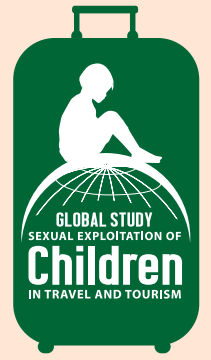


GLOBAL STUDY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REPORT

ZAMBIA

2015



The country-specific report on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism was made by Children In Need Network Zambia (CHIN).



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June 2015

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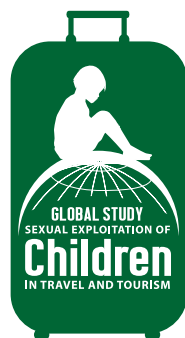
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands





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ACRONYMS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACPF	African Child Policy Forum
AU	African Union
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIYTO	Federation of International Youth Travel Organisations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFTO	International Federation of Tour Operators
IFWTO	International Federation of Women's Travel Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MCDMCH	Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
OPSC	Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SSI	Semi Structured Interview
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UFTAA	United Federation of Travel Agents' Associations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJPHT	United Nations Joint Programme on Human Trafficking
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
U.S.A.	United States of America
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WTO	World Tourism Organization
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study found that child sex tourism in Zambia does exist. It was confirmed that children below the age of 18 do have sexual interactions with both local and expatriate tourists from all over the world. These tourists often come to Zambia for several reasons, such as to see tourist attractions like the “Mighty” Victoria Falls, Mukuni Big Five, national parks, museums, water rafting, bungee jumping, etc. but they sometimes have sex with children. Some tourists come to Zambia for business, such as truck drivers, those attending meetings and conferences. Others like Chinese come to Zambia as foreign investors in the mining and construction industries.

In spite of the fact that both girls and boys are affected, the study found out that more girls were victims than boys. The majority of children become involved in SECTT from age 10; this research revealed a few instances of boys and girls as young as 8 years old.

Poverty was found to be the most common reason why boys and girls become vulnerable to SECTT; some children lack basic needs such as shelter, food and clothing and need to sell or engage in transactional sex in order to meet these essentials. Peer pressure and being out of school with little to do were also significant factors in augmenting children’s vulnerability to SECTT.

In the communities where this research took place, as in the country as a whole, some boys and girls feel that they are grown up once they reach puberty. This notion emanates from the cultural perception of the end of childhood which is viewed to be at the time a child reaches puberty. It was reported that some tribes, like the Luvale, that make both boys and girls undergo initiation ceremonies where small girls and boys are

taught sex related topics when they reach puberty, were contributing to the sexual exploitation of children because it made the boys and girls feel grown up once they graduated from these ceremonies.

There are more children involved in sexual exploitation in travel and tourism that do not have handlers as compared to those that have. However, lodge owners were said to be handlers and organisers of SECTT.

It should be noted that both International and local tourists are perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the two sites where data were collected for this study. However, the study found out that the majority of perpetrators are site-seeing tourists from within Zambia.

In Zambia foreign direct investment has also contributed towards the perpetration of SECTT. It was reported that the vice of SECTT was not so rampant in past years as it is now, the reason for the rise being attributed to the growth of investment in the area and the influx of outsiders coming to the area.

The study found that social media, including Facebook, contributed to the rise of SECTT in Zambia. Children can easily access various sites on the internet through Internet cafés and phones where they can communicate with people faraway including tourists.

Zambia does not have a defined legislation that is meant to address offences of SECTT. However, when broken down to commercial sexual exploitation in whatever setting, the Penal Code, chapter 81 of the Laws of Zambia addresses SECTT and it recognises the prostitution of children as a crime punishable by law.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The sexual exploitation of children by local and international tourists is a growing concern and needs urgent attention, particularly from governments in developing countries. Tourism is a growing industry in Africa, therefore the risk of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is a rapidly growing concern in many African countries.¹

Zambia, whose vision is “to be amongst the top five (5) tourist destinations of choice in Africa” accounted for 914,576 tourists out of the 56 million tourist arrivals in Africa in 2013.² This number shows an increase of 6.5% in 2013, compared to 2012 that recorded 859,088 arrivals. Disaggregated by sex, the international tourists to Zambia consist of 530,220 male and 384,356 female tourists, representing 58% male and 42% female.³

This trend, combined with a renewed focus on Africa from tourist-sending countries, has also led to an increase in the incidence of SECTT globally. Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, which is the sexual exploitation of children by a person who travels from his home district, geographical region, or country in order to have sexual contact with children, is a public health concern that threatens the well-being of children all over the world. According to a 2010 study

on child prostitution, Zambia had 580 children involved in prostitution per 100,000 people, the second highest number among the 12 countries examined (ECPAT, 2010 p.11). Despite this information, further information is required to validate that child prostitution occurs within the travel and tourism industry in Zambia.

While the problem has typically been associated with West and North African countries such as Morocco and Senegal, it appears that other countries and regions of the continent are experiencing an influx of tourists who are seeking sex with children, including local tourists.

The second edition of the country monitoring reports on CSEC produced by ECPAT and a review of the 2013 and 2014 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reports released by the U.S. Department of State provides an updated picture of SECTT in Africa, indicating that while some countries remain particularly popular, others are emerging as new destinations for travelling sex offenders. In North Africa, aside from Morocco (particularly Marrakech and Casablanca), there is evidence of sexual exploitation of children by tourists in Egypt (especially in Cairo, Alexandria, and Luxor)⁴ and Tunisia.⁵ In West Africa, Senegal and the Gambia continue to attract high numbers of travelling sex

¹ UNWTO, Tourism Highlights 2013 Edition (2013), accessed on 26 July 2013 from http://dtxq4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/pdf/unwto_highlights13_en_lr.pdf

² Ministry of Tourism, (2013), Zambia Tourism Statistical Digest, Lusaka Zambia

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Department of States. Trafficking in persons Report 2013: Egypt. June 2013. Accessed on 3 July 2013 from: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2013/index.htm> and U.S. Department of States. Trafficking in persons Report 2014: Egypt. June 2014. Accessed on 5 September 2014 from: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226846.pdf>

⁵ “Concours Dire non au tourisme sexuel des enfants”. 26 April 2013. Accessed on 3 July 2013 from: <http://www.coordinationsud.org/actualite/remise-des-prix-du-concours-dire-non-2013/>

offenders; in the latter country, observers suggest that organised networks use both European and Gambian travel agencies to promote child sex tourism.⁶ Although Mali, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Ghana are not believed to be popular destinations, there is growing evidence of tourists sexually abusing children in these countries.⁷

The need for further information is critical. In response, the Ending Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking for sexual purposes network (ECPAT), African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and other African partners have undertaken research in five Sub-Saharan countries. The purpose of this research is to strengthen the evidence-base and to raise awareness and build

consensus on priority actions needed in law and policy reform. It also aims to identify programmes and services that governments, the tourism industry and civil society organisations should implement in order to prevent and eliminate the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

The research conducted in Africa will serve as an independent study as well as a component of a global study involving 14 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe/CIS and Latin America. ECPAT Network Member Groups, as well as ECPAT partners including the African Union (AU) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) will also provide input to the research plan, analysis and findings.

⁶ U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in persons Report 2014: Gambia. June 2014. Accessed on 10 September 2014 from: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226846.pdf>

⁷ U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in persons reports 2013. Accessed on 3 July 2013 from: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2013/> and U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in persons reports 2014. June 2014. Accessed on 10 September 2014 from: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2014/>

CHAPTER 2

STUDY OBJECTIVES

The study on the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism in selected districts in Zambia aims to contribute to the long-term objective to reduce and eventually eliminate this phenomenon.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

The study will provide an evidence-base and knowledge to inform the development of effective policies and programmes to prevent and address the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Zambia.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To provide a situation analysis of the status of the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in selected districts in Zambia.
2. To estimate the extent of sexual exploitation of children by tourists in selected areas in Zambia.
3. To provide, where possible and available, statistical data and figures on child victims and relevant sex offenders in Zambia.
4. To map current responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Zambia (including legislation, policies, programmes and capacity development initiatives in place to address this challenge).
5. To propose a set of policy and programmatic recommendations to improve government, non-government and private sector responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN

The study employed the use of a mixed methods approach to thoroughly investigate this problem. The methodology was appropriate for this study because of the variety of questions under investigation and because different methods and sources were needed to corroborate participants' perspectives and validate data and research findings from other sources, thereby ensuring the validity and reliability of findings.

Sampling

Purposive sampling techniques were used to identify specific study sites and respondents in Zambia. This approach ensured the selection of individuals, groups and sites where there was the greatest likelihood of learning about the specific issues under investigation. Purposive sampling is very useful for situations where a targeted number of respondents must be reached quickly and where sampling for proportionality is not the main concern.

Study Sites

This research was undertaken in two sites.

Livingstone: This district is found in the Southern province of Zambia and was selected because it is the "tourist capital" of the country.⁸ There are many tourists who come to the town to see the wildlife and natural wonders, such as the Victoria Falls. Some tourists stay for extended periods whilst most stay only for very short periods. The town also hosts many migrant populations who come to conduct business, taking advantage of the extensive tourism and the easy access to other Southern African countries. The town is located close to three borders: with Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana. Truck

drivers often stay in Livingstone for extended periods while awaiting customs clearance. The district is also a common destination for national as well as international conferences, the latest being the UNWTO general conference which was held in 2013.

Solwezi: This town is in the North-Western Province and its selection was based on the growing number of mines that have recently emerged, as this is a mineral rich area of Zambia. There are many foreign investors and expatriates working in the mining industry. Local businesses have also mushroomed, among them the hospitality industry. There are many local traders who have set up businesses to meet the demands of the ever-increasing working class in the previously rural area. Infrastructure development is also occurring rapidly to cater for the increased population demand for modern facilities.

THE QUALITATIVE SURVEY

The qualitative inquiry employed different approaches to explore issues related to the sexual exploitation of children in tourism. These included:

- 1. Semi-structured interviews** with adults who work in the tourism industry (including hoteliers, tour guides, tour operators, taxi drivers, etc.); Ministry of Tourism officials; Police and public security officers; and others.
- 2. Testimonies** were collected from children and youth who are currently involved in CSEC.
- 3. Focus group discussions** were also conducted with children at risk of becoming involved in CSEC; adults who work as service providers to child victims of CSEC; and community members (parents, local officials) in high-risk locations.

⁸ Livingstone Tourism Association. Livingstone. Accessed on 2 July, 2015 from: <http://www.livingstonetourism.com/livingstone-town/>

Research Questions

A number of key questions were used so that the objectives of the study could be achieved. These included:

1. Is SECTT an issue in Livingstone and Solwezi districts of Zambia? If so, where and in which contexts?
2. What are the manifestations of SECTT in the two selected districts?
3. Which children are victims of SECTT? What factors render them especially vulnerable? How do they get involved?
4. Who is organising and exploiting the victims of SECTT?
5. Who are the offenders? Who else is involved?
6. Is foreign investment (e.g. mining, construction) contributing to SECTT?
7. What role, if any, does modern technology, particularly the internet and associated social media like Facebook, Whatsapp and Twitter play?
8. What services are available to help child victims of sexual exploitation in travel and tourism? Who operates these (Government/NGOs/faith-based organisations)?
9. What legal protection from SECTT has been put in place for children? What are the challenges to implementation? What gaps remain?
10. What would be effective strategies to combat SECTT in the country?

Research Respondents

The table below shows the number of respondents per data collection method.

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENT	METHOD	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Adults employed in the tourism / travel industry	SSI	12
Government officials (Ministries of Tourism; Home Affairs; Foreign Affairs, Community Development, Mother and Child Health; Education; and Gender and Child Development) Police / Security Officers (CPU; VSU; Immigration officers)	FDG	26
Children / youth involved in SECTT	Testimonies	4
At-risk children/youth (10-18 years old)	FGD	120
Child Protection Providers (YWCA, OSC, KWENUHA, SW, CHI)	FGD	24
Female Parents	FGD	120
Male Parents	FGD	120

Data Collection Methods

Semi-Structured Interviews (SSI)

Appendix 2 contains the SSI guide that was used for conducting interviews with adults who work with NGOs, government, in the tourism industry, in service provision of varying kinds, and with others who were understood to be knowledgeable about the issues being explored in this study.

Testimonies

Appendix 3 contains a detailed outline of how a testimony was conducted, and the kinds of concerns that needed to be thoughtfully considered when using this method with children and youth.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Participation in the survey was based on informed and voluntary consent. Verbal consent was obtained from each informant prior to the interviews. The respondent was required to sign the consent form. The researcher made every effort to ensure that there was no breach of confidentiality by maintaining the anonymity of respondents' comments. The research was based upon the following ethical principles and guidelines:

- Social and scientific value
- Scientific validity
- Fair participant selection
- Protection of research participants from harm
- Objectivity
- Commit to independent review
- All research participation was voluntary
- Respect for potential and enrolled participants
- Confidentiality and data protection
- Compensation

STUDY LIMITATIONS

It was difficult to get an accurate sense of numbers because of the secrecy that surrounds the topic. In some cases targeted respondents like lodge/backpacker managers were not cooperative. These places host quite a large number of foreign tourists and could have provided valuable information. The other shortcoming was due to the fact that no offender was involved in the study.

CHAPTER 4

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Child Abuse: “All forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development, or dignity”.⁹ Within this broad definition of child abuse, five sub-types are distinguished: physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation.

Children: defined as people under the age of 18.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Child (CSEC): defined as sexual abuse by an adult and remuneration in cash or kind to a child or a third person or persons. The key element is that this violation of children arises through a commercial transaction of some sort. That is, there is an exchange in which one or more parties benefit – cash, goods or in-kind – from the exploitation of the child for sexual purposes.

Sale of Children: any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration.

Child Prostitution: one manifestation of the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration. Generally, it means that a party other than the child benefits from a commercial transaction in which the child is made available for sexual purposes - children may be controlled by an intermediary who manages or oversees the transaction, or by a sex exploiter (pimp), who negotiates directly with the child in order to receive sexual gratification. The provision of children for sexual purposes may also be a medium of exchange between adults. Children are being exploited in prostitution in many different locations, such as brothels, bars, clubs, homes, hotels, the beach or on the street. The prostitution of children is closely connected to the trafficking of children for sexual

purposes and child pornography. Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism also generally falls into the category of prostitution.

Child Pornography: any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child that are depicted for sexual purpose.

Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism: While the definitions for child prostitution, child sex trafficking and child pornography are derived from an international legal instrument, there is no consensus or legal definition for sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT). For the purpose of this report, SECTT is defined as the commercial sexual exploitation of children by men or women who travel from one place to another and there engage in sexual acts with children.

Child Sex Offender: For the purpose of this study, this term is used to refer to those people who engage in sexual activities with children. The use of the term ‘offender’ acknowledges the criminality of the activities conducted by these individuals.

Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes: includes a wide range of situations involving the recruitment and transportation of children for sexually exploitative practices, including prostitution, the making of pornography and forced marriages.

Tourist: is defined in accordance with the UNWTO definition as a person who travels to and stays in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

⁹ WHO. 1999. ‘Report of the Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention’, World Health Organisation, Geneva 29-31 March).

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS

CHILD SEX TOURISM IN ZAMBIA AND ITS CONTEXT

This study found that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Livingstone and Solwezi districts of Zambia does exist. The country is fast becoming a desirable tourist destination for many people. It was confirmed that children below the age of 18 years do have sexual interactions with both local and international tourists from all over the world. These individuals come to Zambia to see tourist attractions including the Victoria Falls, wild life at the national parks, museums, water rafting, bungee jumping, etc. Some tourists visit Zambia for purposes of business, including cross boarder trade; as truck drivers; or as participants in international meetings and conferences. Others, including Chinese nationals, come to Zambia as part of foreign investment in the mining and construction industries.

Many of the respondents interviewed were able to recall or narrate an incident involving SECTT. Evidence collected shows that not all the victims of SECTT are indigenous to the areas in which the cases of SECTT occur but from other provinces within the country. Others are both boys and girls aged below the age of 18 years who have been trafficked from other countries on the pretext that they will be given a better life in Zambia. Zambian children involved in SECTT in the two research sites originated from all the ten provinces of Zambia, while the trafficked children were mostly from Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. These children operate from areas such as Livingstone and Solwezi because these two districts have high numbers of tourists, both local and international.

Evidence collected from both research sites indicates that both boys and girls are victims of SECTT, generally from the age of 10 years old, sometimes as young as age 7 to 8 were also recorded. Despite cases of SECTT involving boys and girls of ages as low as 7 years being recorded, evidence indicates that the majority of children involved in SECTT are in the age range of 14 -18 years. In spite of both girls and boys being victims, the study found that more girls than boys were victims. Respondents estimated that there are about 70-75% girls compared to 25-30% boys affected.

“70% girls are more prone to CSEC than boys. During the evening, there are night clubs and and Truck Parking areas were young girls can be found and they are exploited sexually. About a quarter of the boys can also be exploited. This happens when these young girls or boys are promised of being given good things, money or be taken to school.”

Child Protection Providers, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Mwaka Lodge Solwezi.

These boys and girls involved in SECTT are generally vulnerable because of economic reasons. It was found that most of them became prostitutes so that they can meet their basic living needs including food. However, some of the boys and girls come from well-off families but they became victims of SECTT due to peer pressure as their friends' involvement encouraged them “to experiment”. Some of the boys and girls fell victim to SECTT because they felt that they were mature enough for ‘adult behaviour’ once they reached puberty.

ORGANISERS OF SECTT

Some of the children involved in SECTT have “handlers” or agents, either male or female, that oversee their activities. These “handlers” organise brothels and places of operations for these girls and boys. In return, the “handlers” are given money or alcohol by both the offenders and the victims as payment or appreciation for making the arrangements. In some cases, however, the children do not have “handlers” but organise themselves. They independently seek clients and rent accommodation on their own. One respondent reported that at particular clubs and lodges, children from different parts of the country rent rooms; some from Lusaka and some from further afield, including Mansa and Isoka. In these cases, children of both sexes organise themselves and are not managed by “handlers”.

“Some of the children are very naughty, they run away from home to form groups and rent rooms in the compound so that they can do prostitution without anyone disturbing them. It is through these groups that they even recruit others”

Female Parents, 15/04/2015, [FDG], Sakubita, Livingstone.

“I ran away from home after failing Grade 9 and I have just been selling my body since then. I go to knock at the doors of truck drivers to ask if they need some service and I use that money to pay my rent and buy nice clothes.”

19 year old Female Youth Involved, 17/04/2015, [Testimony], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

It was reported in most FDGs held in Livingstone that some owners of lodges and backpackers accommodation also act as “handlers” or agents. It was reported that they “organise” boys and girls for their guests. It was stated that a tourist could make a payment for a room as well as for the sexual services from these minors if they wanted. The lodge owner would then provide food, shelter, clothing and hair for the boys and girls.

It is apparent that there are more children involved in commercial child sex tourism that do not have “handlers” as compared to those that have.

“No one forces us to do it and we don’t give our money to anyone but I heard that there are some girls that take some money to queen mothers.”

Youth Involved, 17/04/2015, [Testimony], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

There are implications to this finding which affect the way in which SECTT is often viewed as a highly organised criminal activity with the involvement of third parties. The fact that the children self organise requires that in dealing with the issue we need to focus on delving deeper on why the children engage in the vice and design intervention that target not just the perpetrators but children and their families as well.

In some cases, these children are inducted or coerced into SECTT by their parents, neighbours or friends due to economic reason. It came out during the Sakubita FDG in Livingstone that some parents turn a blind eye on their children’s night time activities and some tend to benefit from the food that is bought using money from SECTT. Such behaviour by parents/guardians encourages the children.

Most incidents commonly occur in local guest houses, lodges and brothels which the children use as their operating grounds. These boys and girls who are involved in SECTT are usually found roaming areas such as the Victoria Falls, museums, Maramba Cultural Village, and Mosi-oa-tunya National Park in Livingstone. These are also the most commonly visited sites for tourists.

“We have heard a lot of cases of child prostitution, when tourists come they get in lodges with them, young girls of our age. We have cases in

our neighbourhood were children follow tourists whenever they hear that they have come to lodge at a lodge”

Female Parents, 15/04/2015, [FDG], Sakubita, Livingstone.

It was also found that child trafficking also takes place for the purpose of SECTT. The Zambia police were able to give examples of some case of child trafficking which were related to SECTT. They gave an example of a recent case involving a woman who was trying to take seven girls to Namibia (the youngest was 12 years old) under the pretext of employment in the fish drying industry. The woman was charged with human trafficking offences, however, because the case was still in court not much information could be obtained about it. There was reportedly another recent case of a Congolese woman who smuggled children from Congo DR into Zambia to come to work as prostitutes.

WHO ARE THE OFFENDERS?

Both international and local tourists are perpetrators of SECTT in the two sites where data were collected for this study. Most of the respondents asserted that the majority of perpetrators are site-seeing tourists from within Zambia.

Data collected from the two sites suggest that most children are not associated with “handlers” or agents but they organise clients directly themselves. Hospitality personnel in hotels and lodges and guest houses are also used to facilitate arrangements between the boys and girls (though mostly girls) and child sex tourists by either informing them that there are child sex tourists available or vice versa. These lodge employees can also be understood to be offenders since they are acting as a link between the tourists and the children.

“The lodge workers sometimes come and ask us, what we are doing in the compound? They will tell us that there are tourists who have come with lots of dollars. They ask us if we don’t want some of the dollars?”

At-Risk Youths, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

“Sometimes, our friends that work at lodges come and tell these young prostitutes in the compound that there is a big “white man” that wants a sweet sixteen and he has dollars.”

Female Parents, 15/04/2015, [FDG], Sakubita, Livingstone.

While the majority of child sex tourists in the two research sites are nationals, “Caucasian whites” from unidentified parts of the world were also reported to be offenders. Among the perpetrators are also truck drivers, and mobile or cross-border business people.

Almost all participants in both sites mentioned that truck drivers were frequent offenders. The truck drivers do not require accommodation and often have sex with the victims in their trucks.

“I go to knock at the doors of truck drivers to ask if they need some service”

19 year old female Youth Involved, 17/04/2015, [Testimony], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

It was generally believed that tourists come to do their own things but they find a conducive environment for SECTT. Some parents were heard saying that children market themselves by dressing inappropriately and then going to places where tourists are found. It was also said that there are places of entertainment in these tourist sites, such as bars that do not observe and adhere to age restrictions, and hence are usually the most common points where children and clients meet. These meetings occur most commonly during the evenings and during the night. Many respondents reported that bars are usually frequented by children in comparison to adults selling sex. Their purpose was said to be finding clients, specifically tourists, as they are perceived as having more money than the locals. A few children are taken to lodges to have sex, while the majority use the bush. Sometimes the children meet with tourists in cars. Tourists also request the use of taxis and in some cases, the taxi drivers also demand sex from the children. This practice is most commonly applicable to girls.

“The white people come to do their own thing but these young girls dress to kill and go to places where they are because those ones have dollars.”

Female Parents, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

This study found that both girls and boys were victims of SECTT, however, girls were found to be more likely the victims than boys. Multiple reasons were advanced for why children become victims of SECTT.

Among these, economic reasons were most paramount. It was generally ascertained that most girls and boys became involved in SECTT to secure an income to buy food and other basic needs such as clothes. Almost all these children did not go to school and prostitution is the only activity they are involved in. Most of the respondents said poverty was the main reason as to why boys and girls became victims of SECTT. Some respondents said that some vulnerable children were forced into SECTT after losing parents or becoming separated from their families. They were able to cite examples of children in their communities that lost parents and didn't have parental care who ended up being involved in SECTT.

Peer pressure was also identified as a reason for some victims. Some children who came from middle income households became involved in SECTT not necessarily for money but to fit in with their peers. It was also revealed during focused group discussions with girls that some children become involved in SECTT due to curiosity. They wanted to explore having sex with white people and probably have a child of mixed race. Some girls who were interviewed thought it was “cool” to have a child of mixed race. Foreign persons such as Arabs, Indians, Caucasians, Chinese who have a fair skin are loosely referred to as whites by the locals.

“A white man will give you money, love you, care for you and leave you with a white baby though I don't have one yet.”

Youth Involved, 17/04/2015, [Testimony], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

“Girls also just want to have a mixed race child or just to feel how it is having sex with a white person and mostly it is unprotected so that they may tell their friends how it was.”

At-Risk Youth, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Nakatindi, Livingstone.

Dropping out of school was yet another reason identified as a cause for children to become vulnerable to SECTT. Some respondents in both sites felt that there were limited opportunities for children who drop out of school and therefore, these children were vulnerable to SECTT.

“Once a child is not going to school he or she has nothing to do in the compounds since there are no organised recreational activities, hence they resort to prostitution.”

Male Parents, 16/04/2015, [FDG], Maramba, Livingstone.

A further reason that was identified was that some boys and girls felt that they wanted to engage in adult behaviour once they reached puberty. It was felt that tribes that insist on both boys and girls undergoing initiation ceremonies where young girls and boys are taught sex related topics once they reach puberty, were also contributing to SECTT because it encouraged boys and girls to engage in adult activities including sex.

“Initiation ceremonies are helping us to be good girls but the problem is that they teach sex, hence when girls come out of there, they want to practice and see if they are up to date with their lessons.”

At-Risk Children, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Mwaka Lodge Solwezi.

It was also commonly stated that some of the children involved in SECTT are lured into it under the false

promise of a glamorous life even though they find out otherwise once involved. The study found out that boys and girls would be told that they would be in a position to buy nice clothes, expensive phones, nice hair and good food. Some children are tempted to try it out once and then they keep doing it repeatedly until it becomes a means of making a livelihood.

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HELP CHILD VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Currently in Zambia limited interventions exist that are aimed at mitigating the phenomenon of SECTT. Part of the reason is due to the fact that there is very little information regarding CSEC and SECTT specifically. Few organisations are involved in direct service delivery or implementation of CSEC programmes generally. Even among those that are involved sometimes understanding of the vice was not clear enough. Almost all respondents were aware that sex with a child that is a minor and this understanding was in the context of the Zambian legal framework which criminalises any form of sex with a child below 16 years. However, as soon as a child turns 16 years they are regarded as capable of making informed consent on sex. It was therefore difficult for many to view older children involved in sex, especially transactional sex as victims.

Organisations that work with victims of SECTT generally deal with issues of child sexual abuse or adult prostitution and SECTT would often be circumstantial. Some organisations like CHIN target specifically CSEC victims which include SECTT victims and provide interventions such as rehabilitation and alternative skills development for the victims as well as raising awareness. CHIN works in collaboration with its member organisations that deliver these services directly to the affected children.

Respondents identified several services as being offered by institutions that work with CSEC victims. These included counselling, provision of temporary shelter for victims of CSEC, rehabilitation, survival skills development and reintegration into society. As a specific child rights violation, there is still a lot of work to be done to raise awareness on SECTT. Some of the identified institutions mentioned that provide interventions on CSEC included:

- CHIN
- Tasintha
- YWCA
- A Safer Zambia Project (ASAZA)
- Corridors of Hope
- Kwenuha Women Association
- Police Victim Support Unit (VSU)
- Social Welfare department of the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health

Despite the limited information on SECTT, there was awareness among community members that social welfare officers were in a position to offer support to children engaged in SECTT. It was reported that these services include sensitisation of young people, community leaders and promotion of CSEC education in schools. It was reported that some civil society organisations also do conduct sensitization campaigns on sexual reproductive health and often touch on the topics of CSEC. These campaigns are sometimes specifically targeted at the children who are involved in CSEC/SECTT or at risk.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND SECTT

In Zambia, foreign direct investment has also contributed towards the perpetration of SECTT. It was reported during one of the FGDs that in Solwezi, CSEC was previously not as rampant as it is now, and that this trend was attributed to the foreign investment and economic growth that was occurring in the area. Participants in the FGDs made comparisons of the situation and occurrence of SECTT prior to and after the mines had become operational. The respondents cited examples of how prostitutes, many of whom were children, travel all the way from distant provinces within Zambia, especially around the period when employees of these construction companies were expected to receive their salaries.

In both Solwezi and Livingstone, it was found out that some investors involved in infrastructure development are also involved in SECTT.¹⁰ The foreign contractors have sexual relations with children in the camps where they are temporarily located. They visit local communities and make contacts with the local people. During FGDs with service providers, it was discussed that some of the investors actually “host” young girls in their temporary camps. The young girls would be expected to cook and have sex with the men. In comparison to other tourists, investors tend to stay longer in a place due to the length of projects and thus

¹⁰ NOTE: Zambia is currently conducting a nation-wide development project to construct roads and other infrastructure.

would consequently have more direct contact with local people including children. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has also contributed to the increase in the number of locals that are moving from one place to another, particularly to areas where there is an increase in investment in search of better economic opportunities. Commenting on the presence of Chinese investors, one of the participants had this to say:

“Chinese contractors are the main contributors to SECTT and there are some girls who have even been impregnated by contractors who were constructing roads.”

Child Protection Providers, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Mwaka Lodge Livingstone.

Some of the local and foreign nationals working in the mines were also reportedly involved in CSEC. Their involvement apparently takes place most frequently, during periods when salaries are paid. As to whether the children are specifically targeted because of their age, it was not clear because the children would often be mixed up with adults involved in prostitution.

“When the miners are paid, they will go on rampage buying everything, including prostitutes.”

Men, 17/04/2015, [FGD], Mwaka Lodge Solwezi.

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SECTT

To some extent, it appears that social media, including Facebook, has contributed to the rise of CSEC in Zambia. Respondents argued that these internet based social sites facilitate the involvement of children in sexual activities with either adults or fellow children. Nowadays, Internet Cafés can be found almost everywhere in Zambia and children also make use of these. Sometimes the children will use these platforms to communicate with perpetrators. In some cases social media is used to access pornographic material and also to groom children for CSEC.

“The trend in the use of internet has changed drastically, 5 years ago, internet used to be very expensive but nowadays, it’s so cheap such that a child will easily pay for internet at a café or will go to certain places where Wi-Fi is free and download as much as they want.”

Child Protection Providers, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Livingstone.

“Phones also are contributing in terms of making communication easy and phones are also easy to conceal. So children are also being captured through phone communication.”

Child Protection Providers, 17/04/2015, [FDG], Mwaka Lodge Solwezi.

LEGAL PROTECTION FROM SECTT CHALLENGES AND WHAT GAPS REMAIN

The Penal Code, chapter 81 of the Laws of Zambia criminalises various forms of child sexual abuse. Other legislation like the Anti-trafficking Act also criminalise CSEC related actions against children like the sale and trafficking of children. The gaps that exist in the law have to do with specific acts of sexual exploitation which are not outrightly mentioned or which are criminalised using other terminology which may not be child friendly, for example prostitution. The weakness with the law is further seen by its failure to criminalise all sexual offences committed against children up to the age of 18 years. Under Zambian Law, a child is defined as any person below the age of 16 years resulting in the Law not being relevant for many older children. A child who has attained the age of 16 is seen as capable of making informed decisions about sex and thus be prosecuted for engaging in transactional sex. The Anti-Gender Based Violence Act further tries to fill the gaps identified but is not very comprehensive. The lack of legislation to comprehensively address CSEC can be attributed to lack of adequate knowledge on their particular rates of prevalence. There has been limited research on legislative gaps in CSEC in Zambia as well as the consequences of these legislative gaps. In addition, some of the terminology of CSEC is still not that widely known and some definitions are still under debate.

CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS TO HELP STOP SECTT

All participants in both sites reported that it was their first opportunity to have a discussion on SECTT. They suggested the following means of preventing and responding to SECTT:

1. Improve the capacity of Law Enforcement

Officers: Respondents suggested that there was need to build the capacity of the law enforcement officers like the police and immigration officers to be able to identify and respond to CSEC cases effectively. It was noted that this support should also be extended to municipal councils who have the mandate to monitor the conduct of local business, so that they can be able to investigate cases of CSEC and in particular SECTT.

2. Conduct awareness-raising campaigns among all communities:

All stakeholders should be given the knowledge and capacity to take deliberate measures to prevent and respond to SECTT. SECTT should be widely publicised to get all stakeholders involved. NGOs/Government should strengthen the capacity of local groups within communities to increase the awareness of SECTT. Communities need to understand its risks, opportunities to prevent and mitigate against SECTT and actions needed to respond to cases of abuse. Radio and television programs could be used to sensitise the population more broadly as these are effective media for sending a message. Traditional leaders should be involved in the communication campaign as they have a significant influence on community practices. These broad campaigns should also aim to target all the primary and secondary schools so that children are made aware of the dangers of SECTT.

3. Involvement of parents and families in protection of children against SECTT:

Parents should be encouraged to take keen interest in their children's activities including after school, on social media etc. Once parents have a greater awareness of the risks of SECTT, they can discuss these risks with their children and be more observant of any risky and abnormal behaviour, such as children having unexplained expensive things, coming home drunk and coming home late at night.

4. Put in place measures to provide vocational training and survival skills for children who are school drop-outs:

National and local government needs to provide second-chance school opportunities, vocational training or other skills training for the youth who drop out of school, especially for girls. These types of interventions will allow children greater opportunity to gain skills and engage in decent employment opportunities, hence potentially preventing them from engaging in SECTT.

5. Strengthen laws that regulate tourist accommodations including lodges, hotels and guest houses:

It was suggested by government officials that there is a need to strengthen the laws that govern the operation of lodges, guest houses and hotels including ensuring that employees are more aware of SECTT, look out for its occurrence, do not engage and facilitate SECTT but rather engage in ways to prevent it. Guest houses and lodges must introduce comprehensive visitor registration with the following details: surname; forename; place of birth; date of birth; sex; nationality; passport number; date of issue; date of expiry; number of persons accompanying the person; country of residence; occupation, arrived from; mode of travel; purpose of entry, duration of visit; money to spend in Zambia; address and contact in Zambia. These details will help to keep track of and follow-up of offenders.

6. Conduct a national baseline study on SECTT in Zambia:

Due to the lack of information on SECTT in Zambia, a national survey should be conducted under the leadership of government. A baseline study would provide information that would inform the development of more comprehensive laws, policies and programmes that would prevent and respond to SECTT and help curtail the incidence of SECTT.

7. Implementation and enforcement of existing laws:

While there are some gaps in the law, some laws that do exist such as the Anti-trafficking Act, the Anti-GBV Act and the Penal Code which if effectively implemented could help reduce the incidence of CSEC and in particular SECTT.

APPENDIX 1

INFORMATION SHEET AND CONSENT FORM

Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism in ZAMBIA, the Case of Solwezi and Livingstone Consent Form

Protocol Title:	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism in Zambia, the Cs
Site of Research:	2 districts in Zambia, Solwezi and Livingstone
Sponsor:	ECPAT
Principal Investigator:	Owen Siyoto, Central Statistical Office
Date:	25th February, 2015

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to Provide a situation analysis of the status of the sexual exploitation of children in the travel and tourism in Zambia ; to estimate the prevalence of child sexual exploitation by tourists in selected areas in Zambia.; to provide, where possible and available, statistical data and figures on child victims and relevant sex offenders in Zambia. The study will also map current responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Zambia (including legislation, policies, programmes and capacity development initiatives in place to address this challenge). The study will ultimately propose a set of policy and programmatic recommendations to improve government, non-government and private sector responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

HOW WILL THE STUDY BE CONDUCTED?

The following qualitative research tools will be employed with a range of different stakeholders:

- Review of relevant documentary sources: NGO and Government assessments, reports, ethnographic and other academic research, project needs assessments and evaluations, and any other relevant archival material will be reviewed throughout the study and in the data analysis stage.
- Semi-structured interviews with adults who work in the tourism industry (including hoteliers, tour guides, tour operators, taxi drivers, etc.); Ministry of Tourism officials; Police and public security officers; and any others, as appropriate.
- Testimonies to be collected from children and youth currently involved or who have been involved in CSEC in the past
- Focus group discussions with children at risk of becoming involved in CSEC; adults who work as service providers to child victims of CSEC; community members (parents, local officials) in high-risk locations; and any others, as appropriate.

RISKS AND BENEFITS

They are minor risks of participating in this study which might include invasion of privacy and breach of confidentiality. There are no direct benefits to you for participating.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

We do hereby affirm that the privacy and confidentiality of the information provided by you will strictly be maintained. Access to any identifiable information will be restricted to authorised persons on the research team only.

OTHER INFORMATION

Your participation in this study is voluntary and you have the right to decide for or against participating without any penalty or consequence. You can withdraw from participating at any time during the study without any penalty, loss of benefits, or services you would otherwise receive.

PARTICIPANT’S CONSENT STATEMENT:

This study has been explained to me. I volunteer to take part in this research, as indicated by my signature or left thumb impression in the specified space below. I have had the opportunity to ask questions. If I have questions later about the research, I can ask the principle investigator, you may call the Principal Investigator Mr. Owen Siyoto [+260967622203]. You will receive a copy of this consent form.

Name of Participant (printed)

Signature or Fingerprint * of Participant
Date

Name of Study Staff Administering Consent (printed)
Position/Title

Signature of Study Staff Administering Consent
Date

*If the participant is unable to read and/or write, an impartial witness should be present during the informed consent discussion. After the written informed consent form is read and explained to the participant, and after they have orally consented to their participation in the trial, and have either signed the consent form or provided their fingerprint, the witness should sign and personally date the consent form. By signing the consent form, the witness attests that the information in the consent form and any other written information was accurately explained to, and apparently understood by, the participant, and that informed consent was freely given by the participant.

Name of Person Witnessing Consent (printed)

Signature of Person Witnessing Consent
Date

APPENDIX 2

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

The objective of this study is to collect as much information as possible about the dynamics and manifestations of the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Zambia.

INTRODUCTION

Good morning / afternoon. Thank you for making time to meet with us. My name is _____ and my colleague is _____. We are here as part of a joint initiative between the African Child Policy Forum and ECPAT International to conduct a study on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. Our questions will focus mainly on our desire to learn more about this issue and the forms of exploitation that may currently exist in Zambia and what prevention and response measures are currently in place.

The aim of this study is to develop a clearer picture of the issue, to identify what is currently being done to protect children, as well as recommendations for strengthening this protection. This interview will take about one hour of your time. Your honest and straightforward opinion will be important in the accomplishment of our study. All of your answers will be kept confidential. Thank you very much.

QUESTION GUIDE

1. Are children in this country involved in the commercial sex trade for tourists and others who travel in the country?
 - a. If so, can you describe where this happens and in which contexts?
 - b. If not, can you tell me why not? What measures are in place to prevent this happening?
2. In what ways are children sexually exploited in travel and tourism?
3. Which children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation?
 - a. What factors cause them to be especially vulnerable? (Probe: gender, age, class, level of education, family size, relationships with parents/caregivers, etc.).
 - b. How do they get involved?
4. Who is organising and sexually exploiting children in travel and tourism in this country?
5. Who are the offenders?
 - a. Are offenders from other countries and if so, where?
 - b. Are offenders from this country? If so, in what contexts are they exploiting children?
 - c. Who else is involved?
6. Is foreign investment (e.g. mining, construction) contributing to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism?
 - a. If so, where and how?
 - b. If not, why not? What measures are in place to prevent this happening?

7. Do the internet and communication technologies contribute to the exploitation of children in any way?
 - a. Do people under 18 use internet cafes in this area?
 - b. If so, what do they use them for?
 - c. How has this changed in recent years?
 - d. What role, if any, do mobile phones play in the sexual exploitation of children for travel and tourism?
8. Do you know if any services are available to help child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism?
 - a. Who operates these (Government / NGOs/faith-based organisations)?
 - b. Who can be contacted for assistance if there is a problem with tourists doing anything harmful to children?
9. What do you think is the best way to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in your country?
10. What legal protection from commercial sexual exploitation has been put in place for children?
 - a. What are the challenges to implementation?
 - b. What gaps remain?
11. Do you have any other recommendations for strengthening the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in your country?
12. Is there anything else that you would like to share with us?
13. Is there anyone you would recommend that we speak with to learn more about this issue?

CONCLUSION

Thank you very much – we appreciate your taking the time to speak with us today. The information and recommendations that you have shared will be incorporated into a report that is being developed to help strengthen the protection of children in NAME OF COUNTRY from commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism.

APPENDIX 3

TESTIMONIES

Testimonies are designed to be conducted with high-risk children and youth, including those who live apart from their families and those involved in prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation. These participants may be contacted in different locations, including, for example, street children's centres, rehabilitation centres or through service agencies focused on street outreach and providing support to children who are separated from their parents/caregivers. Where appropriate, efforts should be made to interview both boys and girls. **Each country team should share a plan for how they intend to identify and approach the children that have been identified to participate in the research.**

When planning to engage with and interview children and youth involved in CSEC, it is important to recognise that many report feeling high levels of distress, sadness and anxiety after engaging with outsiders. Keep in mind that your contact with a child can have a significant impact, and how you interact with the child can set a tone of trust or mistrust. It is also important to consider the safety implications for a child of speaking with a researcher if persons who may have control over the child discover or are suspicious of this. The well-being and best interest of child and youth respondents should be of utmost priority at all times; if the researcher feels at any point that the safety of the child may be jeopardised as a result of their involvement in the research, the interview should be aborted and any necessary assistance provided to the child. Guidelines for dealing with situations such as these should be reviewed in detail during the researcher training and any researcher that will be collecting testimonies from children involved in CSEC should have prior experience and skills in this type of data collection.

CSEC survivors often do not trust police or other authority figures. Some may have been threatened, been trained to give false information, have reason to fear retribution, and/or have been abused by police. Some boys and girls may try to protect their exploiter and may not be willing to share information. If possible, try to find a quiet place to talk to the child away from onlookers. Explain in clear and simple terms why you want to speak with them and what you plan to do with the information that they share with you. Explain that you will not write down their name and that their identity will remain completely anonymous. Note that you will never refer to them by any identifiable characteristics except their gender and approximate age. Once they agree to the interview being recorded, try to take notes as discreetly as possible – using a large clipboard or tape recorder is not recommended.

Don't react verbally or physically in a way that communicates a negative response or disdain. Refrain from displaying a shocked face or talking about how terrible or difficult the child's experience was, as this may result in the child shying away or refusing to answer additional questions.

Do be non-judgmental when listening to a sexually exploited child:

- Be careful and aware of your actions when working with children
- Set a non-judgmental and empathetic tone
- Use age-appropriate language and terminology
- Understand that the child has experienced abuse and violence and that she or he needs to be treated respectfully and considerately
- Explain clearly to the child that s/he is not required to answer any questions. If there are topics that they do not want to discuss or specific questions they choose not to answer, they are under no obligation to do so. Tell them that they can stop the interview at any time, without any negative repercussions.
- Have contact information for referral services available on a card to offer the child if s/he would like assistance.

General steps to follow in supporting a child or youth to give a testimony:

Spend the first few moments of the interview building a rapport with the child, including providing information about yourself and why you want to speak with them. Start with simple questions that they can answer easily. Some examples may include:

- How old are you?
- Where are you from?
- Where are your parents?
- Who do you currently live with?
- Where do you sleep?
- How long have you worked here?
- What type of work do you do?

Once the child is feeling more comfortable, you can begin exploring with them their life and experiences in greater detail. Ask open-ended questions and allow the child to speak about the things that are important to them. Tell them that by telling their story, they are helping others to better understand the problems that children face so that more things can be done to protect boys and girls who face these same risks and challenges.

One strategy is to ask the child to describe the first day s/he started working in a particular location. Details may include: location, age, vehicle, sex act(s), and how much money was made. Children often remember this day and can describe events in good detail.

Establish a timeline, beginning on that first day up to the present in order to create a historical picture of activity. Ask questions to help the child create a timeline, documenting defining moments, significant events, places stayed and/or travelled.

Other questions to encourage the child to share may include:

- How many days is the child required to work, at what time of day?
- How do they identify law enforcement? What type of interactions do they have with law enforcement officers?
- Does the child work on any internet sites? Which ones, how, why, when?
- Does the child use any forms of communication technology (mobile phones, pagers, etc.) to interact with clients?
- Is the child receiving any help or services from others? If so, what kind of help/services, and from whom?
- Are there any other types of help or services would s/he would like to receive?
- Who do they go to when they are afraid or in need of assistance? Is the help provided beneficial?

Involvement of adults:

- Does someone control the child and manage their work?
- When, where, and how does the child pay this person?
- Ask the child to describe the typical perpetrator: nationality, age, how they contact the child, where they take them, what happens afterward.

The final part of the testimony (time permitting) can address information related to risk/protective/resiliency factors; health, medical and other self-described needs; service access and impediments to access; recommendations for changes to improve the protection of children from exploitation in travel and tourism.

If time is available and the child is willing to continue the testimony, a possible wrap-up exercise could be to explore their perception of the benefits / challenges involved in their current situation.

In conclusion, thank the child for their time and ask if they have any questions or would like any further information.

APPENDIX 4

FGD GUIDE

Before you begin the FGD, be sure to:

1. Introduce yourself and the note taker and explain the purpose of the research;
2. Make sure that everyone is seated comfortably in a circle formation;
3. Answer any questions, provide any clarification necessary;
4. Get informed consent. If this has already been obtained, affirm that all participants have given consent and that they are happy to proceed.

General Questions for FGDs

(NB: These questions are very general and will need to be revised and adapted to context in order to tap into the knowledge and experience of each respondent group)

Approximate duration: 2 hours

1. What are the major tourist destinations in the country? Where do tourists typically come from?
2. Are children in this country involved in the commercial sex trade for tourists and others who travel in the country?
 - a. If so, how are they involved? Where does this happen and in which contexts?
 - b. If not, please explain why. What measures are in place to prevent this happening?
3. Which children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation?
 - a. What factors cause them to be especially vulnerable? (Probe: gender, age, class, level of education, family size, relationships with parents/caregivers, etc.).
 - b. How do they get involved?
4. Who is organising and sexually exploiting children in travel and tourism in this country?
5. Who are the offenders?
 - a. Are offenders from other countries and if so, where?
 - b. Are offenders from this country? If so, in what contexts are they exploiting children?
 - c. Who is else is involved?
6. Is foreign investment (e.g. mining, construction) contributing to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism?
 - a. If so, where and how?
 - b. If not, why not? What measures are in place to prevent this happening?
7. Do the internet and communication technologies contribute to the exploitation of children in any way?
 - a. Do people under 18 use internet cafes in this area?
 - b. If so, what do they use them for?
 - c. How has this changed in recent years?
 - d. What role, if any, do mobile phones play in the sexual exploitation of children for travel and tourism?

8. What services are available to help child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism?
 - a. Who operates these (Government/NGOs/faith-based organisations)?
 - b. Who can be contacted for assistance if there is a problem with tourists doing anything harmful to children?
9. What do you think is the best way to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism in your country?
10. What legal protection from commercial sexual exploitation has been put in place for children?
 - a. What are the challenges to implementation?
 - b. What gaps remain?
11. Do you have any recommendations for strengthening the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in your country?
12. Is there anything else that you would like us to know?

APPENDIX 5

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESEARCHERS

Code of Conduct for Researchers: Statement of Commitment

I hereby declare that I have read and understood the ethical protocol for this research and the child protection policy of ECPAT and that I will comply with the guidelines therein for the duration of this research project.

I have a duty to ensure that no one is put at risk of harm as a result of their participation in this research. I have a responsibility to respect participants' views and experiences and to ensure that participation in the research is in every individual's best interest. I will do my utmost to ensure that participation in this study is a positive experience for all.

While associated with this research, I will never:

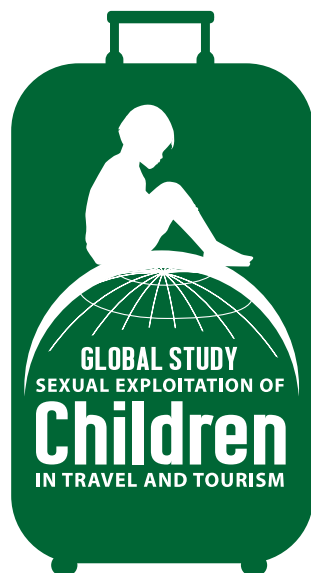
1. Share the information acquired from any specific individuals who participated in this study with anyone outside the research team.
2. Hit or physically assault any participant.
3. Behave physically in a manner that is inappropriate or sexually provocative.
4. Use language or offer advice that is inappropriate, offensive or abusive.
5. Act in ways intended to shame, humiliate, belittle or degrade participants.
6. Act in ways that may place a participant at risk of danger, abuse or exploitation.
7. Act in ways that could be deemed coercive, exploitative or abusive.
8. Encourage children to act in ways that are illegal, unsafe or abusive.
9. Develop intimate physical/sexual relationships with participants.
10. Invite a child participant to my room or to stay overnight at my home unsupervised, or sleep in the same room or bed as a child participant.
11. Do things for children of a personal nature that they can do for themselves.

I understand that failure to comply with this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action, including termination of my contract.

Print full name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

