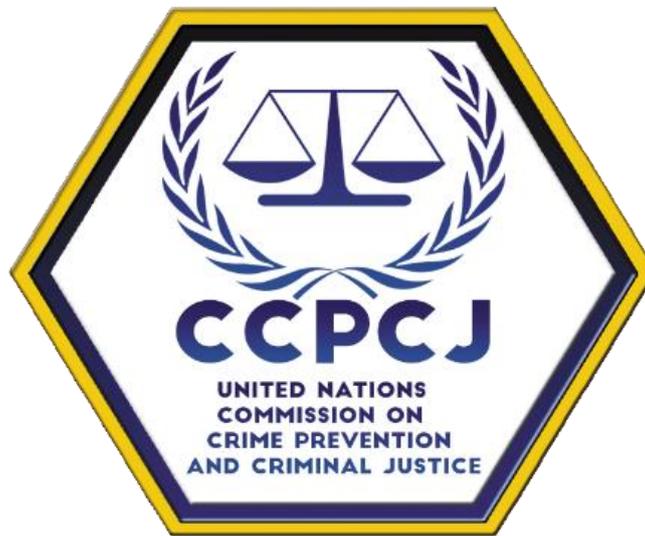


CCPCJ- T2- Measures to strengthen national and international efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse.



CCPCJ- Topic 2-MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

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I. Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and was officially established in 1992 after a varies other commission on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. CCPCJ has since been the main body of the UN in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

II. Introduction to the topic



8-31% of girls under the age of 18 and 3-17.6% of boys under the age of 18 children all around the world face sexual exploitation and abuse. Most of those sexual abuse or assault survivors knew their offenders personally. Especially in poor and economically fragile countries there seems to be a very persistent culture of sexual violence.

Sexual abuse and exploitation are very big issues all around the world. In many of the currently present states, the laws regarding sexual violence (towards children and in general) are inconsistent or poorly implemented. Since it is also an Issue with multiple Facades it it very hard to work on. Sexual abuse and exploitation can range from online grooming to rape. Especially the rates of sexual harm online took a strong increase in the times of covid-19. Child Pornography is also a very common way of sexual exploitation.

Sexual assault is the least reported crime worldwide. 75% of alleged sexual harassment cases haven't been reported to any form of law enforcements. Since Children are more likely to be manipulated, the rates of the reported cases for children are even smaller.

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It is therefore the duty of this year's CCPCJ Committee to protect children all around the world from sexual exploitation and abuse by finding a resolution for every state present by defining common standards.

III. Definition of the key words

Sexual Exploitation:" defined as an actual or attempted abuse of someone's position of vulnerability (such as a person depending on you for survival, food rations, school, books, transport or other services), differential power or trust, to obtain sexual favors, including but not only, by offering money or other social, economic or political advantages. It includes trafficking and prostitution" (Definition by NSPCC)

Sexual Abuse:" the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. It includes sexual slavery, pornography, child abuse and sexual assault "(Definition by NSPCC)

Sexual Violence:" Sexual violence is any kind of sexual activity or act (including online) that was unwanted or involved one or more of the following: pressure, manipulation, bullying, intimidation "(Definition by UNHCR)

Sexual Harassment: is a type of harassment involving the use of explicit or implicit sexual overtones, including the unwelcome and inappropriate promises of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. Sexual harassment includes a range of actions from verbal transgressions to sexual abuse or assault. Harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplace, the home, school, or religious institutions. Harassers or victims may be of any sex or gender.

IV. Strongly affected regions

It is very hard to narrow specific regions down as the countries with the highest rates of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse don't report them as those are viewed as a taboo topic within cultured countries. Even with the low number of reported cases, there are noticeably high rates of children sexual exploitation and abuse in Sub-Saharan Africa, South (Latin) America and South Asia

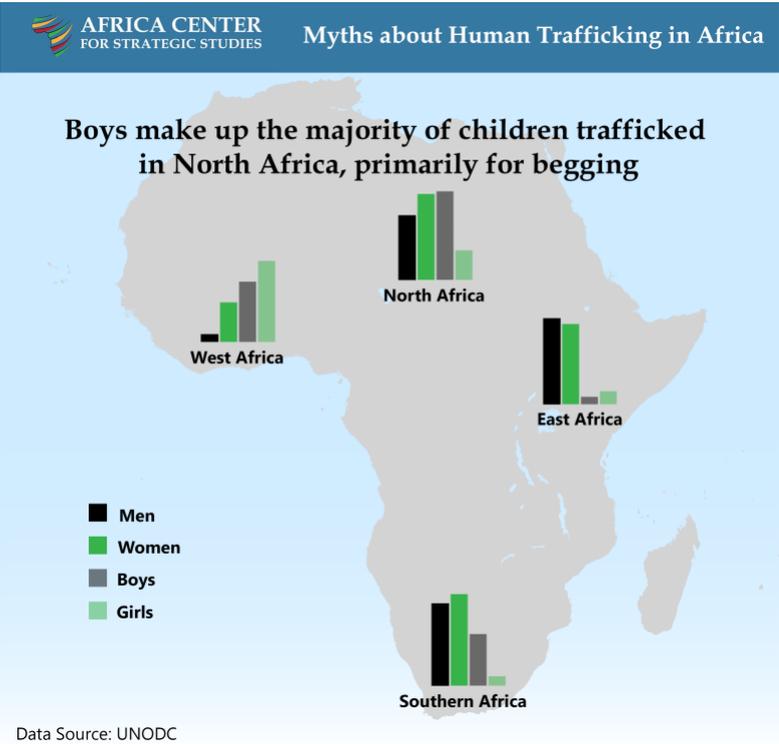
Paraguay has one of highest child and adolescents' pregnancies rates in Latin America. 20% of the girls that experience sexual violence in Paraguay are under the age of 20.

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India's official crime account revealed that 100 or more were sexually assaulted every day in 2018. The National Child Protection Authority of Sri Lanka over 736 cases of sexual harassment and over 433 cases of rape were recorded.

Comprehensive sexual education is taboo in certain conservative countries, and South Asia's culture plays a significant role in the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Crisis. India, China and Cambodia are the main destination countries for trafficking followed by west and central African countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

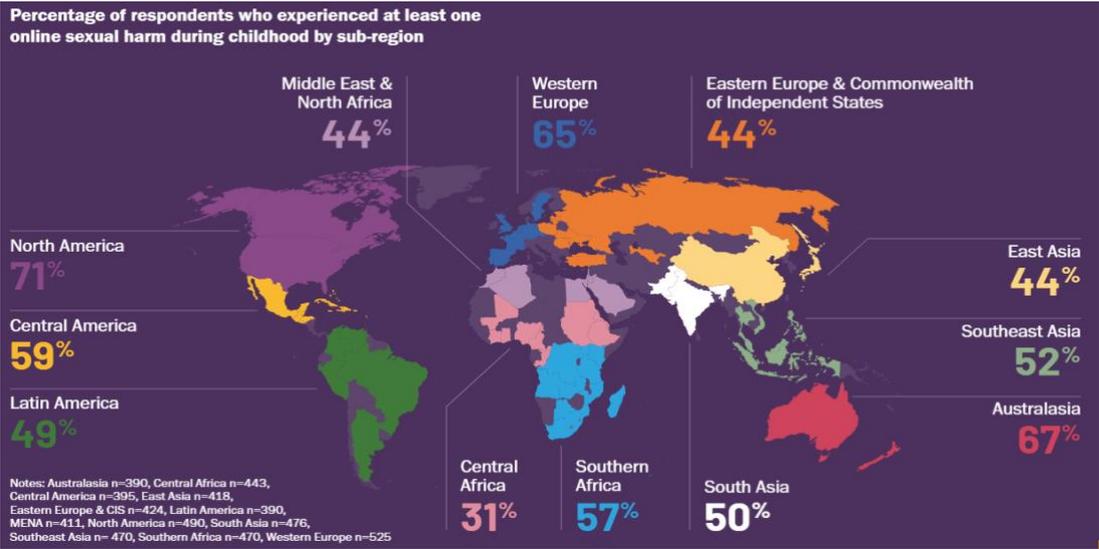
36% of trafficking victims are children in Asia.



The rates are especially high in Sub-Saharan Africa.

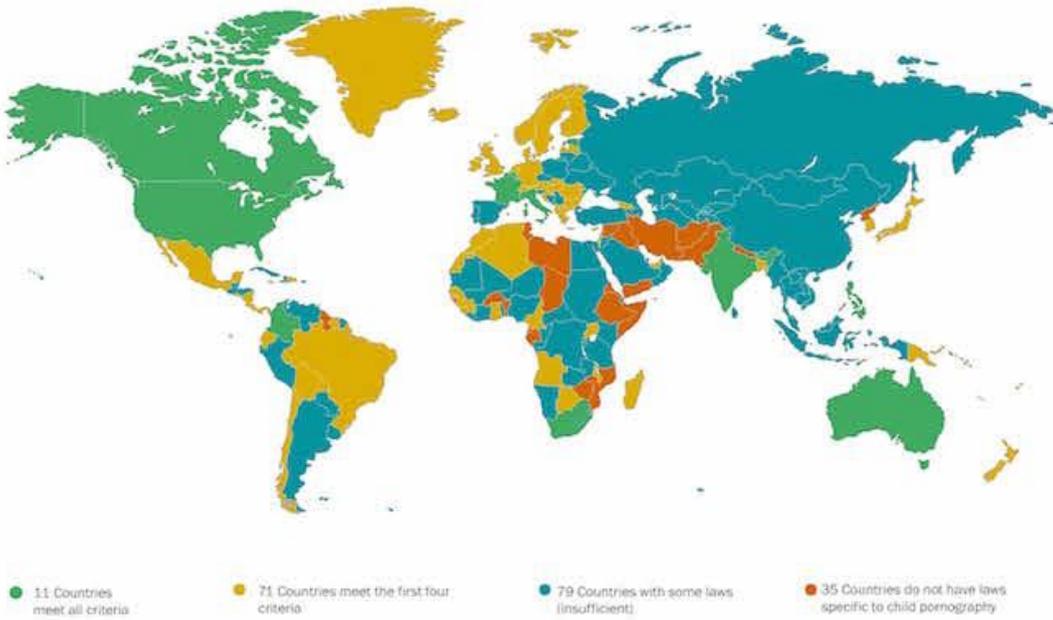
In Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, lifetime prevalence of sexual violence against children varied between 22% and 37.6%, and between 8.8% and 17% for boys. South Africa and Zimbabwe are also very high on the list. The poor and economically more fragile countries are mostly affected by sexual Exploitation and abuse of Minors. The affected countries are on a lower level in the Cases of Online sexual harm and Child Pornography as the sub-Saharan African countries don't have as much access to the internet and electronic devices in general.

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*Percentage of respondents who experienced at least one online sexual harm during childhood by sub-region

Legal Status of Child Pornography

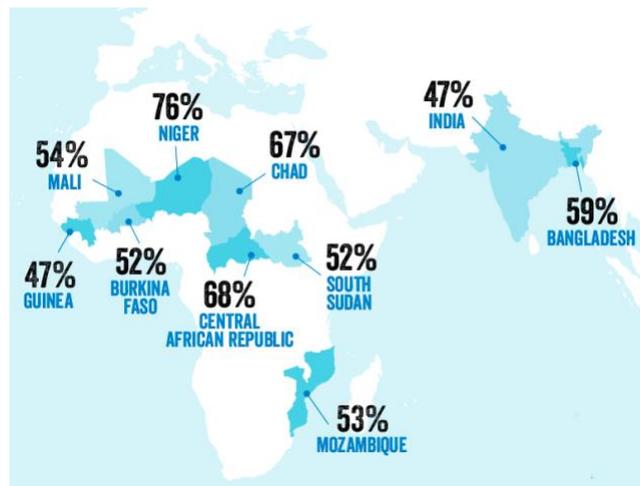


(Green=11 meet all criteria, Yellow=71 Countries meet the first four criteria, Blue=79 Countries with some laws(insufficient), Red=35 countries do not have laws specific to child pornography)

V. Causes

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There are many different causes of Child sexual exploitation and abuse. There is no real pattern. Although there is one specific issue that leads to the huge increase in sexual exploitation and violence. In sub-Saharan African and South Asia child marriage represent 18% and 44% of the global burden. Because the children are married in many cases sexual violence and abuse isn't viewed as a issue in those regions. Honor, Pride and Wealth are very important Attributes in those regions and these attributes are the reason why children struggle to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse.



VI. Measures taken by the UN

In 1989, world Leaders made a historic commitment to the world's children by adopting the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – an international agreement on childhood. It's become the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history and has helped transform children's lives around the world. The UNCRC established many important articles for the safety of children such as:

- 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 36

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States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare

VII. Possible Solutions

1. Governments should strengthen their laws and policies on child sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring that they are comprehensive and enforced. This includes ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable and that victims are provided with the necessary support and assistance.

2. Governments should also increase public awareness of child sexual exploitation and abuse, including the signs and effects of such abuse. This can be done through public campaigns, social media, and school education programs.

3. It is important to provide victims of child sexual exploitation and abuse with support and assistance, including access to healthcare, legal aid, and psychological counseling.

4. Governments should strengthen their child protection systems to ensure that they are effective and efficient in preventing and responding to child sexual exploitation and abuse. This includes ensuring that reporting mechanisms are in place and that cases are handled promptly and effectively.

5. International cooperation is critical in combating child sexual exploitation and abuse. Governments should work together to share information, resources, and expertise to prevent and respond to these crimes.

6. Law enforcement agencies should be trained to effectively identify and investigate cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse, including online crimes. This includes providing specialized training, equipment, and resources to law enforcement officers.

7. Perpetrators of child sexual exploitation and abuse should be held accountable for their actions. This includes ensuring that they are brought to justice and that they receive appropriate punishment for their crimes.

8. Governments should prioritize the protection of vulnerable children, including those who are homeless, refugees, or living in poverty. These children are at a higher risk of being sexually exploited and abused and require additional protection and support.

9. Finally, governments should increase funding for initiatives aimed at preventing and responding to child sexual exploitation and abuse. This includes funding for law enforcement, victim support services, and public awareness campaigns.

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VIII. Helpful Links

<https://www.unhcr.org/what-we-do/how-we-work/tackling-sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment/what-sexual-exploitation>

<https://uwjoshuacenter.org/how-common-child-sexual-abuse>

<https://violenceagainstchildren.un.org/file/5636/download?token=PZINT3vt>

https://cdn.outoftheshadows.global/uploads/documents/OOS_Index_Global_Report_2022_EN_V2_2023-02-08-174957_kmfz.pdf

<https://www.end-violence.org/articles/global-threat-assessment-2021-shows-dramatic-increase-online-child-sexual-exploitation>

<https://www.weprotect.org/global-threat-assessment-21/>

<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/2-3-children-latin-america-and-caribbean-experience-violence-home>

https://ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Regional-CSEC-Overview_Latin-America-English.pdf

https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/trafficking_exploitation2011.pdf