community of Matão Preto and Pirandu. The crimes are still occurring, with one respondent saying, “He’s done it with dozens of girls since.”

In Manaus, exploiters similarly enjoy a network of influence with public and private authorities. The respondents said that “abuse of power” hampers convictions of exploiters from SEC networks. Veiled corruption, with the involvement of political advisors and other high-level officials in the local justice system, is reportedly widespread. Corroborating the data and information pointed out by other research and the media, the impunity in Manaus is more of a norm than exception as, according to the participants, “there hasn’t been a response from the justice system”.

Though some legal proceedings, with the arrest of sexual exploiters, have taken place, even the Prosecutor agrees that police “only catch small fry”, according to one respondent. A former Governor was implicated in a child sexual exploitation scandal yet went unpunished for years. “He would take girls for parties on the boat for practices of masochistic, sexual and physical violence — beating, burning the girls, etc. When he was still the Governor of the Amazonas State, he threatened the Deputy of police and members of the CPI” not to report him. He continues to work for the state, and is now currently elected and appointed Senator of the Republic.

Fear inhibits reporting. Even experts working to protect children and combat SEC in Manaus said they face repeated threats and suffer “retaliation, flat car tires and even burned cars”.

Apart from this set of damaging institutional characteristics that facilitate SEC, the participants also identified a set of socio-cultural norms and practices

that contribute to children’s vulnerability to sexual exploitation. These include: cultural perceptions that children can contribute financially to the household; the widespread belief that SEC is a natural part of society, leading to public tolerance; the supremacy of masculinity and homophobic behaviours that marginalize homosexual and transsexual adolescents; and the practice in the countryside regions in which families send their children to live with wealthy urban households in exchange for income and education.

Socio-cultural norms that fuel vulnerability to SECTT

Despite the fact that Brazil has laws and policies to promote children’s rights based on international and national instruments, the general perception of childhood and adolescence is contradictory. The Manaus respondents pointed out that the contrast between the physical development of adolescents⁴⁵ and their psychological and social maturity has created ambiguous societal perceptions of youths. Families frequently blame teenage victims of domestic sexual abuse. As indicated by the respondents of both cities, child victims of abuse easily engage in SECTT networks.

This situation is illustrated by one adolescent from Fortaleza, who described the case of her 17-year-old sister. The sister was 11 years old when her first stepfather sexually abused her, and made her pregnant. The mother blamed the daughter for seducing the stepfather, but separated from him nonetheless. The mother’s second partner also abused the daughter. When the mother blamed her for the second time, the girl left home and became involved in SEC, living with two transvestites who also sold their bodies to survive.

The ambiguous concept of childhood and adolescence in Brazil is also demonstrated by the common social practice of parents placing adult responsibilities on their adolescent children, such as relying on them for financial support. The Manaus’ participants refer to the confusing dialogue that some parents/caregivers have with their children that demonstrates the tension between denying teenagers’ individual autonomy while placing financial burdens on them.

For example, parents may forbid their teenage children from going out with friends at night because they are too young, but insist they are old enough to assume responsibilities for family survival, which they are often not prepared for. “At night they don’t give the keys

45. ECA (Child and Adolescent Statute) considers adolescents the children aged 12-18.

for them to go out; in the morning they say: wake up, you're already a man!", or "It's time for you to work", according to one respondent.

Responsibility for survival divided among family members due to poverty, which spurs on child labour as a complementary part of family activities, according to the Fortaleza's participants. Boys and girls as young as 10 or 11 carry the strain of being economically active, "the boys through the networks of drug trafficking and petty theft, while girls and transvestites find the opportunity to be economically autonomous through sexual exploitation". The high level of child labour in the city also makes children more vulnerable to SECTT, as they spend days alone in the streets, for example selling candies and sweets in tourist areas.

In both cities, respondents say that families rarely question the origin of the money their children bring home. Some families are unaware of their child's sexual exploitation, while others who suspect that there is something wrong but "pretend not to see" in order to accept a much-needed income. Still others do not recognise the situation as exploitation, because they themselves were victims of SECTT and still participate in the exploitation system.

Thus, the social attitudes that normalise SECTT occur in parallel with the structural factors that facilitate it. Endemic poverty sparks the need for child labour, while social perceptions of adolescence — "if they already have a mature body, they are prepared for life", as one respondent phrased the belief — spur on exploitation. Meanwhile lax mechanisms for law enforcement facilitate the common occurrence of the crime.

Others consider sexual exploitation the victim's choice — they do it "because they want to". Additionally, the victims do not recognise themselves as such, often disguising the crime by claiming that the exploiters are their boyfriends. As pointed out by the Fortaleza participants, there are cases of victims who engage sexually and fall in love with tourist and traveller exploiters who facilitate the occurrence of SECTT. Participants reported many cases of truck drivers who take adolescents during trips "as company". Families condone the practice by calling the drivers their daughters' 'boyfriends'.

"Consensual relationships are supported by families, because of the benefits they get from these relationships," explained one respondent. Families accept the financial benefits brought by the exploiters

— facilitators, travellers and tourists — in exchange for sex with their daughters or sons. Sometimes parents even encourage the relationship as a means for a better life for their child.

On the other hand, there are adolescents who 'believe in fairy tales', and think that a tourist or traveller can give them better living conditions, according to the Fortaleza respondents. Many "expect to find a rich man that comes from another place to get married, have babies, with whom they're going to fall in love and transform their lives. They [dream] they won't go hungry anymore and will get out of misery."

Homophobia and transphobia in families also play a role in increasing children's vulnerability to sexual exploitation. Fortaleza participants explained that the relationship between parents and their children frequently includes negligence and discrimination when there is homophobia involved. The supremacy of masculinity and virility values in society is demonstrated through the marginalization of boys who do not fit the stereotype. Entrenched gender stereotypes and macho values are an acute factor that drives non-conforming adolescents out of their homes, forcing them into sexually exploitative situations as a means of survival. Both homosexuals and transvestites face marginalization, suffering abandonment by their family on the basis of their sexual orientation. Meanwhile the general perception of adolescent girls is that they prostitute themselves because they want to.

The focus group in Manaus associated an image of an adolescent on the road (Figure 1, Annex 2), with a homosexual rather than a girl victim of SECTT. Homosexual children face increased risks because they are often exploited in more exposed settings and are even victimised by police. Rather than ensure their protection, officers exploit them monetarily and leave the sexual exploiters unpunished, acts which may be linked to homophobia, *transphobia* and discriminatory attitudes towards boys who do not conform to traditional macho stereotypes. The boys' vulnerability is highly correlated with prejudice, because the lack of acceptance in mainstream society often pushes victims towards the sex trafficking networks for emotional and financial support.

There are also certain widespread beliefs, customs and cultural practices that play an equally damaging role in making children more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. In the far north and northeastern regions of Brazil, vulnerable families often "negotiate" for their children to

stay with families who live in the state capital, believing the children will receive better opportunities and living conditions.

Manaus participants reported that it is not uncommon for urban families who vacation in the interior regions to return to the city with children, whose families they have promised education in exchange for housework. There have been several cases of girls from riverine regions in the Amazonas who were rescued in Manaus after being imprisoned and forced to do slave labour. Others were “running away from slave labour and then got involved with SEC”, according to the study participants.

In Fortaleza, participants said there had been cases of girls who were sexually exploited by their bosses and escaped to the streets where they were sexually exploited or trafficked to other states and countries. Often the girls' parents only look for them when the flow of income is interrupted, because the family believes the salary indicates the child is well.

Mega events and SECTT

The annual cultural mega events, such as folk and traditional parties, Carnival and sporting events including the FIFA Confederations Cup, create a high-risk environment for SECTT. According to the respondents, the cultural festivals/traditional parties in the Amazonas state attract a considerable number of tourists annually, coinciding with spikes in SECTT cases. This is corroborated by the adolescent participants in Manaus who reveal that folk festivals and parties are “when the abusers take advantage to act”. The adolescents said they have friends who travel there during these times to make money through performing sexual acts with visitors.

Similarly, the focus group participants in Fortaleza perceived an increase in SECTT during the regional festivals/parties, based on the eye witness observation of higher numbers of children in the streets for sex work during these times. SECTT also

increases during end-of-year parties and school holidays. According to respondents, the adolescent victims themselves reported more dates booked over the internet during this period, especially by foreigners. The rise of SECTT during the events is not documented in official records, and experts said prevention and repression strategies adopted by the government drives movements underground, with increasingly organised networks of exploiters finding ways to bypass the targeted sites and their surroundings.

Regarding the 2014 World Cup, the respondents in Fortaleza reported that during the event, the Integrated Protection Unit only received three notifications relating to cases of SEC in the city, while direct assistance channels disclosed a much higher number of victims on the streets of Region V and VI.

But the Fortaleza respondents were also divided on whether or not there was an increase in cases of SEC during the World Cup. According to the first group, in the period prior to the event (from 2011 until the end of 2012), it was possible to confirm through the girls assisted and street observations that there was “an increase in the number of girls on the Avenida Padaria Espiritual that leads to the Arena Castelão at different times, with a great increase of victims on this avenue between 11am to 2pm. Victims confirmed the research of findings of Terre des Hommes et al., attributing the surge in child prostitution to the demand for sexual services by the construction workers at the stadium and nearby avenues”.

During that time, respondents learned of a network of exploiters recruiting transvestites in São Paulo with the offer of treatments for “pumping their body” with industrial silicone to make it more feminine, claiming it would be an investment ahead of the World Cup to meet the greater demand for SEC in the city. One of the interviewees reported that during the Confederations Cup, a group of approximately 10 transvestites disclosed to the street team that a blog was being set up to find “customers” instead of waiting in the streets.

CHAPTER 7

THE SEC PROTECTION NETWORK

The Child Protection System was designed to ensure the implementation of the Brazilian ECA and assumes active networks between institutions and actors working in child protection. However, the prevailing institutional challenges in both Manaus and Fortaleza jeopardise the effectiveness of public policies in general and particularly hinder the tackling of SEC.

The participants interviewed from the National Child Protection System, including eight in Fortaleza and nine in Manaus, confirmed they were unable to successfully deliver on their activities due to several major barriers including poor infrastructure of service delivery and a fragmented service network, confirming the results of the 2007 study (“Exploring the reality [of the child protection system]”).

Mapping of institutions and services provided

In Fortaleza only five of the institutions studied had the adequate physical infrastructure to meet their service requirements, while in Manaus only three were adequate. The others had leaking roofs and suffered from flooding, lack of private spaces where information disclosed confidentially and insufficient space for groups. The buildings were also not easily accessible. In five institutions, the furniture and equipment available was considered inappropriate or insufficient because there were no chairs, desks, locked cabinets or archived files. The offices also did not have equipment including computers, notebooks, printers or even permission to make calls to mobile phones.

Cramped spaces also characterised the institutions in Fortaleza, which had no leisure areas, spaces specific to the service/care needed or enough dorms to shelter children. The shelters needed more furniture, cabinets, archives, tables and chairs in addition to computers, a car, Internet connection and ink cartridges for printers, phones and phone lines.

All respondents highlighted the difficulties of data management: four participants from Manaus and three from Fortaleza said they do not collect data, though in Fortaleza, four participants said they use the database to access studies or research and three do so for interventions including planning and monitoring activities. Despite the Information System on Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA) being established by resolution No. 50 of 28 November 1996, it is not used by all Guardianship Councillors (Conselheiros Tutelares).⁴⁶

In regards to the professionals working in the organisations of both cities, they are said to have their own staff who are either civil servants, contract employees with no link to the civil service or transferred from other public bodies. In Manaus, this includes associated personnel and/or volunteers. According to the respondents from this city, the training on SEC given to professionals differs according to the institutional management. Only one institution indicated that this training is prepared; the vast majority said trainings are implemented on an ad hoc basis, or only when considered necessary.

In Fortaleza the respondents from the institutions under study identified a total of 135 professionals available for the care/assistance of child victims of sexual exploitation. These involve: Guardianship Counsellors, delegates, social workers, pedagogues, psychologists, lawyers, sociologists, educators and occupational therapists, among others.⁴⁷ With regard to the scope of the service of these institutions, four work state-wide as well as in specific regions, two serve five to seven municipalities in the surroundings of Fortaleza and two are only city-based.

In Manaus, the institutions with municipal scope cover only the city population or of some regions of Manaus, while the institutions for the state cover the whole state but focus mainly in and around Manaus. With the exception of the Guardianship Councils, which

46. CONANDA (2004), RESOLUÇÕES do Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente – CONANDA: 1993 a 2004”, Brasília, Brazil: Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos, accessed 22 June 2016, <http://dh.sdh.gov.br/download/resolucoes-conanda/res-1-a-99.pdf>

47. They have also referred to: administrators, coordinators, inspectors, economists, clerks, receptionists, interns, receptionists, security guards, drivers and cooks.

have shifts from 6pm to 6am daily, and an outreach organisation in Fortaleza that has a night shift, the operations of the majority of institutions in the two cities are limited to business hours. Only shelters work 24 hours a day.

The capacity of the institutions of both cities differs based on their institutional missions and services. In Manaus, the Police Station for the Protection of the Child and Adolescent (DPCA) stand out as they deal with an average of 10 cases of child rights violations per day. In Fortaleza, some institutions receive complaints from an average of six children per day, or 120 per month. One of the shelters can assist up to 40 children: 30 males and 10 females between the ages of seven and 18 years old.⁴⁸

Concerning the activities carried out by institutions mandated by the SEC, in Manaus, the participants said the institutions identify and refer cases, conduct advocacy through preventive and awareness lectures and guidance on the SEC at all events. Prevention campaigns are underway, including putting up posters in bars and other venues considered high-risk for incidents.

In Fortaleza, the respondents conduct outreach programmes in the streets and shelters to identify children who are being sexually exploited. They also demand accountability from exploiters and traffickers and provide assistance through CRAS and CREAS. Some of them also work in institutions to promote and defend the rights of any child being threatened or violated, thus do not work exclusively on SEC cases. Only a minority are developing advocacy with social movements in non-governmental forums and in the Councils of Rights.

Respondents in Manaus indicate programmes and services that stand out for their pioneering, efficiency or work quality with victims of sexual violence as Casa Mamãe Margarida and the IACAS, an institution in the ECPAT-Brazil network. In Fortaleza, Rede Aquarela, ABA and Casa da Juventude were noted for their good practices. Some respondents criticized the DECECA,

saying the “DECECA doesn't work for what is intended”.

They also mentioned the work of the Regional CREAS, whose services are said to be an inheritance of the SOS Criança⁴⁹ and which later became the *Programa Sentinela* and a reference in the field. It used to provide full services to children in situations of abuse or sexual exploitation throughout the State, involving individual and group attendance and, where necessary, sheltering victims. However, with the political changes, the service has been resized, becoming a Regional CREAS that is in the process of decentralization. According to the respondent, this process has hindered the involvement of professionals and qualified services due to changes in routine, redundancies and professional postings imposed by the management.

Nevertheless, the partnership of the institution with the Medico-Legal Institute (IML) to work on *corpus delicti* in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse has led to more dignified care for the victims.

The organizations and protective services for child victims of SEC are indicated by the interviewees in Manaus to be: the Programme of Integrated and Reference Actions to Combat Sexual Violence against Children in Brazil (PAIR), the CREAS, SAVVIS, the Casa Mamãe Margarida, the SAI, the IACAS, *Vira Vida*, CEDCA AM, Rede Municipal de Educação (Municipal Education Network) and campaigns carried out by the municipality about sexual exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes.

In Fortaleza, these are: the Ceará Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship (Secretaria de Justiça e Cidadania do Ceará - SEJUS), the Commission of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Ceará (Comissão da Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Ceará - ALEC), the DECECA of Ceará, the 12th Criminal Court; the Secretariat of Tourism of Ceará (SETUR), the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons (Núcleo de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Seres Humanos), Rede Aquarela, the CREAS⁵⁰ and the Vira Vida.⁵¹

48. As mentioned, with the exception of CREAS Fortaleza, none of the other contacted institutions sent the requested data. DPCA reported, at the time of the interview, that in 2014 they assisted 1.527 victims. Of these, 1.061 had suffered sexual violence and among them: three sexually exploited; 41 by favouring prostitution; 818 rape (of these 713 are girls).

49. In the 1990s, this service denounced domestic violence and maltreatment and had state coverage.

50. At the moment there are two CREAS: a regional one in a process of municipalisation, as mentioned and the other already with municipal scope coverage.

51. Whose criteria, according to the interviewees, do not meet the adolescents' profile involved in SEC.

Coordination

In order to implement public policies that include programmes to fight SEC, coordination between the institutions and actors involved in child protection is fundamental. In Fortaleza only one institution mentions that the actions of the institution's programmes take into account the existing network and coordination. Fortaleza respondents said that institutions only coordinated for the following functions:

- Care/attendance and identification of children;
- Lectures/talks, seminars and meetings about the Guardianship Council;
- Educational & preventive health-related interventions (on sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, the use of condoms, the morning-after pill and other contraceptives).

They said networks are improving with regard to the referral of cases. Despite the difficulty of working with the Guardianship Council, meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the SGD programme manager of the Human Rights Secretariat – PR have strengthened partnerships and led to coordinated action with improved results.

In Manaus, most correspondents believed the protection network for child victims of sexual exploitation has all of the basic and necessary institutions to verify violations of children's rights, such as the police and criminal courts which specialise in crimes against children. But respondents said the network functions inefficiently, and professionals frequently have difficulties gaining access to brothels where children are being exploited.

"Tourism professionals are also engaged in the fight against SEC, but that they cannot enter jungle hotels", said one respondent, referring to brothels located deep in the Brazilian jungle, whose remote locations help them to avoid police detection. Though professionals legally have the right to monitor⁵² the brothels, the lack of support from authorities stops them from doing their jobs as confronting exploiters in remote locations without police backup is extremely dangerous. It was even mentioned that authorities sometimes exert pressure from above to stop interventions, and professionals have in some cases received death threats, contributing to a climate of fear.

Yet the ongoing commitment of the organisations to participate in the network, and the personal initiative of SAVVIS and SAI professionals to contribute to scientific research are demonstrated through the following actions:

- State and municipal committees to fight sexual violence against children and the PAIR;
- Preventive work with lectures and campaigns to give visibility to the phenomenon;
- Specialized care for child victims of sexual violence;
- *Tecendo Redes*;⁵³
- Monthly meetings and sharing of case studies.

In the network to assist victims, respondents in Manaus said they use the work flow established based on the Local Operating Plan (POL) of the PAIR. SEC cases normally enter the system through the Guardianship Councils, health units, schools, the Programme Galera Nota 10 and police stations. The children are then referred to the CREAS, SAVVIS, *Vira Vida*, the *Casa Mamãe Margarida* and to the system of defence and accountability: the Prosecution Service, Medico-legal Institute (Casa Rosa), Judiciary (judges) and the Public Defender's Office.

The Municipal Secretary of Education also runs a specific service for sexually exploited children. The professionals working for this programme visit schools to talk to students and investigate cases of SEC. When they encounter cases of SEC, they contact the Guardianship Council, the DPCA and the CREAS to assist the victims.

In Fortaleza, the majority of respondents said there is no network to specifically assist child victims of sexual exploitation. According to their reports, each institution has their own procedures for dealing with the cases referred to them. SEC cases come to them through the Dial 100, the CREAS and the Guardianship Council.

According to one respondent, urban cases identified at the Assistance Office are referred to the Guardianship Council, CRAS, CREAS, DECECA and *Rede Aquarela*. When the children are from other locations, the organizations arrange for their return and follow up on the victim in their place of origin. In these cases, either the Federal Police or the JIJ are contacted.

52. Government of Brazil, Decree 7.381 of 2 December 2010, accessed 23 October 2015, http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7381.htm,

53. Group of several organisations that work on the training of professionals and assist victims of sexual violence.

Street children are also referred from the Guardianship Council, JIJ or CREAS to the *Casa de Passagem/Núcleo Albergue*, which has been developing strategies to help victims feel comfortable and provides them with accommodation for unlimited periods of time whenever they need it.

One of the participants also mentioned the Brazilian Association of Magistrates, Promoters and Defenders (Associação Brasileira de Magistrados, Promotores e Defensores - ABMPD) as one which specifically assists SEC cases. Another respondent said the organization has been obsolete for some time now, disintegrating due lack of funds for sufficient services. Others believe it does not have an established procedure to receive cases.

Strategies to fight SECTT

With the responsibility to implement strategies against SECCT distributed among various municipal organisations in Manaus, respondents said there is only prevention work in the city and “there is no fight.” They added there was cooperation between NGOs and public institutions in the areas of health, education and social assistance for prevention but not response, including:

- Street outreach approaches to distribute of informative materials in areas that are densely populated during the period of the World Cup and folk festivals/traditional parties;
- Campaigns in municipal public schools about abuse and SEC, involving the whole school community and civil society through lectures, seminars, walks and other campaign actions. Some 280,000 students from about 600 schools have participated in the campaigns.

According to the respondents, preventive work “helped to identify cases and narrow the relationship between students and teachers”. However, they believe to fight SECTT, more measures are necessary, such as increasing the permanent personnel in public institutions to perform direct assistance to children to ensure continuity and quality of service for victims. They said that high turnover on the Guardianship Council, CRAS, CREAS, and in police stations, education and health departments makes continuity difficult. For the fight to be effective, they believe professionals need

more training, more DPCA and more Courts and judges to hasten investigations to punish offenders, as there is too much impunity. Respondents suggested the following strategies to fight against SECTT:

- Dissemination of judicial decisions on crimes against children, especially those who are published/ highlighted by the media, so that the sanctions serve as examples and motivate reports of other cases;
- Qualified federal police to assume a predominant role in the coordination of the police service and actions;
- Educational work with parents about young children’s movements or displacement without supervision;
- Psychology and social service professionals in schools;
- Law compliance/respect by the various entities;
- Supervision and involvement of the Manaus CMDCA, which, by its nature, has a strategic role in monitoring;
- Review of the State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (Plano Estadual de Enfrentamento a Violência Sexual contra a criança e ao adolescente).

In both Manaus and Fortaleza, participants do not recognise any of the strategies of SGD network institutions. Although they reference “awareness-raising campaigns and stimulation of reports” made by the network, in general they think that these “appear to be agonising, on their last gasp...”.

They stressed that the services network is in disarray. Only the 12th Court specializes in Sex Crimes against Children and Adolescents, and it is overloaded with cases that make trials lengthy, according to respondents. The Vira Vida Programme by the Industrial Social Service (SESI) is intended to assist adolescents, offering alternative opportunities to SEC, but it requires a level of education that the victims typically do not have.

The public institutions are also underfunded, without the material and human resources to function properly. “The human rights policy in the municipality is in general precarious, serving as an election crutch,” said respondents.

Ceará was once a hub for social mobilisation; the state was the first to create the State Plan for Combating Sexual Violence and hosted the Forum Cearense to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, which is now working as a Commission within the Forum DCA since its extinction as a network as of 2012. Similarly, the Forum to Combat Sexual Violence of the City of Fortaleza activated the network and monitored services for sexual violence cases. But “currently, the participants can't even have meetings in a systematic manner”.

The municipality earlier demonstrated its commitment to children's rights through the DCA Forum campaigns and social movements, for example organisations would come together on the ECA anniversary of May 18. On that date, “the network always worked. Each organisation was responsible for a part of the mobilisation,” and children began to be seen as a whole. But over the past decade the campaigns have “decreased and the protection network has disappeared”.

The campaign against the trafficking of children for sexual purposes, formerly a well-recognised problem in the municipality, was scrapped in recent years under the city's claim that the phenomenon “didn't exist or happen” any longer in the city. The incapacity of the general public, including the SGD professionals, to identify cases did not invalidate this claim. Respondents also believe that the Centre to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Núcleo Estadual de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Seres Humanos) “is underutilised and is still unable to deal with issues of internal trafficking”.

Because of this sequence of events over the past decade, participants believe the fight against SEC has lost momentum and the issue has fallen from visibility. “The host institutions are palliative for protection, but the exploiter should be put apart,” said one respondent.

Against this backdrop of uncoordinated services, respondents suggest that for an effective fight against SECCT, the city should undertake the following:

- Restructure and create specific programs for SECTT
- Formulate and implement network assistance/care work flows;
- Adopt and implement a public budget that ensures specialised services of identification and assistance/care;
- Guarantee more speed in implementing measures to remove exploiters without re-victimising children;
- Intensify the policing of and continuously supervising the places where SECTT occurs;
- Implement, instrument and equip the intelligence services;
- Raise awareness among the population about the SECTT;
- Intensify street approaches to victims;
- Articulate the services of education, social assistance, employment and income, building concrete alternatives outside the SECTT together with the victims.

Child Protection around mega events

In Manaus, the majority of institutions and professionals included in this research participated in the Pro-Cup Committee, the preparatory phase to the 2014 Brazil World Cup. The Pro-Cup Committee kicked off with several meetings on joint action for mega events with the development of a social responsibility matrix. A mapping of the network of the municipality was also carried out, but not all of the actions proposed were achieved.

The “Pro-Cup” work started in 2010 with prevention and awareness campaigns in the streets — putting up and distributing flyers and newsletters for the general public. Additionally, preventive actions were also conducted during the period. Within the Amazon Arena in Manaus there was total security, with supervision in all party areas, though the Arena's more remote areas were left unsupervised.

In Fortaleza, with the exception of one professional, all reported their participation in the Convergence Agenda, in the Local Committee and/or in the Integrated Protection Units. Some of these actions were considered to have inhibited the action of the SEC networks or in the city during the period of the World Cup, though it likely occurred in less supervised places. During the World Cup authorities also collected many street children “to put them out of sight of the tourists” without any assistance or follow-up on the well-being of the children.

Respondents recommended that the Convergence Agenda become a permanent feature in the city, as it promoted joint ventures between the institutions of

the network to prevent the occurrence of SEC during the World Cup and “Pre-Carnival”. The role of the government during the process was nevertheless criticised for the lack of consultation with NGOs. NGOs said that initially there was mass participation of NGOs in the Local Committee of the Convergence Agenda, but their involvement was withdrawn when they learned they would only hold referendums on the process without any real involvement.

The professionals who ended up making the decisions lacked qualifications for the specific care/assistance of SEC cases and there was no system in place to guarantee the full protection of the victim during the period of the World Cup. The Guardianship Council has implemented a project in partnership with the Instituto Camargo Correa (ICC) in Vila do Mar, constituting a Community Development Committee (CDC) to conduct education and health advocacy with youths and professionals, forming “youth promoters”. But the participants from the Guardianship Council criticised the lack of structure for their active participation, denoting that it was not their role to be “walking up and down” supervising the street, which is a police role.

The work permit given to tourist guides for a longer period than that stipulated by law, was also criticised for making it impossible to monitor their presence in the cities. The role of tourist guides in SEC in Brazil will be discussed later in the paper.

SEC data records SEC

In many Brazilian cities there is a standard form that network institutions can fill out to notify the others of suspected or confirmed SEC cases. In Manaus, the respondents say that the institutions make use of the compulsory notification form adopted by the Ministry of Health. But in Fortaleza, only one organisation uses this form; the rest record the notifications internally only. The participants from organisations that receive children directly from the Guardianship Council believe that the notification does not apply. Others, whenever necessary, direct the family to the Guardianship Council, or write their own notification based on their relationship with the informer.

The respondents of the latter city indicate the Dial 100 – DDH national, both state and municipal levels, to be the reporting channel in the Ceará State. Despite the insistence of civil society, the data does not converge in a data pool that is accessible. According to them,

there is no communication between the institutions that receive reports; cases arrive at the Guardianship Council from different referrers and the Prosecution Service and are assisted by various counsellors and promoters.

NGOs say they often end up assisting the same reoccurring cases and only find out occasionally, and by accident, when different institutions are dealing with the same case. The lack of both specialised services and back office services to receive complaints were also criticised.

Investigations into reports also occur in a disjointed manner, and in large operations there are information leaks. Intelligence services with serious investigation strategies, such as undercover observers, need to accompany a channel that actively communicates investigation information to the original organisation that registered the complaint.

The DECECA is reported as the only Police Station in the state that specialises in Crimes against Children. When it was created 20 years ago it had four delegates. Currently, there is only one delegate that shares shifts with the Specialised Police Station for Women. During weekends and nighttimes — the busiest times for the Specialised Police Station for Women — officers at the station do not work and the cases are referred to the Police Station Specialised in Crimes against Children. SEC case complaints, however, are rare and if anyone does complain, often fail to identify the incident as a crime. The station is said to rely only on random and sparse data as there are no investigations, limiting their action to hearing the witnesses “when they have one”.

Nevertheless, many civil society and government campaigns have been undertaken to generate greater public reporting of SECTT crimes, but with authorities unable to properly protect and respond to victims. With many victims left without an answer, people find it useless to lodge reports. Participants believe this is the main cause of the decrease in complaints, or as they say: “the institutions that stimulate the complaints fall into disrepute and are in a difficult situation. There is the exposure of the family, of the people involved, making situations even more complex and nothing concrete happens”.

The Manaus participants said the complaints registered for SECTT fall far short of representing the real magnitude of the phenomenon. Along with the normalisation of the crime, mainly in relation

to adolescents, the history of reprisals against professionals as well as the murders of victims and reporters who speak out against the violation, deter complaints. This silence on the part of civil society is aggravated by sparse trials, the frequent termination of proceedings and lack of information communicated to the public about the trial verdict.

Challenges for child protection

In Manaus, the respondents point out the main challenges to a well-functioning child protection net:

- Distance and difficult waterway access to assist children and their families;
- Lack of skilled experts to assist victims and provide back office services, including clinical and psychological support;
- Lack of history and detailed case information to provide continuity of care to victims;
- Bureaucracy;
- Lack of human and material resources and recognition for the work done through better pay;

- High turnover of staff in public institutions;
- Lack of training of the Guardianship Councils and the CREAS professionals and lack of initiative of managers - occasional and without continuity;
- Disarticulation of the PAIR and the network;
- Lack of CREAS in the cities and of CREAS permanent professionals/technicians;
- Accountability in a timely manner;
- Low number of trials for reported cases.

In Fortaleza, the functioning of the network is inhibited by lengthy response times, both from the defence and from the direct assistance/service institutions. According to respondents, “jobs are implemented to ‘make-believe’”, or responsibilities are only carried out on paper. There is also a pauperisation of services with the high turnover of professionals. The network activities have slowly degraded as finances for public services have dwindled. This context hampers the effectiveness of back office services from the Social Assistance (CREAS, CRAS) and other public services. One of the organisations indicated that “the scarcity, non-existence of reference services to complement their work constitutes the greatest challenge”.

CHAPTER 8

THE EXPLOITER NETWORKS OF SECTT

The existence of SECTT networks in both cities is confirmed by all participants and known by the general public. “Everyone knows that they exist,” said the participants, referring to vast webs of trafficking and exploitation to deliver children to tourists for sex. The networks are characterised as being very dynamic and “competent”, benefiting dozens of people from various institutions for their roles in a “lucrative business”.

In Fortaleza, although there is a lack of access of factual data, city residents and survivors have reported that the networks operate from the airport, with the involvement of taxi drivers, hotel managers and employees, home rental agencies, bars that rent rooms, show venues and cabarets, among others.

In Manaus, the participants referred to vessel owners in the river regions & taxi & motorcycle taxi drivers in urban areas as being actively complicit in perpetuating SECTT, while other individuals in the network make use of technology and web-based social networks to advertise children's services, thus making it harder to identify & detect.

The individuals listed that make up the SECTT networks in the two cities are generically referred to as 'sex exploiters', with various roles in the web that enables the sexual exploitation of children to meet the demands of tourists and travellers.

'Sex exploiters' in the context of this study refers to anyone who demands, promotes, facilitates, develops or in some way takes advantage of any form of sexual activity involving children. In order to characterise the existing networks in the two cities, a categorisation of each of them is presented below. This is based on information obtained by the participants from the two cities, as well as from other

bibliography consulted on the subject.⁵⁴

Child sex tourists

The tourist and traveller exploiter seeks to have sexual relationships with children. Although there is no single profile to define a paedophile, generally they are divided into two different categories: preferential exploiters, who travel solely for the purpose of sexually exploiting children; and situational exploiters, who do not purposely seek out children for sexual activities but take advantage of existing vulnerabilities to become involved in the SEC.⁵⁵

Both traveller and tourist exploiters take advantage of their positions as outsiders of a society, as well as their transience and cultural distance from the place where they commit the crime to dehumanise the consequences. In addition, their socio-economic status can confer on them a certain power over victims who are vulnerable.

In the opinion of one Fortaleza interviewee, the model of tourism adopted by the city facilitates it as a target destination for SECTT. Sold as a destination of sun, beach and nightlife — with a vast repertoire of evening entertainments — Fortaleza attracts mainly single European tourists that “come with the purpose” of SEC.

According to the participants, the exploiters are mostly men of about “30 or more years old”, with the majority reported to be Italian, Dutch and Spanish. There are foreigners who pay to have children at their disposal for as long as they remain in the city or whenever they return to Brazil, which they do so periodically, paying for the children to stay with them in apartments and hotels along the notoriously touristy Av. Beira Mar.

54. Moreno, Lesly Zambrano and Abreu, Isabel (2016), “The Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. A Closer Look at Latin America”, Bangkok, Thailand: ECPAT International, <http://globalstudysectt.org/regions-reports/>; Quiñones, Anika and Rivera, Nelson E. (2016), “The commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism - Acacias, Cartagena, Leticia, Colombia”, Bangkok, Thailand: ECPAT International, <http://globalstudysectt.org/country-reports/>; ECPAT International (2008), “Combating Child Sex Tourism: Questions and Answers”, Bangkok: ECPAT International, accessed 7 July 2015, http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/cst_faq_eng.pdf.

55. Among these exploiters it is possible to find the pedophile, who “manifests a sexual inclination exclusively for prepubescent children”. Usually he/she is considered to be someone who suffers from a clinical disorder and may not recognize sexual contact with children as being harmful. ECPAT International (2008), “Combating Child Sex Tourism: Questions and Answers”, 21

While the participants of Fortaleza focused their attention on foreign tourist exploiters, in Manaus national travellers and tourist exploiters were highlighted more frequently. Participants referred to the case of a “well-known television actor” who travels annually to Manaus to stay in a “jungle hotel”, where he sexually exploits virgin girls between the ages of eight and 10 years old. His visits are predictable as they are “always at the end of the year”.

They also indicate that seasonal construction workers, miners and oil and gas company labourers, passing truck drivers and seafarers, are also culprits of SEC. The latter two were identified as ‘traveller exploiters’ — such as professionals from the navy — whose criminal activities are facilitated by boat owners and port officials who allow the underage victims onto the boats.

The facilitator exploiter

The ‘facilitator exploiters’ are those who satisfy the demand from traveller and tourist exploiters by enabling, promoting or selling children for the activity. They receive benefits paid in cash or in kind for their role. Facilitators exploiters typically fall into two main roles: pimps and intermediaries.

Pimps

The Fortaleza respondents characterised pimps as appearing to be “helpful and supportive” to the victims and the tourists. The pimps who are successful manage to do so by “communicating well” with business owners, travellers and children. Their business and main income is derived from the sexual exploitation of children and they may operate as independent agents, manage the business in clubs, bars or brothels, or on the streets by controlling the victims and their profit.⁵⁶

The adolescent interviewed about pimps in Fortaleza mentioned that there are many female pimps, known as “modern pimps”, who recruit youngsters to their own homes and “get people to have sex with them”. Pimps can also be individuals, including friends of the victims and their families, which exploit “the bond they have with child victims” to “promote relationships of exploitation”.

Pimps and modern pimps contact and lure either children or their parents into the trade. The pimps offer the children to exploiters, functioning as liaisons to connect victims to traveller and tourist exploiters. Pimps rarely act alone, and are often part of a more complex network of SECTT, carrying out their ‘work’ with the help of other facilitators.

According to the participants, one of the strategies used by pimps to recruit victims is by identifying economically vulnerable families. Often, they think or claim to be helping them, counting on the support of the parents who let their children go in exchange of money or in kind, thus circumventing the law through the complicity of the victims’ families.

Another strategy pimps use is seducing the victims to gain their affections. The Manaus respondents referred to a case of five female victims between the ages of 12 and 16 who “appeared in a group in the city” (BR 174). They were assisted by the CREAS having revealed that they had come to the Amazon when one of them began dating a pimp and then “invited her friends to join her”, because her boyfriend had other “friends for them to date”.

The Fortaleza participants said the victims believe migration is the answer to their economic problems at home. They believe that by fleeing from places where they suffer misery or abuse, they will find their “prince charming”, a fairytale that quickly dissolves once the courtship and romance gives way to multiple forms of exploitation.

Many pimps also use victims to bring drugs to the tourist and traveller exploiters who pay for both services at once. In this way, pimps diversify their businesses to increase profits by selling another “product”. There are cases when pimps, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim, sexually exploit children whose only initial role was to deliver drugs to the customer. The pimps schedule sexual activities for customers as a means to market both the drug deliverer and the drugs.

“Sexual slavery” thus adopts a new guise. The complicity of parents and the involvement of child victims in SECTT networks in roles that are not only sex work make the exploitation less explicit, making it seem as though the victims have spontaneity or choice

56. In Fortaleza the respondents revealed that on the streets, it can be observed the presence of adolescents accompanied by pimps to whom they have to pay the “ponto” (part of the road where pimps oversee the sexual meeting adolescents have). The same situation can be found in Manaus. According to the participants, in the rural area of the BR 174, the road that connects Manaus to Boa Vista and leads to the border with Venezuela, 14 to 16 years old homosexuals can be found accompanied by pimps: “they don’t go alone”, they say.

to partake in the actions. Emotional ties between the victim and offender complicate the crime, hiding the reality of exploitation of fragile children and adolescents without alternative options to escape poverty, misery and abuse.

Intermediaries

Intermediaries are those who provide information to facilitate the contact between the victim and the traveller and tourist exploiter, obtaining a percentage from one or the other. Usually this financial benefit is an extra source of income to supplement their main work, which could range from driving a taxi to running a hotel.

The respondents identify intermediaries as being “part of 'semi-structured' networks, involving the informal tourism sector” that can include: owners and employees of hotels and boats, taxi drivers, tour guides, street vendors, etc. **Yet both formal and informal sector workers are implicated in the crimes against children, as will be described below.**

First, two clarifications need to be made with regard to the exploiters’ categorisation into specific groups. The first concerns the term ‘informal sector’ — which for the purposes of this study will refer to complementary service providers, such as taxi and motorcycle taxis drivers, beach tent providers and street vendors, among others. The informal sector provides to tourists and travellers services which are not formally registered, and therefore the informal workers do not pay taxes. This also includes, for example, people who clandestinely rent out their homes or operate as under the table as tourist guides.⁵⁷

The second important point is that the two sectors (informal and formal) are not fixed. On the contrary, the intermediaries from the formal tourist sector — including licensed hotels, taxi services and tour agencies — often work together with pimps and street vendors, providing formal infrastructure channels through which the traveller or tourist exploiter gains access to children. This will be illustrated in a number of cases described by participants below.

Formal tourism sector

The involvement of tourism workers from the formal sector with the SECTT networks was confirmed by all participants in the research. Respondents in both of the cities identified a number of hotel owners and employees who facilitate transactions, while in Manaus this also includes operators of travel agencies and vessels.

In Manaus, the owners and staff of both “jungle hotels” along rivers and urban hotels in the central city serve as intermediaries to clients seeking sex with children. Other employees participate by allowing the transactions to take place, letting children enter the venues and failing to supervise or report incidents to the police.

For example, the owner of the jungle hotel ARIAU buys 8-year-old girls from their parents in exchange for a motorboat, locally known as ‘rabetá’. Pimps then deliver the “merchandise girl” to the hotel. Another case is in the city centre’s Hotel Mônaco, where the owner recruited girls through a woman who sold candies in a bus terminal, according to adolescents who had been victimised, as reported to respondents. The woman brought the girls to the hotel where they were sexually exploited by clients.

In Fortaleza, hotel employees turn a blind eye to the entry of adolescents into hotels, an act of omission that facilitates the crime as tourists and travellers are permitted to take children and adolescents to their rooms unheeded.

Although almost all hotels have a warning sign against SECTT posted in the premises, respondents said it is removed during the low season in an attempt to boost SECTT sales during this period. Certain hotels and motels even use ‘menus’ of girls to clients who wish to have sexual relationships with children. Exploiters pay BR\$500,00 (US\$160) for 2 hours with a child and nearly eight times that amount — BR\$4.000,00 (US\$1,266) — if the child is a virgin.

A number of travel agencies in Manaus have also been established nearly exclusively for SECTT. According to the respondents, the agencies veil the activity under “eco-tourism” or “fishing tourism”, but include in tour packages children as young as 12 years old for sexually exploitation during the speedboat trips.

57. Moreno, Lesly Zambrano and Abreu, Isabel (2016), “The Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. A Closer Look at Latin America”,

The travel agency “By Sailing” was mentioned by several respondents who disclosed that the owner is known as a “pseudo-promoter” (fashion agent) as he produces ‘books’, or photographic profiles, of boys and girls for clients to choose. The travel agency is used to mediate children’s sexual encounters with clients. By Sailing has been investigated by police, but the agency continues to run and the owner walks around freely, attending social events alongside the city’s elites. His activities as an intermediary for those who want to have sex with children are ongoing.

The Manaus participants also mentioned the involvement of various formal sector employees and boat owners in SECTT networks. One of the respondents reported that in a workshop to raise awareness about SEC, residents of the neighbourhood Rios Negro and Solimões in Mauzinho said although there are no piers for boats to dock, boats stop along the edge of the river to board children for tourists or traveller exploiters.

They also mentioned certain speedboats and “leisure cruises” (barcos de recreio)⁵⁸ that work as brothels and hotels on the water. “The boats have bar and even motel services,” said respondents adding that in the proceedings made by the [Guardianship] Council, boys and girls were found to be sexually exploited on the recreational boats. “It is a more lucrative business than regular boat navigation. The consumption of drink, party [is] all inside.”

There are children who become involved in the ‘recreational boats’ as means to gain an alternative source of income, because they know they can earn some money in exchange for having sex with passengers. Others are enticed by intermediaries and exploiters to board the boats, without knowing that they will be exploited. In the latter cases, the children are told that they will go on a free boat trip or they are hired to make cultural presentations of regional or indigenous traditional dances, but once there they are forced into sex.

Finally, tour guides and vessel employees commonly promote trips to tourists and travellers for SEC: “Any

corner has promoters offering tours and girls to tourists. Theme parties in the boats, [girls] dressed as Indians, cunhãs, [lead to] sexual exploitation.”

Informal tourism sector

According to the participants from both cities, SECTT could not take place without the significant involvement of transportation operators from the informal tourism sector with SECTT networks, notably taxi, truck and motorcycle taxi drivers who have frequent interactions with tourist and traveller exploiters and victims. The drivers transport the victims for those who have desire to have sex with children as well as the drugs that the victims also take for “clients”.

The transport of victims, according to the respondents of Fortaleza, generates more profit for drivers who receive substantial monetary rewards. “They win the day when working with adolescents” said respondents, explaining that the drivers receiving ‘tips’ from both the victims and the exploiters.

There exists “a network of taxi drivers” that may have child “books”, photos or menus of children, but it is still unclear the numbers and extent to which drivers are involved. Respondents said they were unable to “identify exactly their action” and mentioned research conducted by the Ministry of Tourism in 2010 that identified taxi drivers as the main SEC “agents”. Nevertheless, clearly the responsibility cannot all be placed on taxi drivers alone because “the entire tourism network is involved”.

The issue of emerging non-official and clandestine tourism guides — also called “pirangueiros” — was raised by the Manaus respondents, who defined pirangueiros as tourist connoisseurs in the region. The pirangueiros offer their guide services, and also serve as intermediaries between exploiters and victims, convincing children to participate in tourist programmes that ultimately lead to their being sexual exploited by tourists and travellers.⁵⁹ According to the information collected, there are reports of girl victims of SECTT who said that “it was the guide who

58. They are boats both for leisure and transport that stop at several locations and are used by some passengers for sexual purposes. The boats with leisure service include themed parties and SEC as a supplementary “service” promoted by clandestine tourist guides or indicated by other intermediaries to tourists and travellers.

59. The tour guide profession is regulated by the Federal Decree No. 946/1993, (available: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/Antigos/D0946.htm, accessed 25 October 2015) but the lack of supervision does not stimulate illegal tourist guides to regularise their situation. The Amazon Tour, the state company representative of the Ministry of Tourism in the Amazon, does not have a position on the issue, despite the Municipal Law No 246/2010 (Município de Manaus (2010), “Lei N. 246, de 24/08/ 2010. Dispõe sobre a obrigatoriedade de guia de turismo credenciado em excursões de turismo no município de Manaus e dá outras providências”, Law No. 246 of 24 August 2010, Manaus, <http://www.sindetur-am.com/news/lei-246-2010-obriga-as-ag%C3%A2ncias-de-turismo-a-trabalharem-com-guias-cadastrados/> which made it compulsory for companies - tourist agencies, boats, hotels - to hire only registered guides, in practice this does not occur.

made the invitation for the [tourism] programme”, but the crime could not be proved before authorities, because the guide was not registered and did not have the compulsory identification badge for the profession.

In this same city, respondents also identified small traders and street vendors who provide the contacts for SECTT to occur. A network of intermediaries in the city centre's Estradão involves the “barbecue man”, the “woman who sells Natura [cosmetics]” and the “woman who sells sweets”. All of the vendors work daily from 11pm to 3am — the same time that SECTT victims are in those areas.

According to respondents, sellers inform traveller and tourist exploiters that pass by of places where they can get drinks, food, drugs and sex with children. In addition to this information, they take them directly to places where the SEC happens: boats, clubs, brothels and hotels and motel rooms. They also directly contact children to tell them to go to specific places (hotels and boats, for example), where the children either arrive alone or with another intermediary (taxi driver) who transports the victims to travellers and tourists exploiters.

Intermediaries and pimps also use street boys to hand out fliers and cards promoting sex with children to tourists leaving the restaurants in the area of Ponta Negra.

In Fortaleza, participants identified intermediaries as staff in bars, restaurants, money exchange counters, grocery stores and even informal “money changers” in the streets. These intermediaries establish privileged individual relationships with travellers and tourists, and receive financial benefits by facilitating their contact with victims. Some participants say that some of these intermediaries also have menus of children that they show to the interested exploiters for them to choose their victims.

Furthermore, privately-owned beach houses and their owners and managers are also implicated in SECCT, in cases that respondents say are the most difficult to track. The children are brought discreetly by taxi drivers to parties to the private homes, outside or inside the city, for this purpose. Actions to suppress and prevent SEC have increased the incidence in private dwellings as the trade has been driven underground, with

exploiters refining their strategies to escape detection.

The presence of highly articulated and complex networks with the involvement of both “national and foreign exploiters” was also mentioned to by the participants from Manaus and Fortaleza. Generally, these are networks with links to international syndicates for organised crime, drug smuggling and human trafficking. According to a respondent from Fortaleza, these are “extremely organised” and networks that use existing technology to operate under the radar, thus it is very difficult to obtain information about them.

The little that is known was revealed by rescued children who referred to the involvement of the real estate sector. They mentioned the “existence of flats, apartments and houses owned by foreigners where there is, throughout the year, a rotation of men who always seek [the company of] child escorts”. They also pointed out a “scheme of forged documents linked to a few establishments in the areas of Iracema and the Futuro beaches”. Previous reports from children have led the respondents to believe the places are linked to trafficking networks.

In Manaus the complexity of these networks through the ties between both Brazilian and foreign exploiters is also demonstrated through reports of sexual “meetings with boys or girls in Manaus, Amazonas” being offered in destinations as far away as Italy.

In one case, a travel agency based in the United States offered US \$4,000 tour packages for fishing in the Amazon rivers and that, with the help of Brazilian intermediaries, hired indigenous girls aged between 13 and 16 to clean and tidy the cabins. The girl survivors said that once in the boat, they “were drugged and sexually exploited, and were given between BRL 30 (US \$7.50) to BRL 100 (US \$25) for their ‘services’”.

SECTT Trafficking Networks

According to Manaus respondents, there are cases of children who are lured to boats where they become trapped in situations of sexual slavery, in which they are threatened with death if they try to leave. The only way for them to escape is to run away, exposing themselves to the dangers of the Amazon forest, and there have been reports of murders committed against children who refused to be sexually exploited.

Participants said that trafficking networks take advantage of the major festivals and events in the region to entice children to boats under false premises. In Parintins, Figueiredo and Maués “the parties continue to occur and the disappearances too”.

They also identify interstate networks that traffic indigenous adolescents with 'exotic profiles' — *Iara and cunhãs* from the Amazon state — to other states for sexual exploitation. Meanwhile boys and girls with a 'white' profile, “*finas*” — who, according to the stereotype are educated and speak other languages — are trafficked to the Amazon state. An interstate network of trafficking for workers in mines was also mentioned in the study “Pesquisa Sobre Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para Fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial” (Research on Trafficking of Women, Children and Adolescents for purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation – PESTRAF).

International trafficking of children is also known to occur, with one case involving a 14-year-old girl from Grande Vitória, a community where most residents live below the poverty line. The girl met a foreign tourist who told her that he was going to take her to Disneyland. As testament to the highly organised and efficient modes that transnational trafficking networks operate through, when the girl first met the man, “she had only her school ID card. At the end of the day, she had a passport with her age falsified. At the airport there were other adolescents to board the plane out of Brazil,” said respondents. The girl had testified to this after being intercepted and rescued at the airport.

The reports of the participants from both cities also point to an increase of trafficking of adolescent transvestites who are generally recruited in ports and on the outskirts of cities with the promise of surgeries and operations to change their bodies. In Fortaleza, they are reportedly brought to São Paulo for silicone implants and when they turn 18 years old, they are trafficked to Italy.

ICT and Child Exploitation

The expansion of the new information and communication technologies (ICT), together with the increased popularity of the internet and the growing use of computers, tablets and third-generation mobile phones has shifted exploitation networks online, making them more organised and less visible.

According to the respondents of both cities, social networks such as Facebook and applications like WhatsApp and IMO (which map profiles by region), are used by exploiters to enable the SECTT. Contacts are found and ties made online, images and pictures of exploiters and adolescents are sent and exchanged and sexual meetings are arranged.

Children are lured and recruited instantly and anonymously, making it nearly impossible for authorities to track and prevent. The local police station in Manaus noted that mobile phones are used as a “working tool” for both victims and exploiters, who often have several ones and change their numbers frequently to avoid detection.

Protection networks are no longer aware of, or alerted to, a high volume of SECCT incidents because the links previously made in public areas have now been replaced by web-based interactions on social networks. Unless action can be taken to supervise, monitor and act on these interactions, the exploiters remain invisible, with the networks of facilitator exploiters particularly veiled and difficult for police to detect.

When focus group participants in Manaus were shown a photo of two teenagers near a house (Figure 2, Annex 2), they said the situation appeared to be linked to online social networks as the SEC in the streets appears to have dampened while “SECTT is growing like wildfire” through the use of social networks.

Exploiters in eastern Manaus are now using online applications to negotiate sexual meetings for girls in hostels 24 hours a day, so that many children and adolescents now no longer walk the streets in search of customers. “WhatsApp took the girls off the street,” said respondents. With victims no longer standing on streets, squares and in city ports, it is increasingly difficult for local protection services to identify and assist them.

In Fortaleza the respondents believe the new technologies are the most widely-used strategy for exploiters to arrange sexual meetings with children. In some social network groups, there is a rite in which the adolescent is sexually initiated by the person who invited her or him to join the group.

Enticing adolescents has also become easier through online offers of work with “opportunities” for travel,

advertisements which are shared on social networks. For example, calls lingerie models are advertised in the Ficha Rosa website, and during the events promoters push the adolescents to have sex. “Social networks brought a refinement, helped hide it better, making the network [of exploiters] more invisible,” said one respondent.

Participants from both cities also acknowledged the use of the internet, especially for adolescents, to plan sexual meetings at mega events and local parties, as well as to disseminate pornographic material.

In Fortaleza, the trivialisation and normalisation of pornography among adolescents occurs through its rampant dissemination in chats, torpedoes and WhatsApp, even without commercial purposes. Teenagers themselves take pictures or make videos and disseminate them in social networks for free, as

a way of self-promotion to help them find more sexual encounters.

Protection networks have reported the need to block the use of Facebook and limit access to internet at institutions housing youths. The children staying at the safe houses were being targeted by SEC networks through their use of the internet, with organised crime and drug trafficking syndicates making deals online with them and then collecting them at the door of the institution by motorbike.

Fortaleza participants also said they had heard reports about middle-class adolescent victims of sexual exploitation, and the existence of websites that “offer them” to clients. Because of the children's socioeconomic status, they escape detection by public services. The participants were unable to provide further details on the phenomenon.

CHAPTER 9

CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The literature review and qualitative interviews undertaken for this research have deepened the existing body of knowledge surrounding the SEC and SECTT in Manaus and Fortaleza, clarifying the main features of the exploiter networks in the two cities.

The deadline for completion of the research limited a more detailed theoretical analysis and the interviews with the judiciary and the Prosecutor in both cities. But it should also be noted that regardless of time restrictions, it would have been impossible to obtain further information from institutions that are meant to hold perpetrators accountable for crimes against children, as in Fortaleza the occurrences are not registered and in Manaus, the judicial proceedings remain inconclusive.

The absence of the requested statistical data points to a lack of systematic record-taking by institutions. This reflects the difficulty that protection networks face when trying to access the SECTT victims. The lack of hard data, rendering the crime invisible in the system, is a telling feature of what has so far been an uphill battle by civil society against severe violations of the rights of the child.

At the same time, it is well-known in societies that SECTT victims exist and where they are, and that institutions are failing victims by neglecting to document concrete information about their lives and the crimes committed against them. One of the organisations reported that they provide information to sexually exploited adolescents daily about the health services available to them, but most of the children lie about their age and only resort to accessing services when they have severe health problems. This makes it difficult to obtain concrete information about them, including their age and origin.

Children are highly vulnerable to SECTT in both cities due to the absence of effective protection and accountability mechanisms. Institutions which are

helping children to leave the trade require strategies to protect the victims' security while activating support from families and communities to help them re-integrate into mainstream society. For example, the Protection Programme for Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death (PPCAAM) has the potential to assist victims but needs to be restructured.

The police also need to be better equipped and their staff trained to implement strategies for intelligent investigations and to identify SEC and SECCT cases. Occurrences need to be recorded and investigations and judicial procedures have to be initiated and sexual exploiters of children must face trial.

The protection network also requires strengthening and restructuring. In Fortaleza, the network needs to be revived by activating NGOs to collaborate on joint programmes. In Manaus, the network exists; however, due to impunity and insecurity, the professionals are limited to prevention campaigns and direct assistance and care of adolescents. The network should launch campaigns to mobilize the general public to make reports and complaints, to protect a greater number of children from the physical and emotional consequences of SEC.

The confidentiality of the legal processes also means that professionals are unable to access updates on the progress of cases, or the final results, leaving them with a feeling that there has been impunity for perpetrators. The professionals claimed they are failing in their attempts to thwart the sexual exploitation of children, and unable to achieve concrete results. Complicating the issue of accountability is that many of the agents of SEC and SECCT are also important authorities, both at the local and federal level.

All the professionals interviewed in Manaus expressed anguish at the limited legal proceedings. Though arrests have been made of several authors of SECTT, members of the network say the fact that they “only

catch small fry” contributed to the ongoing scourge of the phenomenon. If the legal processes were transparent, with progress and updates on trials and investigations made publicly available, it would give hope to both professionals and victims.

One note of progress is the Convergence Agenda, which provides an articulated strategy for cooperation between the three governmental levels (federal, state and municipal) during mega events. Despite civil society claims that they have not to have been heard, the presence of the federal government in the municipalities mobilised actions that inhibited SECTT in the surroundings of the events.

However, the Agenda also functioned to drive exploiters underground, and spurred the development of more discreet forms of engaging with SECTT, particularly through new technology. Improved service structures with financial backing and qualified professionals, as well as greater investigative powers, would undercut the new modes of SECTT. Mechanisms to identify and track images and videos on social networks also need to be developed to hold exploiters accountable and stop the spread of the criminal industry.

Basic policies to guarantee and reinstate the fundamental rights of children need to be implemented as a preventive measure of SECTT. In addition to training children beyond their formal and intellectual education on public awareness of SEC and its modalities, access to health and social assistance programmes would enhance children's resilience to sexual exploitation. As reported by the participants of both cities, there is a direct link between the poor socioeconomic conditions endured by children and their vulnerability to SECTT, with misery playing a key role in their entry and stay in SEC networks. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated by sociocultural norms of child labour that need to be tackled through prevention campaigns.

On a final note, the research sheds further light on the social processes that reinforce SEC and SECTT, which has already been identified by the Brazilian authorities and local media as a widespread issue. This aspect denotes the need to hold the Brazilian government accountable with international human rights mechanisms. Since the corruption and complexity of exploiter networks are notorious nationwide, even with federal authorities, the lack of effective action

by the government is inexcusable. It is also worth emphasising again that even though Brazil has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, a report on the situation was never submitted.

Recommendations

- Identify, locate and monitor all legal proceedings involving child victims of SECTT in Fortaleza and Manaus;
- Investigate the legal procedures already adopted by local authorities in judicial proceedings involving child victims of SECTT in Fortaleza and especially in the city of Manaus;
- Federalise legal proceedings involving child victims of SEC in Manaus, particularly for cases that involve local authorities;
- Supervise ports, travel agencies and tour guides in Manaus;
- Monitor of the entry, transport and status of children on boats;
- Restructure of the service/care network in Fortaleza to ensure effectiveness;
- Allocate a budget to implement public policies for the fight against sexual violence in the two cities;
- Create greater awareness in the general public about exploiters. Visit hotel associations, street vendors, tour guides, etc. to inform staff about services to report cases;
- Raise awareness about SECTT in existing child protection networks, clarifying its definition and scope in both cities and also in other capitals of the country. Despite respondents affirming that SECTT exists, the term is generally unknown and professionals may have difficulties identifying SEC situations;
- Train jurists and security professionals about SECTT and intelligent investigation strategies;
- Develop new and/or adopt and adapt existing technologies to facilitate investigations by the public security authorities at the local and state level in order to carry out investigations;

- Implement strategies to identify and monitor SECTT in social media channels including WhatsApp, Facebook, IMO, among other applications;
- Raise awareness and train local communities on ways to combat SECTT, particularly in rural/peri-urban towns and during cultural festivals, and sports events, as well as locations where there are activities developed by migrant workers;
- Implement strategies to monitor complaints from the Dial 100 – DDH and other channels in municipalities and with accountability and protection institutions;
- Implement unified databases and record systems for SECTT cases;
- Research development and implementation of assistance/care and treatment services for exploiters;
- Submit reports on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography by the Brazilian State, since its ratification.

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ANNEX I - INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

Interview form

City:

Date:/...../.....

Institution/Service:		
Street:	Number:	Floor:
Neighbourhood		Zip code:
Phone number(s):		Fax:
E-mail:		Webpage
Name of the interviewee:		
Position:		
Phone number(s):		E-mail:
Date:	Local of the interview	

1. Building/property:	() Owned	() Rented	() Lent
2. Do you consider it adequate for the institution/service?			
2.1 Physical space:	() Yes () No	Needs:	
2.2.Furniture:	() Yes () No	Needs:	
2.3.Equipments: (cars, computers, phones, etc.):	() Yes () No	Needs:	
3. Professionals available (training, relationship) and able for assisting children by training, and relationship?			
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<p>4. Opening hours:</p> <p>4.1. Opening hours: from _____ to _____</p> <p>4.2. Number of professional in teams available for shifts:</p> <p>Morning _____ / Afternoon _____ / Night _____</p>
<p>5. Information system/database?</p>
<p>5.1. () Yes since _____ 5.2.() No 5.3.() To be implemented</p>
<p>5.4. Type of information stored?</p>
<p>5.4.1. Format: 5.4.1.1.() Manual 5.4.1.2.() Digital</p>
<p>5.4.2. Use: 5.4.2.1.() Studies / statistics 5.4.2.2.() Planning</p> <p>5.4.2.3.() Monitoring 5.4.2.4. () Intervention</p>
<p>6. Areas of the municipality covered by the service:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>7. Services offered; projects aimed at Sexual exploitation of children (SEC)/ Trafficking of Children for sexual purposes/SEC in Tourism:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>8. Capacity of each service:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>9. Do you use a registration form to notify in case of suspicion or identification of violence against children? (compulsory notification)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>10. Do you have a standard form? (please attach)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

11. How do you articulate with other institutions/programmes? Actions, positive and negative aspects?

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12. In your opinion, are there any networks of SEC – Tourism/Traffic - in the city? How do they work and behave?

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13. Who are its members? Categories, age, sex, origin, locations?

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14. What are the present vulnerability factors for SEC – Tourism/Traffic? What are the ways, places and methods for the SEC– Tourism/Traffic?

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15. What are strategies adopted by the city to combat SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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16. Which good practices can be considered for the combat against SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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17. What SEC – Tourism/Traffic legal protection exist for children in the city?

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18. Is there any specific network/institution/service of protection for children victims of SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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19. In your state what legal and technical measures would be needed to effectively combat SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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20. Are you aware of cases? Can you describe them?

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21. What are the possible locations for SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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22. Is the Information Communication Technology used for SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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23. What do you know about SEC – Tourism/Traffic?

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24. What is the SEC– Tourism/Traffic work flow? How do they function?

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25. Is it observed/recorded an increase of SEC– Tourism/Traffic and sexual violence of children during local mega events (carnival, folk festivals/traditional parties, sports, etc.) in the municipality?

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26. What makes you think like that?

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27. In your opinion, do families have any influence on the SEC? What is the relationship between family and SEC? How does it contribute to facilitate or difficult its occurrence?

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28. In your opinion, is there a relationship between the hotel sector and SEC? Which/how does it contribute to facilitate or difficult its occurrence?

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29. In your opinion, is there a relationship between the tourism sector and SEC? Which/how does it contribute to facilitate or difficult its occurrence?

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30. In your opinion, is there a relationship between the transport sector (taxis, etc.) and SEC?? Which/how does it contribute to facilitate or difficult its occurrence?

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31. Does the municipality have care/assistance services for children in SEC – Tourism/Traffic? Which? How do they work, what do they do?

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32. Do these care/assistance services have a work flow? Which? Sectors and institutions involved?

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33. Have your institution/service planned any action during the sport mega events? Which one(s)? Was it articulated with other services/sectors?

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34. Suggestions to improve the combat to violations of children' rights in the context of sport mega events that the municipality will host:

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Additional notes and observations considered important by the interviewee:

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Local and date

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Interviewer

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Signature

OBSERVATIONS:

SEC – Sexual Exploitation of Children

TRAFFIC – Consider Traffic of children for sexual purposes

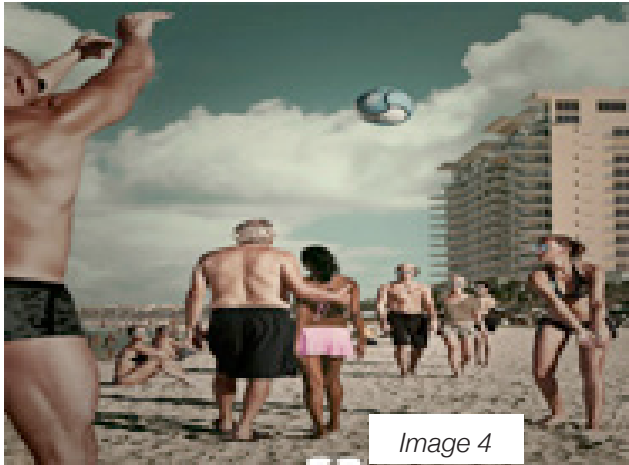
TURISMO – Consider the sexual exploitation of children in the context

ANNEX II - FOCUS GROUPS

Trigger questions:

1. What's the idea, image or concept that you have about children?
2. What's the idea, image or concept that you have about adolescents?
3. What is the concept you use to define Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents?
4. In what contexts of violation or protection live the children and adolescents you assist?
5. What is the SEC context: forms of violations, existence and functioning of SEC networks, people involved, periods of higher occurrence?
6. When do the protection services need to be called/triggered?
7. Relationship between family and SEC? Does it exist? How?
8. Relationship between the hotel sector and SEC? Does it exist? How?
9. Relationship between the transport sector and SEC? Does it exist? How?
10. Relationship between major construction works and SEC? Does it exist? How?
11. Relationship between the tourism sector and SEC? Does it exist? How?
12. Relationship between the mega events and SEC? Does it exist? How?
13. Relationship between the new Information and Communication Technology and SEC? Does it exist? How?

Images presented:



ANNEX III - CITIES' EMPIRICAL SAMPLE

	MANAUS – data collected 2 nd and 3 rd of March 2015	FORTALEZA - data collected from the 4 th to the 6 th of March 2015
Individual Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conselho Tutelar São Bento • Delegacia de Proteção à Criança e ao Adolescente x 2 • CEDECA Pé na Taba • Secretaria Municipal de Assistência Social e Direitos Humanos – Coord. CREAS • Secretaria Municipal de Saúde – SAVV • Secretaria Municipal de Educação – Coord. Prev. Viol. Sexuais • Vira Vida • Sindicato Estadual de Guias de Turismo (SINDEGTUR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conselho Tutelar • Delegacia de Combate à Exploração Sexual da Criança e do Adolescente • CEDECA CE • Coordenador do CREAS Regional • Núcleo de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Pessoas • Serviço de Acolhimento – Rede Aquarela • Casa de Passagem, núcleo albergue • Adolescente
Interviews sent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IACAS (Instituto de Assistência à Criança e Adolescente de Santo Antônio – ECPAT Brazil member) • Adolescents x 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associação Barraca da Amizade
Focal Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conselho Tutelar • SESI/AM x 2 • SEMASDH/CREAS x 2 • SEMSA /SAVVIS Sul • Secretaria Estadual de Esporte e Lazer – Programa Galera Nota 10 • Casa Mamãe Margarida 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conselho Tutelar IV • CREAS Regional STDS x 2 • CEDECA CE • CREAS Municipal • Associação Barraca da Amizade x 2

ANNEX IV - TABLE OF CASES ASSISTED

TOTAL OF CASES:

TOTAL OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES:

TOTAL OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CASES (SEC):

	2012		2013		2014		2015		TOTAL
CHILDREN	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
SEC - PROSTITUTION									
0 – 6									
7 – 12									
13 – 17									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - TRAFFIC									
0 – 6									
7 – 12									
13 – 17									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - TOURISM									
0 – 6									
7 – 12									
13 – 17									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - FAMILY									
0 – 6									
7 – 12									
13 – 17									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - PORNOGRAPHY									
0 – 6									
7 – 12									
13 – 17									
Not Informed									
TOTAL									

	2012		2013		2014		2015		TOTAL
Exploiters	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
SEC – PROSTITUTION									
AGES/BOND									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC – TRAFFIC									
AGES/BOND									
No Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - TOURISM									
AGES/BOND									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC – FAMILY									
AGES/BOND									
Not Informed									
SUBTOTAL									
SEC - PORNOGRAPHY									
AGES/BOND									
Not Informed									
Subtotal									
TOTAL									

ANNEX V - LITERATURE REVIEW

The selected researches/studies were as following:

- “Pesquisa sobre tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual comercial no Brasil - PESTRAF” (Leal & Leal, 2002)⁶⁰, reference work for research and subsequent actions, which is still used for understanding the routes and trafficking networks in Brazil;
- “Os agentes sociais da rede de proteção e atendimento no enfrentamento da exploração sexual comercial” (Alberto, 2012)⁶¹, scholarly article that deals with the Brazilian paradoxes of the protection network to combat the exploitation of children and adolescents;
- “Prevenção e enfrentamento à exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes no contexto do mundial” (Childhood, 2012)⁶², mapping of the government and civil society actions to combat the sexual exploitation in the specific context of the World Cup;
- “Faça careta para a exploração sexual” (ECPAT et al, 2009)⁶³, report of the III World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, which is marked by the broad participation of children and adolescents, highlighting their vision on the topic;
- “Pesquisa sobre o mapeamento do cenário do município do Rio de Janeiro em relação aos megaeventos” (ECPAT, 2013)⁶⁴, which, based on information of the professionals of dozens of institutions from the child protection system in Rio de Janeiro and of some companies, observe their perception about the network where they work and of the violations they should be working on;
- “Apontamentos e reflexões: diversos olhares acerca dos megaeventos” (Rede Nacional em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes, 2014)⁶⁵, report of the IV Workshop of the National Networks in Defence of Children Rights; does the analysis of the government and civil society actions to combat the various forms of violations of children's rights during the World Cup, with suggestions of new ways of acting;
- “Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: put a spot on the problem” (Terre dês Hommes et al, 2014)⁶⁶, the study shows some Brazil problems on the combat against sexual exploitation and presents the scenario of the World Cup host cities, indicating steps for its combat;
- “Mapa da Violência” (Waiselfizs, 2012), research used by various individuals and institutions, with a current panorama on violence against Brazilian children and adolescents (including sexual violence).

60. Leal, Maria Lúcia; Leal, Maria de Fátima P. (orgs.) Pesquisa sobre Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial – PESTRAF. Brasília: CECRIA, 2002.

61. Alberto, Maria de Fátima Pereira et al. Os agentes sociais da rede de proteção e atendimento no enfrentamento da exploração sexual comercial. *Psicol. Reflex. Crit.*, Porto Alegre, v. 25, n. 1, 2012. Accessed 16 January 2015, available: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-79722012000100016&lng=pt&nrm=iso.

62. Childhood Brasil. Prevenção e enfrentamento à exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes no contexto do mundial. 2012. Accessed 16 January 2015, available: <http://www.childhood.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Mapa-Nacional-de-Governan%C3%A7a.pdf>.

63. ECPAT et al. Faça careta para a exploração sexual. Relatório de: III Congresso Mundial de Enfrentamento da Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes. Rio de Janeiro, 2009. Accessed 1 February 2015, available: http://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/br_IIIWC_Pt.pdf.

64. Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual Contra Crianças e Adolescentes. Pesquisa sobre o mapeamento do cenário do município do Rio de Janeiro em relação aos megaeventos. In: SILVA, Clayse Moreira. Relatório da Pesquisa. Apresentação em slide. Rio de Janeiro, 2013.

65. Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes. Apontamentos e reflexões: diversos olhares acerca dos megaeventos. Relato da: IV Oficina das Redes Nacionais em Defesa dos Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes. Brasília, 2014.

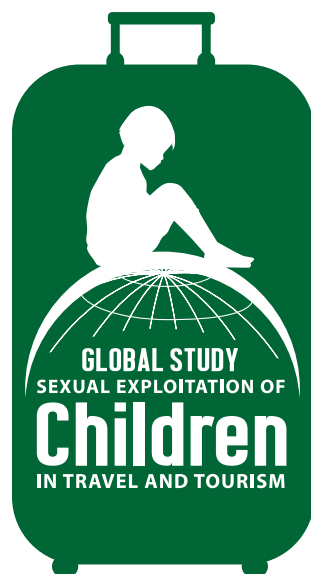
66. Terre dês Hommes et. al. Sexual exploitation of child in Brazil: put a spot on the problem. 2014. Accessed 1 February 2015, available: <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/3096.pdf>.

ANNEX VI

Referenced institutions by interviewees as examples of good practices in Manaus⁶⁷

GOOD PRACTICES	REFERENCED
Casa Mamãe Margarida	3
Instituto de Assistência à Criança e ao Adolescente Santo Antônio (IACAS), Rede ECPAT-Brasil	2
Serviços de Atendimento às Vítimas de Violência Sexual (SAVVIS) da Maternidade Dr. Moura Tapajós, na Compensa, e da Policlínica Dr. Antônio Reis, no São Lázaro	1
Serviço de Acolhimento Institucional Emergencial (SAI) Criança e Adolescente - casa de passagem	1
Vira Vida - Conselho Nacional do Sesi	1
Programa de Ações Integradas e Referenciais de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual Infanto-Juvenil no Território Brasileiro (PAIR)	1
Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social (CREAS)	1
Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente	1
Rede Municipal de Educação	1
Campanhas realizadas pela prefeitura sobre Exploração e Tráfico para fins sexuais	1

67. In addition to the institutions mentioned below, the interviewees also referred the following: Vara da Infância e Juventude; Delegacia Especializada em Proteção à Criança e ao Adolescente (DEPCA); CRAS; Arquidiocese de Manaus; ECPAT-Brasil; Conselhos Tutelares; Conselhos de Direitos; Programa Galera Nota Dez; CDECA Pé na Tába; Secretaria de Justiça e Cidadania (SEJUS); Conselho Regional de Serviço Social (CRESS); Conselho Regional de Psicologia (CRP); Instituto Médico Legal (IML); Centro de Integração Educação Escola (CIEE); Secretaria de Estado de Educação (SEDEC); Secretaria Municipal de Educação (SEMED); Secretaria de Estado de Assistência Social (SEAS); and Secretaria Municipal de Assistência Social e Direitos Humanos (SEMADH).



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