

FACTSHEET ON COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN

The facts

- **Global figures:**
 - An estimated 1.2 million children are trafficked each year
 - Most of them (girls and boys) are trafficked for sexual exploitation
 - As many as 2 million children are sexually exploited around the world annually
 - The trafficking industry generates 12 billion dollars annually (ILO)
- **East Asia and Pacific Figures:**
 - Largest number of children and women trafficked worldwide are in or from Asia. (Under-)estimations range from 250,000 to 400,000 (30% of the global estimated number)
 - All countries are affected- domestic/cross-border/overseas trafficking and originating, transiting or receiving countries
- **Indonesia :**
 - In Indonesia, though young girls often overstate their age, it is estimated that 30% of female prostitutes are below 18 years old. Some are as young as 10 years. An estimated 40,000-70,000 children are victims of sexual exploitation, and an estimated 100,000 children trafficked every year.
 - The vast majority of them have been forced into the sex trade
 - Domestic/cross-border/overseas trafficking and originating country
 - Increased trafficking of children both domestically and abroad
 - Main destinations for trafficked children abroad are Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Taiwan, Japan and Saudi Arabia
 - Sexual tourism is an issue in tourist destinations such as Bali and Lombok
 - Wide range of prostitution places-brothels, karaokes, massage parlours, malls, etc
 - Majority of customers are locals
- **Trends :**
 - Increase in numbers of children sexually exploited
 - Younger children
 - New vulnerable groups (displaced children, etc.)
 - HIV/AIDS pandemic growth

UNICEF work in Indonesia: Building a protective environment for children

- **Legal framework:**
- Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children identified as one of the four priority areas in the Bali Declaration at the 6th EAP Ministerial Consultation on Children (May 2003).
- The Government of Indonesia has signed, but not ratified yet, the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
- UNICEF works on the law enforcement side to ensure its compliance with the CRC, and with the best interest of the child in mind.
- With UNICEF's support, Indonesia has adopted a Child Protection Law no.23/2002, which provides a comprehensive legal framework to protect children from abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination.
- To better prevent children from falling victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking, UNICEF supports legal reform such as the adoption and implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) against CSEC and the NPA against trafficking in 2002.
- At provincial level, a Provincial Plan of Action against CSEC and Child Labour was adopted in East Java and drafted in West and Central Java.
- A draft bill on Trafficking of Women and Children has been drafted.

- **Regional cooperation:**
- Indonesia is part of the East Asia and Pacific countries who have adopted the EAP Regional Action Plan and Commitment against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in October 2001.
- However, there is a lack of legal cooperation between Indonesia and destination countries. Only limited MOUs have been signed between provinces (such as West Kalimantan and Sarawak province in Malaysia)

- **Capacity building:**
- UNICEF supports training of law enforcers (police, judges, prosecutors) on child protection. International technical expertise (for eg. from New-Zealand and France) supports this capacity building effort.

- **Improving knowledge base:**
- UNICEF supported an in-depth participatory research on CSEC in 2 districts (Indramayu and Surakarta).

- **Beside the promotion of education for girls, training and employment opportunities are being provided to children at risk of exploitation** in collaboration with the hotel industry. UNICEF works together with the government and private sector to promote a better access to education for vulnerable children and to provide alternative vocational training for children and young people at-risk of exploitation.

- **Supporting community-based child protection networks** in selected provinces (West Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi, NTB, NTT, North Sumatra). These networks advocate government and community organizations on child protection issues and monitor violations of child rights.
- **Piloting community-based initiatives to prevent CSEC and trafficking:**
- At district level, UNICEF, in collaboration with its counterparts, is developing preventive programmes on CSEC in 2 districts (Indramayu and Solo). The objective of the project is to raise awareness and gain the commitment of communities on local actions to address the issue of children involved in the commercial sex trade. The first step was to conduct a qualitative assessment of commercial sexual exploitation of children to understand the extent of the problem, and the contributing factors. A local network has contributed towards the assessment and is responsible for disseminating its results to the local government, NGOs, media and the community. A community-supported monitoring system will be developed to track at risk children and groups and prevent children from becoming involved in the commercial sex trade. This will include working with children, parents and communities to raise awareness on the risks and to identify better alternatives.
- **Monitoring:**
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Women`s Empowerment and the police, UNICEF supports the development of a monitoring system on CSEC and trafficking. This activity is linked to the monitoring of implementation of regional commitments against CSEC signed by Indonesia.

Definitions

- **Sale of children** means 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** means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.
- **Child pornography** means 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 for primarily sexual purposes.
- **'Trafficking'** refers to the illegal transport of human beings, in particular women and children, for the purpose of selling them or exploiting their labour.

Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 34:

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

Article 11(1):

“States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.”

Article 35:

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

Resources

Sexual Exploitation of Children/Child Prostitution

EC PAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes)

<http://www.ecpat.net/>

World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

<http://www.csecworldcongress.org/>

Focal Point against Sexual Exploitation of Children

http://www.focalpointngo.org/Global/English/Home_en.htm

Innocence in Danger

<http://www.innocenceindanger.org/innocence/index.html>

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

<http://www.ispcan.org>

Forced and Bonded Labour

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/pec/index.htm>

Anti-Slavery International (Child Labour)

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/childlabour.htm>

Trafficking of Children

The Protection Project

<http://www.protectionproject.org/>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<http://www.unodc.org>

International Organization for Migration

http://www.iom.int/en/w hat/counter_human_trafficking.shtml

Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights (Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking)

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu6/2/trafficking.doc>

Trafficking in Persons: A Gender and Rights Perspective

http://www.unifem.undp.org/global_spanner/e se asia.html