

A Situational Analysis of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Morocco

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(Translated from the French by Luc Ferran)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1993, Morocco ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child without any reservations whatsoever regarding Articles 34 and 35 on the protection of the child against all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual violence. Morocco also adopted ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour, which calls for the prohibition and elimination of child prostitution and pornography involving children.

In addition, Morocco is party to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action (1996) against commercial sexual exploitation of children and working towards the development of national plans of action comprising prevention, protection, rehabilitation, reintegration and the participation of child victims of sexual exploitation.

Furthermore, Morocco hosted the Arab-African Conference on sexual exploitation, culminating in the Rabat Declaration (September 2001). Finally, Morocco participated in the Yokohama Congress and adopted the final declaration (December 2001).

However, despite such efforts in the protection of children, a number of obstacles are at the root of a lacking National Plan of Action: latent cultural resistance, absence of a realistic assessment of the problem (multiplicity of concepts, no information gathered through strict methodology, no monitoring mechanisms).

Let us not forget that millions of children are sacrificed for the sexual gratification and financial profit of exploiters every year throughout the world. No country has escaped commercial sexual exploitation of children, no society is safe from it and no child fully protected. Poverty, socio-economic disparities, family dysfunction, lack of education, gender discrimination, traditional practices, drugs and conflicts increase the vulnerability of children to exploitation in all its forms.

At the same time, consumerism, the proliferation of criminal networks, increasing demand and financial interests have led to the endangerment of children who would otherwise not be at risk.

This situational analysis does not claim to be exhaustive. The goal is to highlight shared specificities and difficulties in the region so that a realistic and suitable regional plan of action can be adopted.

The collected data are a rough approximation and do not capture the real extent of the sexual exploitation of children in Morocco.

1.2 Morocco in numbers

- Monarchy
- Surface area: 710 850 km²
- Population: 29.1 million of which 44.1% live in rural areas (CERED estimates, 2001)
 - *Population growth rate: 1.8%*
 - *Young population, under 18: 39.5%*
 - *Young population, under 5: 11%*
- Population density: 41 inhabitants/km²
- Capital: Rabat
- Religion: Islam
- Official language: Arab
- Other languages: Berber, French, Spanish.
- Fertility rate: 2.8 (2.3 in urban areas, 2.9 in rural areas)
- Growth rates: 1.62% per year (CERED estimates, 2001)
- Life expectancy: 69.5 years
- Employment rate: 52.9% in 2000 (male: 78.8% female: 27.9%)
- Unemployment rate: 13.6% (2000, national); 21.5% (2000, urban); (13.8% for men; 13% for women; 27.5% for graduates)
- Illiteracy rate: about 48.3% (male: 33.8%; female: 61.9%; urban: 33.7%; rural: 66.9%)
- Number of doctors: One doctor per 2579 inhabitants in 1998
- Minimum salary: about 1 800 dinars/month in 2001 (8.78 dinars/hour)
- Electrical and household appliances (1998/1999):
- Refrigerator: 44.1% (urban: 65.1% rural: 47%)
- Television: 72.3% (urban: 94.3% rural: 42.7%)
- Car: 11.8% (urban: 13.3% rural 3.7%)
- Living conditions (1998.1999). Access to:
 - Safe drinking water: 47.1% (urban: 78.4% rural: 5.3%)
 - Electricity: 55.9% (urban 86.1% rural 15.6%)
 - Telephone 20% (urban: 32.9% rural 1.1%)
- GDP per capita: about 1,190 USD per capita (World Bank, 1999)
- GDP by sector (2000):
 - Primary sector: 10.8%
 - Secondary sector: 31.2%
 - Service Industry: 40.4%
 - Public Administration and Transport: 17.7%
- Social spending (including education): 6.1% of GDP
- Poverty rate: 19% (urban: 12% rural 27%)
- Urbanization rate: 53.2%

1.3 Morocco: Facing the Challenges

1.3.1. Chaotic Urbanization

There is an alarming urbanization which, coupled with rural exodus, is flooding urban centres which are not equipped to accommodate such influx. As a result, shantytowns are growing rapidly in surrounding areas which themselves are lacking in basic hygiene and sanitation facilities.

These segments of the population are subject to increasing pauperisation, with unemployment affecting youth in particular: 15 to 24 (37.1%), 25 to 34 (29.9%), high-level graduates (28.8%). Rural exodus is due to the large disparities between rural and urban areas, made worse by years of drought. Rural youth migrate to the cities, move into the shantytowns, swell the ranks of the unemployed or work in the unstable and precarious informal sector. Amidst such difficult conditions, these youth make a home for themselves without the guarantee of a safe future. As a result of the pervasive individualism of urban centres, they are isolated. They come to realise that rural community spirit and solidarity is replaced in the city by a life (survival) of material upkeep, devoid of morality. The child who once belonged to the entire community in a rural area becomes the burden of his or her parents only.

1.3.2. Changes in the Moroccan family

Parents who face severe poverty and struggle to survive daily no longer know how to play the role of parent. They are resigned, fatalistic and they surrender to their problems, hoping that the welfare state will come to their rescue. More worrying is the fact that the child is the only source of income for a family that continues to grow. The father's status changes; because he is no longer the family's main breadwinner he lets go bit by bit of his parental authority. As he can no longer impose himself through word alone, he resorts to violence or else resigns himself even more. Emotional ties become less and less visible while education in the home becomes a matter of physical punishment, if not outright torture.

Broken and hurting families:

- Divorce or family abandon by the father; the wife and children are left to their own devices without any source of food.
- Remarriage of one of the parents; the stepparent constantly abuses the increasingly rebellious child.
- Single mothers are true pariahs of Moroccan society, rendering their children as marginalized as themselves.
- Unregulated adoption; the adolescent discovers his or her true origins. He or she often has neither legal status nor civil status.
- Loss of one or both parents. The child is raised by one parent who reminds the child constantly of his or her sacrifice. When put in an orphanage, the child sometimes escapes because of the poor quality of life.
- Parental alcoholism or drug addiction.
- Prostitution of the mother.

It seems sensible to us to address the problem at two levels: the socio-economic dimension and the psycho-affective dimension.

a) Socio-economic dimension:

- Extreme poverty
- Rural exodus: 50%
- Precarious abode: shantytowns; single rooms rented in densely populated areas.
- Large families
- Unemployment of parents
- Occasional employment by one of the two parents (cleaning, selling, housework)
- Begging by parents by using children
- Parental illiteracy
- Withdrawal from school; costs, pointlessness in light of unemployment rates

- Economic exploitation of children: girls placed in domestic servitude and boys placed in apprenticeship programmes.
- Breakdown of community spirit and social solidarity

b) Psycho-affective Dimension:

Expressing affection is a rare treat in families that are in a daily struggle to survive. It is important to note that the status of the mother and that of the children are very much the same. For instance, if the mother is abused or mistreated, the children are as well. The resulting feeling towards the father is one of both hatred and fear. Parents often place the burden of their misery on the shoulders of their children and instil in them a sense of guilt. Because of continued abuse and violence, the children flee the family home which was once meant to provide security and protection.

Meaningful conversation between parents and children is a dream. Parents do not see the use and regard it as a weakness. Furthermore, they have difficulty educating their children through dialogue, having never been exposed to it themselves.

This is an unflattering painting of parents. Nevertheless, when one looks at the ins and the outs it is clear that these families are in need of extensive care.

1.3.3. Lack of Alternatives and Opportunities

The lack of alternatives is one of the main causes behind the social exclusion of children. Included in the lacking alternatives are: school, pre-school and recreational time.

a) Public School

Despite being free, public education is not accessible to all. Costs of school supplies and clothes are an obstacle for many children. Schools are often dilapidated and in poor hygienic and sanitary condition: toilets are lacking or not in working order, leaking is common, facilities outdated, no recreational area, etc. Furthermore, the quality of the teaching has diminished over the years and diplomas are simply unsuited to the job market.

Parent-teacher relations amount to nothing more than summons when a student is repeatedly absent or grades are low. It is also clear that both parents and children do not consider knowledge as a priority, especially in light of the high unemployment rates which affect graduates. Apprenticeships are encouraged. More and more, one boy is educated in the family (a girl on rare occasions) while the other boys are apprenticeship and other girls are placed in domestic servitude.

Rural schools involve all sorts of problems:

- Very long distance between the school and the douar;
- Coeducation and the resulting low education rate among girls;
- Rudimentary infrastructure;
- Lack of programmes adapted to the context;
- Teachers assigned against their will and therefore unmotivated.

Educational reform has long been in the works and is starting very slowly (National Charter for Education and Training). Numerous NGOs are active in the field of literacy training and education for young girls in rural areas. In order to stem dropout rates, a non-formal education system was put in place.

b) Pre-school Education

Before enrolling in primary school (age 6), a child will keep company with his or her mother or sister; or perhaps keep to the streets (the only free recreational area). Day care centres and kindergarten are privately run and are a rare commodity where many of these children are from. The first stage of childhood- a crucial period in the child's psychomotor development – takes place in the street and the child is left to his own devices. There is no educational guidance nor established reference points. There is no preparation for the child's schooling: school will seem like jail for the child who has lived free of time constraints and rules.

c) Recreational Time

Libraries, playgrounds, and meeting points are not part of these children's environment. Instead, the streets act as all of the above.

It is important to note that local governments and communities do not invest much in creating such resources for children.

1.3.4. Child Labour

Families are forced to make the children work at an early age as a result of harsh socio-economic conditions. Interestingly, it is the child who often takes the initiative to work through different crafts and/or cottage industries. School does not represent a secure alternative. On the other hand, financial independence and care of the family are possible through work. Unfortunately, this so-called apprenticeship is outright exploitation of the child:

- Age: 7 to 14
- Industry: mechanics, carpets, agriculture, livestock farming, domestic work
- No contracts
- Difficult chores: heavy loads, painful physical stances, long routes
- No safe work or protection facilities: special work clothes, masks, clothes, helmets, glasses, etc.
- Working with dangerous products, inhaling toxic gasses
- Slavery-like work conditions: little or no break times (one hour a day and one hour a week), draconian scheduling (7:00 to 19:00/20:00, sometimes through the night), poor hygiene, harsh climatic conditions (outside work no matter what the season)
- Ridiculously low salary, docked food costs
- Threatening work environment: insults, reprimands, physical punishment by bosses
- No educational programs (literacy or training)
- Long and repetitive training periods
- No guarantee of work in the future
- Dangerous effects on the growth and the health of the child: stunted growth, skin problems, infected cuts, lung problems, work accidents
- NO social coverage: no insurance. If the youth suffers a any health problem or has a work accident, he or she is sent away without any compensation
- Domestic work is simply out of control: young domestic girls are “part of Moroccan culture.” They are shamelessly exploited from dawn till dusk; they wake up before the rest of the house and go to sleep well after everyone else. Working conditions are often inhuman: no rest, beatings, verbal abuse, rape, tonsure, etc.
- Salary (150 dinars to 300 dinars monthly or 15 to 30 euro) is paid directly to the parents. This “traffic” is well organised and lucrative: agents, if not agencies

establish links between the often rural families of the victim and the future “exploiters.”

The Child Labour Code has been written but not yet adopted. In the last few years, programmes against child labour have been developed: awareness-raising among employers, television advertisements, posters, literacy programmes for “little domestics.”

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Sexual Exploitation of Children: Forms and Extent

It is very difficult to determine exactly the extent of commercial sexual exploitation of children. There are many reasons for this:

- Despite being debated publicly over the last 2 years (press, conferences, television), the subject is still taboo in most minds: exposing all sexual exploitation is perceived as a dishonour to the family of the victim; violence between families is still a private matter and therefore not settled via public authorities.
- Sexual exploitation of children is placed in the “violence and trauma” category.
- Non-harmonisation and multiplicity of concepts: indecency, attack on decency, attack on good values, dishonour, rape, rape of a virgin, rape with aggravated violence, incest, prostitution, debauchery, incitement to prostitution, incitement to debauchery, homosexuality, sexual abuse, sexual violence, sexual harassment, acts against nature, paedophilia.
- Absence of national studies based on strict methodology and harmonised research standards.

2.1.1. Prevalence

Official statistics provided by police and judiciary services do not reflect the entire situation because these statistics are based on what cases actually reach police and judiciary personnel.

For example, according to police and judiciary services:

- 1999: 102 cases (17 rapes, 63 attacks on decency, 19 cases of prostitution, 3 other)
- 2000: 69 cases (9 rapes, 36 attacks on decency, 14 cases of prostitution, 2 other)
- 2001: 210 cases
- 2002: 38 cases of adults charged with procuring or incitement of minors to prostitution.

Two-thirds of the cases concerned girls. When sexual exploitation of a girl results in the loss of her virginity, the family is dishonoured. Often, the girl is forced to marry the aggressor.

When the girl becomes pregnant as a result of the rape, family and social condemnation is even greater: rejection, abandonment, stigmatisation, and re-victimisation.

A hotline was recently established for children who are victims of abuse. More than 40,000 out of the 200,147 calls received between January 2000 and September 2001 came directly from children. This led to the investigation of 728 cases (48 cases of sexual abuse). In 2001-2002, 84 cases of non-commercial sexual mistreatment were recorded out of 422 cases. (Téléphone vert, National Monitoring Centre for Child Rights, Morocco)

2.1.2. Forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children

It is very difficult to pinpoint exactly the purely commercial forms of sexual exploitation of children. These forms are often lumped in the category ‘exploitation, physical abuse, abuse, maltreatment.’

Examples from the Press

1. Assabah – 27 June 2002:
An investigation of young domestics by the regional delegation of UNICEF and Wilaya of Casablanca revealed that 4.2% of young domestics are abused by their employers.
2. The Independent (L'indépendent) – 12 February 2002:
Law enforcement personnel of the 3rd arrondissement of Rabat arrested the head of child prostitution ring involving only children under 16.
3. Morocco Today (Aujourd'hui le Maroc) – 17 January 2002
Assia, aged 6, was sexually assaulted by a paedophile aged 67 and father of 9 children. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
4. Morocco Today (Aujourd'hui le Maroc) – 21 December 2001
*Official reports from the 2001 census say 155 cases reached the courts. The number of victims is 66 girls and 101 boys.
A butcher in Mediouna raped his two girls.
A girl was raped after being kidnapped for 3 days, near the taxi stand on Boulevard Mohammed V.
On February 15, 2001, the higher court of Settat found the director of a private school in Berrechid guilty of raping 6 minors (4 girls and 2 boys). He was sentenced to 8 years in prison and fined 10 000 dinars for each of the victims.
On the August 28, 2001 a lorry driver raped a 13 year-old mentally handicapped girl. Three adults raped a girl of 13.*
5. Al Ittihad Al Ichtiraki 31 December 2001
A girl was raped by old man of 62 in Safi.
6. Al Ahdad Al Maghribia 8 February 2001
*At the Second World Congress from 17 December 2001 to 20 December 2001, the numbers concerning the situation in Morocco were given:
1999: 102 cases (17 rapes, 63 attacks on decency, 19 cases of prostitution, 3 other)
2000: 9 rapes, 36 attacks on decency, 14 cases of prostitution, 2 other
2001: Over 210 cases*
7. Morning (Le Matin) – 17 December 2001
A court in Salé sentenced a 54 year-old man to one year in prison for the rape of a minor.
8. Al Ahdad Al Maghribia 8 September 2001
The Ibn Rochd hospital registered 14 rape cases.
9. Al Ahdad Al Maghribia – 8 February 2001
A father was arrested for raping his two girls in Berchid.
10. Al Ahdad Al Maghribia – 9 August 2001
Rita and Rabéa, two sisters aged 5 and 7, discover drugs, prostitution, alcohol, sexual abuse and debauchery.
11. The Economist (L'Economiste) – 7 June 2001

According to Professor Said Louahlia, director of the medical centre of Casablanca, three types abuses are common: physical, sexual and deprivation of food and care. The Medical and Judiciary Consultation Centre takes care of 200 children a year, of which around 50 are victims of sexual abuse.

12. The Gazette (La Gazette) – September 2001

A French school director was arrested in Rabat on charges of sexual exploitation of minors and pornography (video cassettes were seized).

At the National Monitoring Centre for Child Rights in Rabat, 370,000 distress calls have been received since the creation of the centre in 1999. The Centre noted 385 maltreatment cases of which around 100 are of a sexual nature:

Parents: 6%
Guardians: 6%
Administration Officials: 3%
Teachers: 9%
School Directors: 4%
Neighbours: 12%
Foreigners: 43%
Close relations: 5%

- **Child Prostitution:** This is the most well known form of sexual exploitation of children. It is both occasional and professional. Child and adult prostitution networks have been dismantled by the police.
Sanctions against procurers are harsh as are those against minors. They are placed according to their age (16) in juvenile centres (Ministry of Youth) or in prison.
A minor subjected to prostitution is treated as an offender and not as a victim.
These minors have little knowledge of STD prevention.
Pregnancy is a considerable risk for girls in prostitution, resulting in marginalization as single mothers.
- **Child Pornography:** A few rare instances of pornography have been reported by the press and have been the object of legal sanctions.
New bills regarding pornography, the use of videos, and written press will be introduced in the forthcoming legislative reform. However, no mention is made of information age technology, especially the Internet.
- **Sexual Tourism:** There are no official statistics.
- **New Technology (Internet):** The growth of the sex industry, the development of new technology (internet, virtual reality) and their impact on global commercialisation of children as sexual objects do not seem to interest political decision-makers.
- **Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes:** No official mention of this is made. Yet the exponential increase of clandestine migration of young Moroccans to Europe feeds the mafia-run child prostitution networks and the drug trade.

2.1.3. Conclusion

To this day, no national multidisciplinary study involving governmental actors, NGOs and academics, has been conducted.

The few studies that have been conducted are on maltreatment or violence against children within the family. There is little information on sexual exploitation: few or no statistics, imprecise definitions, vague methodology, and non-standardised indicators.

On the regional level, MEDIN (Initiative Méditerranéenne pour les Droits des Enfants), a study financed by the Italian government and conducted by UNICEF (through regional bureaus, relevant country bureaus and the Innocenti Research Centre in Florence), covered 8 countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank/Gaza. The goal of the first phase of the study (October 1999 to May 2001) was to identify and analyse the status of children: reliability of statistics and information systems; identification and prioritisation; coordination (technical supervision committee); project design.

2.2 Sexual Exploitation: Prevention, Protection, Strengthening of Laws, Rehabilitation, Youth Participation

Prevention, protection and rehabilitation policies are still in the initial stages for reasons mentioned above.

2.2.1. Prevention

- Sexual education, reproductive health and STD prevention are barely present in school curricula. Cultural resistance and the rise of Islamic movement impede the introduction of sexual education in school textbooks.
- The impact of socio-economic conditions, political stability and of globalisation on commercial sexual exploitation of children is impossible to deny.

Poverty, unemployment, weak social services (health, education, housing, etc), decrease of economic growth, economic exploitation of children are some of the main causes of exclusion among vulnerable social groups, such as women and children.

The fight against social inequalities, access to basic social services, social coverage, reform of juvenile justice, the implementation of programmes for at-risk children (street children, children in conflict with the law, abandoned children, children exploited economically or sexually, child victims of physical abuse, unaccompanied minors, handicapped children...) are crucial in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation.

The various national reports on the implementation of CIDE show that a lot remains to be done.

- Information campaigns are rare: In Morocco, the National Monitoring Centre for Child Rights recently launched a campaign (posters, television, radio) on sexual exploitation, drug use and exploitation of young domestic girls. Also, the Moroccan

press (written and televised) has denounced cases abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

- The mobilisation of the private sector, including the tourism industry, in the fight against sexual exploitation of children is not yet well organised. The tourism sector in Morocco is starting to advocate “clean tourism” and is currently studying measures and mechanisms to combat sexual tourism.

2.2.2. Protection of children

- The Moroccan Penal Code punishes severely all forms of abuse and sexual exploitation of children, ranging from fines combined with imprisonment (several months to several years) for an attack on decency to lengthy imprisonment (even life) for incest, rape and rape of a virgin.
- Moroccan legislation (articles concerning sexual exploitation of children)

Section 6 **Attack on Decency** (Articles 483-496)

Article 483: All persons committing public attacks on decency, premeditated exposure or obscene acts or gestures, will be sentenced to imprisonment of one month to two years and will be fined 120 to 500 dinars.

The attack is considered public when perpetrated in the presence of a minor less than 18 years of age or in a public place.

Article 484: All persons who rape or attempt to rape without the use of violence a minor (boy or girl) under 15 years of age will be sentenced to two to five years imprisonment.

Article 485: All persons who rape or attempt to rape a person (male or female) with the use of violence will be sentenced to five to ten years imprisonment.

If the victim is a minor under 15 year of age, the guilty party will be sentenced to ten to twenty years’ imprisonment.

Article 486: Rape is defined as sexual intercourse between a man and a woman without her consent. It is punishable by five to ten years’ imprisonment.

If the victim is younger than 15, the sentence is of ten to twenty years.

Article 487: If the guilty party is a parent of the victim or holds power over him or her, such as a guardian, an employer, a religious person and all persons helped by one or two others, the sentence is:

- Five to ten years in the case of Article 484.
- Twenty to thirty years in the case cited in the second paragraph of Article 485.
- Twenty to thirty years in the case cited in the second paragraph of Article 486.

Article 488: In the cases cited in Articles 484 to 487, the sentence for the rape of a virgin is as follows:

- Five to ten years in the case of Article 484.
- Twenty to thirty years in the case cited in the second paragraph of Article 485.
- Twenty to thirty years in the case cited in the second paragraph of Article 486.

The « Alaird » Offences

Description of the offence	Sentence	Aggravating Circumstances		
		The victim is under 15	Virginity (Article 488) or gang rape	Virginity and the title of the perpetrator
Attack on decency (Article 483)	2 month to 2 years imprisonment with a fine of 120 to 500 dinars	10 to 20 years imprisonment (2 nd paragraph)	5 to 10 years imprisonment	Maximum sentence
Rape of a minor under 15 years of age without the use of violence (Article 488)	2 to five years imprisonment.	10 to 20 years imprisonment (2 nd paragraph)	20 to 30 years imprisonment	Same sentence.
Rape with the use of violence			20 to 30 years imprisonment.	Same sentence

Section 7

On the corruption of minors and prostitution

(Articles 497-504)

Article 497: All persons who incite, encourage or facilitate the prostitution or promiscuity of minors (boys and girls) under the age of 18 in a continuous manner or in a manner affecting minors under 15 will be sentenced to 2 to five years imprisonment and will be fined 120 to 5000 dinars.

Article 498: All persons who deliberately commits any of the following offences will be sentenced to six months to two years and will be fined 250 to 10 000 dinars (provided no major offences have been committed):

(...)

4 – using, bringing or helping a person, whether minor or adult, in prostitution of him or herself, even if the person is consenting.

Article 499: The sentence cited in the preceding article is two to five years imprisonment and a fine of 500 to 20 000 dinar if the crime is committed against a minor.

All this is not enough. It is imperative to make certain of:

- The strict application of these laws: full application of sanctions with regard to offences committed against children and involving early release and recidivists.
- Non-consideration of extenuating circumstances.
- Treatment of minors as victims in cases of prostitution.
- Review of legislation in order to reflect to new forms of violence and sexual exploitation of children (pornography, internet, trafficking).

- Access to police and judiciary services is still difficult for children. He or she must be accompanied by a parent or guardian. This makes intervention by childhood specialists and social workers more difficult. The police are regarded by children as repressive rather than protective. King Mohammed VI has floated new ideas about authority but this needs to be reinforced by judiciary and police personnel in order to effectively change behaviour.
- Little credit is given to children. The relevant authorities lack the necessary training to properly safeguard the psychological well being of the child during legal procedures. There are areas for children in police stations and in courts.
- Legal support to children is not institutionalised. Instead, NGOs provide legal help and often institute civil action.
- In terms of medical legality, few statements are made by doctors – despite the repealed constraints of professional secrecy - as a result of lack of knowledge of existing laws and lack of coordination between medical, social and legal services.

2.2.3. Strengthening and implementation of laws

- Despite the fact that national law is based on the CRC and now waiting amendment by the parliament, monitoring mechanisms of the CRC remain rudimentary.
- Morocco has ratified ILO Conventions 182 and 138, fixed the legal working age at 15, designed a new Labour Code (currently being deliberated).
- Creation of the National Monitoring Centre for the Rights of the Child (1994)
- The principle of extra-territoriality stipulates that the state's jurisdiction extends to criminal acts, including sexual crimes, committed by nationals abroad does not yet seem to be in effect.

2.2.4. Rehabilitation, Reinsertion

Children who are exploited sexually are given back to their families or put in centres which are not necessarily equipped to provide care.

The psychological and physical effects of sexual exploitation are not well known.

Proper care for children who have been sexually exploited rests on a holistic and multidisciplinary approach and therefore implies the existence of adequately trained professionals and suitable programmes. Yet social workers, child specialists, medical and paramedical professionals lack sufficient training in this regard.

The socio-cultural environment and stigmatisation to which children, especially girls, who have been sexually exploited are subjected greatly impedes social reintegration.

Four pilot projects have recently been implemented in hospitals of Marrakech, Casablanca, Tangier and Rabat. They consist of a small team (doctor and nurse) that asks questions and takes care of child victims of maltreatment for a short period of time. However, there is neither reception centre nor treatment available.

Moreover, 16 Childhood Safety centres, under the Ministry of Youth, are spread out in Morocco and receive minors (under 16) charged with prostitution or other offences as decided by a judge. These centres provide basic care and services: accommodation, literacy courses and a little vocational training. Created in 2002 by the King, The Mohammed VI Foundation supports these centres, providing the human and material resources necessary to adequate care for the children.

A few examples of rehabilitation and reintegration good practices by NGOs:
Since 1995, BAYTI association (Children on the streets) has been developing individualised and participatory psychosocial programmes, socio-economic reinsertion alternatives, parental programmes and strict monitoring of children's progress. The ENNAKHIL association provides help to women and children who are victims of sexual violence or prostitution.

2.2.5. Youth participation

Promotion of youth and victim participation is still weak. The Child Parliament, in existence for the past four years, addresses decision makers involved in children's issues: living conditions, access to basic social services and at-risk children. The topic of sexual exploitation of children is included in "maltreatment of children."

3. NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION: SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Morocco is just now developing a comprehensive national plan of action to fight sexual exploitation of children:

- Prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reinsertion programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation are still rudimentary (as indicated by available information from chapter 2).
- Promotion of youth and victim participation is still weak.
- Local, national, regional and international cooperation and coordination is not standardized.
- Global application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is still relative.

This is despite different convention and declarations adopted, signed and/or ratified (cf. table below)

CONVENTION/DECLARATION	RATIFICATION DATE
CRC	June 1993
ILO CONVENTION 182	January 2001
STOCKHOLM	August 1996
RABAT	October 2001
YOKOHAMA	December 2001

The delay of the implementation of the National Plan of Action is due to:

- The diversity and multiplicity of definitions regarding sexual exploitation of children.
- There is little research on the different types of commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Absence of coordination between relevant services and staff.
- Fragmentation of efforts, initiatives and actions taken.
- Lack of reliable information and data collection systems.
- Poor training for professionals in the field (social workers, judges, lawyers, doctors, teachers, police officers).
- Lack of national strategies based on integrated action between and within sectors: screening, prevention, awareness raising, taking into care and treatment.
- Absence of monitoring mechanisms: indicators, statistics.

4. RESEARCH

The following field research gives substance to our overall study on commercial sexual exploitation of children. The study is qualitative in nature and is guided by a concern for the difficulties these children experience and a commitment to minimize the information demand on them, particularly quantification. Thus the study will first provide a rigorous and objective analysis of the different interacting elements of the issue, based on analysis of the socio-economic, political, cultural and religious environment.

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1. *First stage: Selection of the target population and researchers*

a) *Target population*

The selection criteria were:

- Children in care or nearing the end of their care
- The development of children known well by educators
- Consideration of the fact that examining past trauma might cause the child to break down or relapse.
- Two groups were identified:
 - At-risk children
 - Street children
 - Girl domestics
 - Minors in conflict with the law
 - Sexually exploited children

b) *Persons charged with gathering data:*

The selection criteria were:

- Perfect knowledge of the target population.
- Familiarity with the issue of sexual exploitation of children in general and commercial sexual exploitation of children in particular.
- Command of individual interview techniques, especially of the semi-directional kind.
- Ability to lead focus groups.

Educators specialized in psychosocial approaches were used in gathering information from young victims.

Exchange with those interviewed was conducted within the framework of rehabilitation and reintegration. While this may seem a misleading aspect of the study (since the victims are no longer being exploited), there is the advantage of hindsight and critical discussion.

A specialist led the supervision and coordination of data collection. (groundwork, techniques, aims). The specialist was not only well versed with the issue but familiar with the children in question and the educators charged with collecting information.

A foremost concern was the psychological well-being of the children in question as well as the reliability of the data.

4.1.2. Second stage: Selection of location

In light of the selection criteria, the research was conducted in partnership with the NGO BAYTI which is well known for its expertise in working with at-risk children: street children, child victims of economic exploitation, children in conflict with the law, migrant children.

Given the location of BAYTI, two cities were selected:

- Essaouira: A coastal and artistic town that has become a tourist magnet (for festivals) in recent years.
- Casablanca: An economic capital as well as a monstrous metropolis with anarchic urbanization due to the rural exodus and surrounding shanty towns.

4.1.3. Third stage: Interview programme

a) Conducting of interviews:

- Child's agreement: Before starting the interview, it was essential to make certain of the child's free consent and that of the child's guardians in conducting the interview.
- All those involved were reminded that of the total confidentiality and anonymity of the interview.
- Starting with factual questions (age, parent's jobs, school) was avoided because such questions are often asked in more administrative settings and reinforced the dominance of the interviewer. It was the opposite that was hoped for (the victim's power to express him or herself freely).
- Interviewers tried to prompt a discussion on the how rather than the why of the matter. They would reconstruct afterwards the stages leading to the interviewee's account.

The idea was thus not to use a standardized interview programme but to strive towards a freely rendered account of the child's experiences, letting emotional currents as well as self-assessment run their course. These are more likely to surface if non-directive techniques are used efficiently: listening, no interruptions, reformulation, prompting, avoiding direct questions where possible. All this necessitated a suitable professional profile and required that the selection process eliminate any persons insufficiently attentive to the sensitivities of children already traumatized by their experiences.

b) Interviews and focus groups:

The interviews and focus groups conducted with the children dealt with:

- **Life paths:**
 - Background: geographic and socio-economic
 - Family: evaluation of emotional, educative and socio-economic dimensions, family relations.
 - Education: level, quality
 - Work, apprenticeship
 - Violence suffered
 - Other experiences: institutions, streets, prison...
- **Commercial sexual exploitation:**
 - Yes or No?
 - Forms
 - Location

- Profile of abuser
- Recruitment strategies
- Length
- Profits
- Negative impact
- Measures taken for care
- Development of the child

4.1.4. Fourth Stage: Analysis of the findings

Once the interviews and focus groups were over, the coordinator analysed the results. The analysis was then sent for validation to those who collected the data.

ESSAOUIRA

Target population:

- At-risk children (street children, child workers)
 - Boys: 128 aged 3 to 20
 - Girls: 69 aged 4 to 18
- Child victims of sexual exploitation: 73
 - Boys: 52; 31 victims of sexual exploitation and 21 of CSEC
 - Girls: 21; 14 victims of sexual exploitation and 7 of CSEC

Sexual exploitation of boys: 52

i) Socio-economic conditions

City of origin	Number total: 52	Age	Education	Family situation	Siblings	Family life	Violence in the family
Essaouira	40	07-12: 10	0: 8	Living with family: 25	0-2: 12	Acceptable: 2	Physical: 48
Safi	5	13-15: 15	1 AP: 12	Broken family: 19	3-5: 23	Fairly difficult: 4	Sexual: 2
Casablanca	4	16-19: 17	2 AP: 12	Living with a god parent: 2	6-9: 16	Difficult: 21	
Marrakech	3	20+: 6	3 AP: 6	Orphan: 4	10+: 1	Very difficult: 25	
			4 AP: 8	Unauthorised adoption: 2			
			5 AP: 6				

ii) Non-commercial sexual exploitation: 31

Form of sexual exploitation:	
• Sexual abuse	5
• Molesting	5
• Sexual violence	18
• Incest	2
Abusers:	Employers, guardian, Parents (fathers, uncles, brothers)

iii) *Commercial sexual exploitation: 21*

Prostitution:	
• occasional	2
• full-time	19
Sexual Tourism:	3
Abusers:	Tourists Local customers
Advantages	Varying, depends on customers Low standard
Protection against STDs	None

iv) *Impact on children*

Behavioural disorders	Instability, aggression, wandering, self-denial, emotional deprivation, enuresis, perversion
Delinquency	6 minor offences (placement in reformatory homes) 3 in prison (rape)
Marginalisation, exclusion	Taking to the streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occasional: 25 • continuous: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 years : 10 ○ 4 years : 4 ○ 6 years: 7 10 years: 6
Health	Tuberculosis: 4 STDs: 3 Skin disorders: 3 Burns: 1
Drugs: glue, thinner	41

Sexual exploitation of girls: 21

i) *Socio-economic conditions*

City of origin	Number total: 21	Age	Education	Family situation	Siblings	Family life	Violence in the family
Essaouira	19	7-12: 20	0: 8	Living with family: 9	0-2: 8	Acceptable: 0	Physical: 20 Sexual: 2
		13-15: 8	1AP: 2	Broken family: 8	3-5: 10	Fairly difficult: 1	
Agadir	1	16-18: 1	2AP: 2	Living with the step-mother or step-father: 3	6-9: 3	Difficult: 5	Very difficult: 15
		20+: 2	3 AP: 6		10+: 0		
Casablanca	1		4 AP: 5	Orphan: 1			
			5 AP: 1				
			9 AS: 1				

ii) *Non-commercial sexual exploitation : 14*

Form of sexual exploitation	
• Sexual abuse	6
• Molesting	14
• Rape	14
• Incest	2
Abusers:	Father Brother Cobbler Neighbour People on the street

iii) *Commercial sexual exploitation : 7*

Prostitution:	
• Occasional	2
• full-time	5
Abusers:	Local customers A few tourists
Advantages	Irregular Low standard
Protection against STDs	Occasional

iv) *Impact on children*

Behavioural disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instability, failure at school or dropping out, aggression, emotional deprivation, enuresis • Denial of one's body • Self-condemnation • Seduction • Perversion • Hysteria
Minor offences	Vagrancy, begging
Marginalisation, exclusion	Street: Occasional: 18 Continuous: 3 years: 3
Health	STDs: 3

CASABLANCA

Target population:

- At-risk children (street children, child workers): 333
Boys: 195 (9 to 18)
Girls: 138 (7 to 22)
- Child victims of sexual exploitation: 127
Boys: 38 of which 25 sexual exploitation victims and 13 CSEC victims
Girls: 89 of which 44 sexual exploitation victims and 45 CSEC victims

Sexual exploitation of boys: 38

i) Socio-economic conditions

City of origin	Number total: 38	Age	Education	Family situation	Siblings	Family life	Violence in the family
Casablanca	25	15-16: 19	0: 17	Pathogenic family: 28	0-2: 4	Acceptable: 6	Physical: 29
Khouribga	1	16-17: 11	Primary: 18	Legal adoption: 1	3-5: 27	Fairly difficult: 14	
Salé	4		Middle: 2	Orphan: 4	6-9: 6	Difficult: 8	
Marrakech	5	17-18: 8		Unauthorised adoption: 3		Very difficult: 10	
Safi	2						
Beni Mellal	1						

ii) Non-commercial sexual exploitation: 25

Form of sexual exploitation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual abuse Molesting Sexual violence 	17 5 3
Abusers:	Employers, guardians, fishers People in the street

iii) Commercial sexual exploitation: 13

Prostitution :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> occasional full-time 	2 11
Abusers:	Rare tourists Local customers
Advantages	Varying, depends on customers Very low standard
Protection against STDs	None

iv) Impact on children:

Behavioural disorders	Instability, aggression, wandering, self-denial, emotional deprivation, enuresis, perversion
Minor offences	12 minor offences (placement in reformatory homes) 3 in prison (rape)
Marginalisation, exclusion	Taking to the streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> occasional: 7 continuous: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years: 5 - 4 years: 5 - 6 years: 13 10 years: 1
Health	Tuberculosis: 2 STD: 3
Drugs: glue, thinner	32

Sexual exploitation of girls: 89

i) Socio-economic conditions:

City of origin	Number total: 89	Age	Education	Family situation	Siblings	Family Life	Violence in the family
Agadir	1	07-12: 31	0: 41	Living with the family: 27	0-2: 10	Acceptable: 11	Physical: 56
Tanger	1	13-15:28	Primary: 45	Broken family: 29	3-5: 72	Fairly difficult: 4	Sexual: 2
Berrechid	1						
Taounat	1	16-19:25	Middle: 3	Orphan: 3	6-9: 15	Difficult: 32	
Casablanca	39						
Azemmour	1	20+: 5		Unauthorised adoption: 6	10+: 4	Very difficult: 42	
Khénifra	1						
Mohammedia	3						
Mekhnès	5						
Marrakech	4						
Ouarzazate	3						
Tétouan	2						
Fès	4						
Rural	23						

ii) Non-commercial sexual exploitation: 45

Form of sexual exploitation	
- Sexual abuse	16
- Molesting	14
- Rape	13
- Incest	2
Abusers:	Father, brother Cobbler Neighbour Teachers, Fkihs, school directors Activity coordinators

iii) Commercial sexual exploitation: 44

Prostitution :	
• occasional	23
• full-time	19
• Network	2
Abusers:	A few tourists Local customers
Advantages	Irregular Low standard
Protection against STDs	Occasional

iv) *Impact on children*

Behavioural disorders	Instability, failure at school or dropping out, aggression, emotional deprivation, enuresis Denial of one's body Self-condemnation Seduction Perversion Hysteria Depression
Offences	2 minor offences (placement in reformatory homes) 3 in prison (rape)
Marginalisation, exclusion	Street: - occasional: 39 - continuous: 3 years: 3
Health:	STDs: 7 Early pregnancies: 5

a) *Measures for Care*

All these young victims of sexual exploitation – no matter what the form – were taken into care by the BAYTI association. Most of them are still in the association's care. Treatment of the victims is individualised and adapted according to each case. A multidisciplinary team undertakes the care (paediatricians, educators, social workers, teachers, recreational workers, artists, vocational trainers, lawyers, psychiatrists, sociologists). Care consists of:

- Winning the confidence of the child, respecting and listening carefully to him or her, and never judging the child.
- Receiving the child in care centres.
- Legal support. Support is undertaken by BAYTI's lawyer and social worker; the aim is to bring the abusers to court and to free the child of any legal guilt.
- Medical assistance: care, STD screening, monitoring early pregnancies, taking single underage mothers into care.
- Administrative support: family record book, identity cards.
- Psychotherapy: treatment for behavioural disorder, reclaiming one's body.
- Resilience: positive reinforcement of skills through pedagogical workshops, building a better image of youth.
- Awareness-raising, debates, focus groups: sexual education and reproductive health.
- Designing individualised life plans: education, vocational training, micro-projects.
- Rebuilding family ties: support and parental guidance.
- Youth engagement: making certain youths participate in all the stages of their lives.
- Regular monitoring of each child's progress: review of progress, qualitative indicators in order to prevent relapse and consolidate social integration.

It is important to note that where the youth was involved in continual prostitution, care was long and relapse frequent. 5 youths (4 girls and 1 boy) have returned to prostitution. Continued care is therefore all the more important as well as permanent monitoring and providing useful and creative alternatives: stays in the centre away from prostitution, intensive psychosocial support.

b) Analysis of the Findings

- 46.5% of the children were victims of sexual exploitation
- The gender distribution varied from city to city:
 - Twice the number of girls in Casablanca (economic centre)
 - Twice the number of boys in Essaouira (tourism centre)
- Sexual exploitation of a commercial nature represented about 50% in all cities:
 - Prostitution was in most cases occasional
 - Sexual tourism to a lesser extent
 - No mention of pornography or Internet use
- The profile of the abuser is not easily defined: occasional local clients, some tourists. Two prostitution rings were identified and dismantled.
- Finances are sporadic and tend to be spent as soon as they are acquired (on clothes, shoes, parental support). The youths do not view this form of exploitation as a profession but as means of survival until things start to look up.
- The socio-economic level and family background of the victims present a range of issues:
 - Poverty, rural exodus, unemployment of parents
 - Difficult family situation: divorce, separation, adoption
 - Neighbourhood: shanty towns, precarious abodes, only basic social services
 - Violence in the family
 - Failure at school or dropping out
 - Child labour

The trauma of CSEC is considerable:

- Behavioural disorders extending sometimes to deep depression
- Exclusion resulting in life on the streets for long periods of time
- Delinquency: minor offences resulting in placement in centres or in prison
- Drug addiction
- Health conditions such as STD et some cases of early pregnancy

c) Comments from the victims themselves

During our focus groups and individual meetings, we collected the following comments from young people:

Girls:

- I can't stand my parents fighting anymore; it makes me want to take to the streets.
- I'd like to continue my studies.
- I love my family despite our poverty and I would like to be a lady accepted by society.
- I want to have a respected job so I can better educate my daughter but finances make it so I have to sell myself.
- I hate the world and I want to die.
- I would like to go to school one day.
- I spend all my time with tourists so that my family makes ends meet.
- I would like my family to be wealthier so that begging isn't necessary, so that we don't have to sell fish at the port and that I don't have to sell myself.
- I am tired of begging with my family and I don't want to be scorned anymore.
- I can't stand my father hitting my mother in front of me.
- I want to be independent, I don't get along with my family anymore.
- My only concern is to have civil status and BAYTI has promised that we will.

Boys:

- I hate the world, I can't stand Morocco anymore and I want to leave.
- I would like a better life for my family and that my father doesn't hit me anymore and that I get help to continue my studies.
- Society is rotten but there are some great people in the world.
- I want to be like the others, have enough to eat, continue my schooling and be better off than my brother who's a drug addict.
- I don't care about anything, not my family, not society. I don't have any opinions on them. They ignore me and it's vice versa, except for BAYTI.
- I hate being with my family. I want to work to meet my needs or emigrate.
- I hate everyone. I want to be a good person accepted by society and by myself.
- I thank BAYTI for helping me get civil status and getting me back in school. I want to continue going to school so I won't be like my older brothers.
- I don't give any attention to society or to my family. I resent society; it has never listened to me.
- I want a job that gets me away from the port.
- My father was aggressive towards me and since his death our mother sells herself in front of us.
- I left home because our mother doesn't care about any of us.
- I want to continue my studies and I don't want to go back to the tailor who sexually abused me. I forgive my father all the bad things he made me go through.
- I don't want to work anymore. I prefer stealing.
- I want to get an identity card, leave Essaouira to go to Agadir.
- I want to rent a room and get a steady job.
- You have to be careful in this world because there is always dishonesty lurking.
- I'd like to have a big house someday.
- I have no will or vision of my future.

These few comments show just how these young people are deeply affected by these experiences, and how many still foster hope of making it out. Some however, feel rejected by the social system and harbour hate and rage against society.

Overall, these testimonies attest to clear-headedness and their will to fight are an impressive indication of their struggle. This demands our respect.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

To recognise CSEC as a grave violation of the Rights of the Child, host conferences, make recommendations, undertake a few actions is not enough!

It is necessary to implement concrete and realistic measures. CSEC is a global and complex issue resulting from poverty, exclusion, ignorance, social and armed conflicts, globalisation, migrations, new technology and the sex industry.

5.1 Short-Term Recommendations

- Finalize a National Plan of Action against commercial sexual exploitation of children: Identification of a priority agenda for short and long terms. Assign responsible actors and resources for its implementation. Set target and timeframe for achievement.
- Harness political will and implement different operational strategies against sexual exploitation of children.
- Adopt clear and agreed definitions in the field of sexual exploitation of children.
- Conduct national studies based on strict and precise methodology, keeping national and regional specificities: data collection, statistical analysis, harmonise indicators, monitoring mechanisms.
- Develop awareness-raising programmes as well as educational and preventive programmes against sexual exploitation.
- Launch information and awareness-raising campaigns for the general public through mass media and other information channels.

5.2 Medium- and Long-Term Recommendations

- Harmonise national legislation with all relevant ratified conventions, declarations and adopted plans (CRC, ILO Convention 182, Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action).
- Strict monitoring of the application of the laws and conventions adopted.
- Develop a national training framework for childhood professionals using both governmental and non-governmental entities.
- Develop and promote cooperation and coordination mechanisms between and within sectors: create national networks, appoint a national coordinator, harmonise all programmes relating to children.
- As part of a national strategy, take all appropriate measures to insure access to basic services (education, health, nutrition, housing) for all children so that at-risk children, child victims of violence, abuse, negligence, maltreatment and discrimination may be better protected.
- Promote youth and child participation.
- Involve the private sector, especially the tourism industry: awareness-raising, financing programmes benefiting children.
- Consider the creation of independent mechanisms to listen to and help children whose rights have been violated: For example, ombudspersons who would liaise

with the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

- Create a centre for coordination, observation, analysis, decision making, action and evaluation so that prevention and care measures may be efficiently implemented.

5.3 Overview of action to be taken

The development of a plan of action must be based on:

- A holistic analysis
- The development of innovative and adapted alternatives

In turn, the following action must be taken:

- Break the silence: information and prevention
- Standardise the terminology
- Continual training of all personnel dealing with children: teachers, judges, police officers, lawyers, doctors, nurses, social workers
- Create a system of data collection and analysis related to CSEC

5.3.1. *The CSEC Reality:*

What is the extent and different forms of CSEC? Abuser profiles? Impact on the victims?

a) *Break the Silence:*

- Work against cultural resistance and taboos through clear and effective information.
- Continual and informative national campaigns.
- Sex education in schools: include sex education and reproductive health in school curricula according to grade and age.
- Media: educational television and radio programmes.
- Telephone hotline: an accessible telephone hotline, trained “listeners,” links with legal and medical organisations (with an eye to taking victims into care).
- Tourism Industry: “clean” tourism: sustained fight against sexual tourism and specialised training for tourism professionals.

b) *Clear Terminology:*

- Adopt clear and precise definitions: maltreatment? Violence? Abuse?
- Shared and internationally recognised terminology.
- Better understanding of the concepts: paedophilia, CSEC, sexual exploitation.

c) *Database:*

- Data collection and analysis system: action-based research.
- Training for all personnel who deal with children (staff in the social, medical, judicial, police, education, tourism sectors).
- Questions: How to recognise CSEC? How to address it? What kind of care is necessary?
- Goal: Create professional standards in order to improve overall care of CSEC victims.

5.3.2. Protection

- Legislation/CRC: Harmonise national law, use of new technologies.
- Monitor strict application of the law:
 - Criminalize CSEC
 - Children are NOT guilty
- Apply the principle of extraterritoriality.
- Free legal and medical support for all child victims.
- Establish competent and child friendly care facilities accompanied by multidisciplinary (medical, psychological, legal) treatment.
- Specialised programmes for at-risk children: street children, child labour, illegal migration, underage prisoners, institutions.

5.3.3. Rehabilitation, Reintegration

- Integrated multidisciplinary approach
- Networking and exchange of good practices
- Skills strengthening for both children and care givers through skills-based programmes and pedagogy
- Youth participation: young people must be considered as actors in the projects which affect their lives
- Innovative alternatives: specialised schools, vocational training, parental education and guidance, centres (transit and non-ghetto), host families
- Treatment: long and difficult; the trauma sustained by the children at the medical, psychological and social levels demands extended and drawn-out treatment.

5.3.4. Monitoring

- Setting up independent tools (ombudsperson, monitoring body) for:
 - The current situation
 - Prevention, awareness, rehabilitation, protection, and legal projects
 - Yearly reports: positive points, negative points, points that need work
- Activities schedule: clearly defined action, dates, project leaders, on-going evaluation.
- Establishing links with the Special Rapporteur.

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- INTERPOL
- NGO GROUP FOR THE CRC
- Stockholm Congress
- Yokohama Congress

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF NGOS WORKING IN CSEC

BAYTI

Full Legal Name	BAYTI
Address	B.P 16059 Casa Principale, Casablanca, Maroc
Telephone	212 22 75 69 65/66 - 212 22 73 74 91
Fax	212 22 75 69 66
Email	bayti@casanet.net.ma
Contact Person	Dr. Najat M'JID
Date BAYTI was established	End of 1994: Start of activities and programmes 26 May 1996: Date officially established.
Legal Status	Non-governmental organisation officially registered by decree N° 2.9.9.38 on 21 September 1999
Main Activities	Reinsertion at professional, social and educational levels of street children (boys and girls), children in conflict with the law, illegal migrants, victims of economic or sexual exploitation and of violence or abuse.
Staff	51 salaried employees (social workers) and 20 volunteers
Beneficiaries:	Children and young people. In 2001/2002: 560 direct beneficiaries (24h/day) in terms of treatment. 900 direct beneficiaries in terms of prevention.
Annual Budget	5 million Dirhams per year (2,000,000 Euros)
Main Donors	NOVIB (NL), CFD (Switzerland), OAK (Switzerland), UNESCO, Fondation Suez Lyonnaise, Fondation Air-France, Terre des Hommes, Fondation Hassan II, private sector, French embassy in Rabat
Network and Organisation Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO federation « Vois de l'Enfant » (The Child's Voice) - headquartered in Paris (France) • NGO group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child – Geneva, Switzerland • Focal Point: Sexual exploitation of children (MENA) • National commission on the rights of the child • ILO/IPEC: child labour • NGO network (Spain, Italy, France) illegal immigration of minors

ENNAKHIL: A.E.F.E.

Lot Tichka, n°24

El Ouahda, n° 5

Daoudiat

MARRAKECH

Tel: 212-44-306709

- Association Ennakhil pour la Femme et l'Enfant (or *The Ennakhil Association for Women and Children*).
- Established in 1997 in Marrakech.
- Mission: Create a thought and problem-solving framework with an eye to better the legal status, economic conditions, and physical and moral health of women and children.
- Activities:
 - Legal: legal and psychotherapeutic support and guidance for women and children who have been victims of violence.

- Awareness campaigns to combat all forms of violence against women and children (verbal abuse, torture, rape, sexual harassment).

ONDE: Observatoire National des Droits de l'Enfant (or the National Monitoring Centre on the Rights of the Child):

B.P 511, Rabat Chellah, Rabat

Telephone: 212 37 755099

Fax: 212 37 755343

- Mission: Monitoring the application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Activities:
 - Seminars, conferences
 - Awareness-raising campaigns on domestic servitude and abuse
 - Telephone hotline for child victims of abuse

ADFM: Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (Democratic Association of Moroccan Women):

Villa n°2, Rue Inou Moukla,

Orangers, Rabat

Telephone/Fax : 212-377165

- Mission: Promoting women's rights
- Activities:
 - Plan of action for women's integration
 - Research: sexual harassment; violence against women
 - Education for the rural girl child
 - Networking of women's NGOs
 - Seminars, conferences

Solidarité Féminine (or Female Solidarity):

10, Rue Mignard

Casablanca

Telephone/Fax: 212-22254646

- Mission: reintegration of single mothers
- Activities:
 - Legal support
 - Day care centres
 - Micro-projects for women (promoting community spirit)
 - Fight against domestic servitude of girls

FAMA:

19, Rue Zoubeir Ibnou Aouam,

Roches Noires, Casablanca

Telephone: 212-22404445

Fax: 212-22404446

- Mission: Fight violence against women
- Activities:
 - Monitoring centre for women who are victims of violence
 - Administrative and legal support
 - Research on violence against women
 - Information on women's rights