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Cautionary note: The terms 'child prostitution' and 'prostituted children' are used in this text to denote children that are sexually exploited and sexually trafficked. The connotative manner in which these definitions are perceived and analyzed may differ due to linguistic, cultural, and perceptual differences.

RAISING AWARENESS AND PROVIDING TRAINING TO UNDERSTAND AND COMBAT THE SYSTEM OF PROSTITUTION

It is through training the populations confronted with victims that we can advance in the fight against the system of prostitution and lead to a collective realization. This chapter provides an inventory of several tools made available to social, sanitary, judicial, and police administrations to raise awareness among their personnel and their public about the prostitutional phenomenon. That is not to forget the awareness of the general public to respond to the trivialization of prostitution and, more broadly, sexual violence carried out by the media.

Prostitution has always been at the heart of the most sensitive political and media debates. At a time when the prostitutional phenomenon is becoming increasingly normalized, attracting ever younger and more vulnerable victims on a daily basis, it seems absolutely essential to work preventatively. Organizations working against the system of prostitution have reported a real deficiency in the professional practices of numerous social workers who are in direct contact with victims of sexual exploitation, particularly in their way of learning about their circumstances and protecting them, as well as some incapacity to prevent the risks of prostitution. This is why an increasing number of trainings have been provided to different population confronted daily with these vulnerable people, by adopting, before all else, a preventative model. These trainings play an essential role in leading a collective realization of the realities and the violence that the prostitutional phenomenon brings.

The implementation of awareness-raising courses for sex buyers of prostituted persons

Seventy years after the “Marthe Richard Law” of April 13th, 1946, which mandated the closing of all brothels in France, and after more than two years of lively debates within the French National Assembly and the French Senate, the country has changed its approach towards prostitution, and has joined the Nordic Model that penalizes sex buyers of prostituted persons. Since the law of April 13th, 2016, which aims to reinforce the fight against the system of prostitution and provide aid to prostituted persons, a sex buyer arrested by police forces in the act of purchasing sexual acts can now be penalized. Thus, the single title “Use of Prostitution” has been inserted in the Penal Code, in which section 611-1 provides that soliciting, accepting or obtaining sexual relation from a person engaged in prostitution, including on an occasional

basis, in exchange for compensation, a promise of remuneration, the provision of a benefit in kind or the promise of such an advantage, shall be punished by the fine provided for child offences in the fifth class. Furthermore “Natural persons liable to the offense provided for in this Article shall also be liable to one or more additional punishments.” Article 21 provides for the insertion of the obligation to accomplish, where appropriate at the sex buyer expense, an awareness course on the fight against the purchase of sexual acts into article 131-16 of the Penal Code. Through such a provision, the government has the will, beyond repression, to make the sex buyer aware of the realities of prostitution and the violence it engenders.

The decree n.2016-1709 of December 12th, 2016, related to the accountability training course for the prevention of and fight against conjugal or sexist violence and the awareness course on the fight against the purchase of sexual acts created article R.131-51-3 in the Penal Code, titled “On the punishment to an awareness course on the fight against the purchase of sexual acts.” It states that “the content of the awareness course on the fight against the purchase of sexual acts reminds the condemned of the realities of prostitution, and the consequences of commoditization of the human body. It also aims to make the condemned party conscious of his penal and civil responsibility for the crimes he has committed.” Thus, the sex buyer of a prostituted person may be sentenced to either a criminal sanction, such as a fine of up to EUR 1,500 (USD 1,698), or a penal composition, which is the combination of a fine and an awareness course, or even an alternative measure of justice that involves only an awareness course. In these last 2 aforementioned cases, the individual is thus summoned in front of a judge, who deems

whether he is able to take such a course according to several criteria: sufficient comprehension of the French language, sufficient intellectual and thinking capacity as well as the solvency of the person. In practice, it has been reported that sanctions handed out by judges differ depending on the region. According to the Fondation Scelles, for example, the public prosecutor’s office of Paris more often imposes the alternative measure of justice, while the case is entirely the opposite in Strasbourg or Bordeaux, where the penal sanction is given most often. When the individual is required to attend the awareness course that he must pay for (EUR 120/USD 136), he is thus placed in a judicial and compulsory framework.

Article R.131-51-4 of the Penal Code states that “training modules can be developed with the assistance of public or private persons whose work is to assist or aid victims of prostitution.” In Paris, the *Association de Politique Criminelle Appliquée et de Réinsertion Sociale* (APCARS), which is supported by the ministry of justice, is working towards a penal policy focused less on detention and more on alternative penalties, and is committed to rehabilitating and preventing reoffending, has been designated to organize and conduct these awareness courses. *Amicale du Nid* (ADN) and also the *Équipes d’Action contre le Proxénétisme* (EACP) deal with, for example, courses in the city of Melun. Other stakeholders may be designated by the Public Prosecutor’s Office to participate and contribute to these training courses. For example, the Fondation Scelles, officially recognized for its public utility, is fighting for the abolition of the system of prostitution by carrying out mainly preventive actions, co-facilitating the sessions alongside APCARS.

In Paris, two courses per month are held at the *Maison de la Justice et du Droit*,

each of which are taught over the course of a whole day, and are attended by less than 10 sex buyer-students per session. According to François Vignaud, speaker for the Fondation Scelles, the purpose of such a course is truly educational and explanatory of the realities of prostitution. The day is divided into several parts. Before anything else, the sex buyer-students are invited to introduce themselves, explain the context in which they were arrested, and if being a sex buyer is a regular practice for them. Their profiles are very varied, from married men to young bachelors, and the average age is 50 years old. For the majority, the purchase of sexual acts is not a regular practice, according to their testimonies. Next, the course begins with a presentation of the law of April 13th, 2016, in order to remind the students that the purchase of sexual acts is now illegal in France. Speakers seek to explain the philosophy behind this law, and the principles that led to its implementation. It is crucial to make the sex buyer-students understand why prostituted persons are now considered to be victims. Speakers next compare the different judicial systems surrounding prostitution on the European and international scales. They then provide an overview of prostitution in France, highlighting figures intended to mark the minds of the sex buyer-students. The EACP, in their sessions, highlight that 80% of the 37,000 prostituted persons in France are foreigners, that they have an average of 30 sexual relations per day, and that their life expectancy is 42 years old (*France Info*, January 14, 2018). An overview of the participants in the system of prostitution is then given: the victim, the procurer and the sex buyer. According to the *Fondation*

Scelles, it is important to identify the different profiles of the sex buyer-students in order to be able to reach those who may

understand the least. Speakers push them to speak of themselves and then of the prostituted person who was victimized by their actions. The idea is to build on the positive aspects of the sex buyer-students' personalities to explain to them that they are better than what they have done. The theme of violence against women is then discussed, first through a global perspective and then tackled specifically as it relates to prostitution.

According to F. Vignaud, the atmosphere sought during such a course is that of a real debate so that the sex buyer-students question themselves, think and understand. Speakers constantly position themselves according to the French approach, which is abolitionist concerning the system of prostitution. Sometimes, survivors of sexual exploitation are invited to give their testimonies during a session, and the sex buyer-students rarely remain indifferent towards the path of the victim. At the end of the day, each student is made to evaluate the session and give their opinions. While some suggest that speakers do prevention work in school settings because they felt the course was essential, others, on the other hand, keep quiet and leave the premises as soon as they are authorized to do so.

After the awareness course, it is impossible to know whether or not the sex buyer will reoffend, however speakers often have the feeling that they have touched a majority of their audience. If one of them does reoffend, the judge will take their first offense into account and impose heavier penal sanctions upon them. In addition, speakers can take the initiative to write a report if they feel that the profile

of a sex buyer-student is to be reported to the Public Prosecutor.

According to Auguste Fuguet, who is in charge of the legal division of the EACP,

“students do not want to see that they are part of the problem but part of the solution too. [The course] is therefore the occasion to try to have them face their discrepancies” (*France Info*, January 14, 2018).

Trainings for healthcare and social workers

Article 2 of the law of April 13th, 2016, created a forum for social training on the prevention and identification of situations of prostitution and human trafficking. “Confronted with people who are considered to be in a situation or at risk of prostitution, many professionals in the educational and social field feel they do not have the adequate competencies or the legitimacy to intervene, because so much of this problem seems to refer to intimate questions where taboos are intertwined: sex, body and money,” regrets the NGO ADN, an organization fighting against the system of prostitution by leading actions aimed at preventing prostitution, as well as aiding those who wish to leave prostitution. Indeed, healthcare and social workers (social workers, special educators, psychologists, school nurses, guidance counselors...) are confronted daily with people in extremely vulnerable situations, sometimes victims of sexual exploitation or susceptible to becoming one. However, they do not always benefit from adequate training to know how to comprehend these circumstances and react when faced with this type of danger. These professionals are sorely lacking in knowledge of how to adopt the right reflexes, identify risky situations, identify the victims and approach

the subject with them, and to guide and aid them based on the psychological consequences of prostitution.

It is in this context that training is now offered to these health, educational and social workers, to better understand the system of prostitution and thus become real actors in a preventive and protective approach towards victims. These training modules have been provided by associations who aid and assist victims of prostitution. In this framework, the NGO ADN implemented different training modules, ranging from 1 to several days, which tackle different themes such as the reception and aid of prostituted persons, trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, prostitution of children, prevention via sexual education, and prostitution on the Internet.

During her sessions, Dominique Lhuillery, who is responsible for the training division of the NGO ADN, proposes to her students to analyze the general framework of the system of prostitution in France, starting by their questions and the situations which they were or are facing, to then analyze and reflect upon ways to identify, then guide and accompany children or adults at risk or in situations of sexual exploitation. The purpose of these trainings is truly to reinforce the professional skills of these social workers by giving them advice, ways of reflecting, and methods regarding how they prevent and act in their daily work.

At the end of such training, the beneficiary must be able, in a general way, to position himself in the French abolitionist perspective in order to better understand prostitution and identify the stakes of the 2016 law. In a more specific way, the professional will know how to identify the risk or actuality of prostitution, understand the consequences of prostitution on individuals and identify methods to aid

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people who are or were in circumstances of sexual exploitation.

Measure II of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking for 2014-2016,

“Develop trainings for professionals on the identification and protection of victims,” states that “both the initial and continued training of professionals is the key to identifying and aiding victims of human trafficking. In this framework, the pedagogical tools will be made in collaboration with administrations, organizations, associations and experts. They will primarily focus on the identification of victims, the rights to which they are entitled and the procedural actions necessary to their enforcement, the protective measures adapted to each victim category, and the role of other partners. The now harmonious trainings will enable all speakers to have a common body of knowledge. The identified pedagogical resources will be shared and made accessible via a dedicated website. Thus, involved will be: doctors, medical and paramedical personnel, social workers, judges, lawyers, teaching and educational staff, police personnel, staff of the French Office for Refugee Protection and Stateless Persons, labor inspectors, consular staff and prison service officers. The government will work on developing standard training sessions on the issue of trafficking, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Dialogue, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research, the Ministry of Women’s Rights, the City, Youth and Sport, and other specialized associations” (*Ministère des Droits des Femmes, de la Ville,*

de la Jeunesse et des Sports, May 14, 2014).

Thus, the *Mission Interministérielle pour la Protection des Femmes contre les violences et la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains* (MIPROF), a national coordinating body for

combating trafficking, has created, in collaboration with a number of associations, institutions and professionals, pedagogical tools aimed at raising awareness and training those who work with victims of trafficking. These materials, whether in the form of training booklets, reflex cards, clips or even short pedagogical films made by experts, highlighting the different forms of violence and their consequences for the victims, while advocating the professional practices to be adopted in order to better identify, handle and accompany these people. For example, the MIPROF published in November of 2017 a training booklet for educators on actions to be taken concerning children who are victims of human trafficking (MIPROF, 2016).

Article 18 of the 2016 law provides for the insertion of article L.312-17-1-1 to the Code of Education, which states that “information on the realities of prostitution and the dangers of the commodification of the human body must be distributed in secondary schools, by homogenous age groups.” As a result, school staffs are increasingly trained in these topics in order to be able to provide information and awareness modules to a vulnerable audience, made up of children. Indeed, it appears urgent today to act within the educational system in order to change perceptions of sexuality, of boys towards girls and of girls towards themselves. Additionally, working to deconstruct stereotypes is essential. In this regard, Family Planning, which fights against all forms of discrimination and social inequality, offers trainings to allow

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education professionals to develop a grounded approach in order to identify situations of risk, aid victims and, generally speaking, raise awareness among children of the problem of prostitution.

Trainings for judicial and police agencies

As legislation and mindsets are nowadays changing, it appears necessary to train law enforcement and security officials on the issue of prostitution. As a result, the NGO *Mouvement du Nid* (MdN), that carries out awareness, prevention, mobilization and support for prostituted persons, has implemented training modules for judicial authorities and legal professionals. According to Lorraine Questiaux, a lawyer and legal policy officer at the NGO MdN, “Since judicial authorities are not trained in prostitution-related issues, the likelihood prostituted persons receive an adequate and just judicial response is conditional to the individual conscience of the authorities in charge of their case” (*Prostitution et Société* (a), July-September 2016). Even today, victims of prostitution often face humiliation and stigmatization within the judicial framework as well as within other environments, as our contemporary society is still very patriarchal and moralistic. Judicial authorities and legal professionals, who are best able to protect these victims, must embody a real hope of justice for these victims of sexual exploitation that lack in adequate resources and are vulnerable. Thus, the NGO MdN implements training programs aimed at these professionals. Instructors for the association speak about the realities of the system of prostitution and the implicated violence, the necessary victim status that must be given to a prostituted person who appears before them, psychological consequences that result from sexual exploitation, the urgency to implement

repressive measures, etc. According to the NGO MdN, it is now essential to reform the law and the way judges understand those appearing before them, specifically in cases of sexual exploitation (*Prostitution et Société* (a), July-September 2016).

Moreover, in 2016, the NGO MdN set up trainings aimed at municipal police officers in Mulhouse, with the agreement of the local authorities (*Prostitution et Société* (b), July-September 2016). Touching on many themes such as violence against women, societal stereotypes, and the legislative framework, the NGO MdN seeks to define common professional practices to ensure a better repression of procuring networks and a growing protection of victims through collaboration between professionals in the same domain.

A reflex card on the “identification and protection of child victims of human trafficking” for non-specialized investigation services and judicial authorities was created by the MIPROF. It is part of the professional training obligation set out in Action II of the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking for 2014-2016. MIPROF gives back to legal professionals their central role, shared by healthcare and social workers, in the identification of victims of sexual exploitation. Thus, through such modules, it advocates professional practices to be adopted in order to better identify victims and then take care of them and punish their exploiters.

Indeed, police departments are most often the first to be confronted with situations that they primarily tend to describe as delinquency, even when it undeniably reveals sexual exploitation. Such training allows them to identify more contextual elements before deeming whether a situation should qualify as trafficking or not, in order to then grant victim status to the arrested prostituted persons. For example, this tool proposes a model of witness statement official recording,

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which will be integrated into the police proceedings drafting software.

Judicial authorities play an essential role in the prosecution and sentencing of procurers as well as in the assistance of

victims. Therefore, this type of training teaches them how to better collaborate with investigation services as well as which institution or specialized jurisdictions they need to refer to, depending on the sort of situation at hand. Thus this type of pedagogical tool offers legal professionals the possibility to increase their knowledge of the phenomenon of sexual exploitation, and to understand in a more effective way the identification and protection of victims, as well as the punishment of procurers.

The European Union tackled this issue a couple of years ago. With the directive 2011/36/EU on the prevention and fight against human trafficking and the protection of its victims, it implemented a global judicial and political framework centered on the victims. Issued particularly for legal and security professionals, advocating for a better European cooperation, this legal act provides concrete provisions for the protection, assistance and support of victims, but also for the prevention and prosecution of sexual exploitation crimes.

Between 2012 and 2014, the European Commission passed guidelines for the “identification of victims of human trafficking” for consular services and border guards in order to give advice and suggest professional practices that allow for a better identification of situations of prostitution, and protection and assistance for its victims (*European Commission, 2013*).

E-learning: online trainings for private sector professionals

Another professional sector is susceptible to becoming directly involved in the development of the prostitutional sector. Without being aware, employees in the hotel, transport and tourism industries can often play a vital role in prostitutional processes and the associated violence. An increasing number of NGOs are attempting to establish collaborative relationships with members of the private sector to fight against sex tourism, and to directly involve employees of these businesses, who come into contact daily with potential victims of prostitution, and their sex buyers.

The NGO *ECPAT International*, which coordinates research, advocacy and action in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children, has implemented e-learning for employees of the tourism industry. For example, the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (*thecode.org*) is a tool created by a multi-party initiative made up of NGOs, government institutions and local and international partners. Its mission is to raise awareness in the tourism industry on how to prevent and fight against sex tourism. It indeed appears urgent to train the employees in tourist establishments that are susceptible to housing sex buyers of sex tourism and the victims of this exploitative system, in order to make them conscious of the risks and able to prevent these crimes. In addition to the training available to these professionals to mitigate and prevent exploitative risks, this type of tool also means the company has to establish a zero-tolerance environment for the travelers it hosts. If the business adheres to this movement, it will also benefit from being known as a responsible and proactive member of the fight against sexual exploitation, which is a major asset in its relationships with its sex buyers, partners and collaborators.

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Over 300 private tourism companies have already adhered to this model. By doing so, businesses have then access to an online platform that serves as a guide throughout the process of implementing its plan of action, from creating a code of

conduct for staff to drafting an annual report. In regard to preventing sex tourism within its establishments, the business has access to learning modules, which are available in multiple languages. Those learning modules offer an interactive training for employees by making them confront, with concrete examples that are applicable to each kind of establishments, a thorough reflection on the different ways of identifying any signs of sexual exploitation, in order to apprehend and manage suspected cases in the best way.

This project is headed by a board of directors, composed of 5 representatives of the tourism, travel and transport industries and 4 non-industrial members. It has been recognized by several United Nations institutions, and a number of governments have integrated it into a comprehensive policy. Multiple national ministries of tourism have promoted the Code as an initiative of responsible tourism in their countries.

In the same spirit, the Swedish NGO *Real Stars*, which raises awareness with the intention of reducing the demand of prostitution, implemented, in the framework of its general campaign, trainings for private sector professionals to warn them of occurrences of sex tourism (*For Fair Sex* campaign). Since 2013, the NGO *Real Stars* has been fighting, in partnership with several local businesses, to integrate corporate social responsibility and to incite each establishment to take a position on the issue of sex trafficking through their *Businesses Against Trafficking* program.

The NGO *Real Stars* primarily addresses businesses that are exposed to bigger risks of sex tourism, such as hotels, taxi companies, and tourism agencies. One of the primary objectives of this awareness-raising work with private sector professionals is to promote inclusion, in the

staff code of conduct, of the prohibition of the use of sexual exploitation during business travel. Indeed, Malin Roux, director and founder of the NGO *Real Stars*, observed that the codes of conduct of businesses, for the most part, limit the prohibition of sexual harassment to the workplace, without extending such a policy to external work situations such as staff business travels. Although this is something that is difficult to control, the NGO *Real Stars* considers it to be absolutely necessary that businesses take a position against sexual exploitation, by applying a zero-tolerance policy towards all forms of violence and sexual commerce that could involve their employees within the institution or on business travel.

In the framework of this awareness-raising work, the NGO *Real Stars* has also implemented the “Hotels Against Trafficking” program, which is today supported by around 20 hotels (chains or independent establishments). The NGO demands that the member establishments set up strategies that promote the fight against sex trafficking, raise their employees’ awareness of and train them on the detection of any situation possibly resembling prostitution, and to immediately report such a situation. For these purposes, the hotels receive information brochures and pamphlets to distribute to their employees and to distribute to rooms in order to inform their customers about sex tourism and indicate that their establishment does not tolerate these crimes.

Media education: from a trivialization of prostitution to a collective realization through raising public awareness

Nowadays, sexuality has truly invaded television, cinema, and music. The media plays an important role in the awareness raising of public opinion on sexual exploitation and the prevention of violence. Today, one can see an increasing glamorization of the sex trade, of a normalization of prostitution and more generally of sexuality, sexist violence, and unequal relationships between men and women, which are relayed daily by television programs and movies. Thus, the normalization and expansion of prostitution, especially among young people, has been observed as a cause and consequence of gender-based violence. Such an approach drives more and more vulnerable people to enter into prostitution, as they perceive it as an easy way to gain money and freedom. The media is undeniably partially responsible for this legitimization of the system of prostitution, and for this normalized view of the phenomenon that has become the point of reference for the general public during public debates. How do we create a policy of penalizing the sex buyer and the procurer and getting victim protection and reintegration programs when the public thinks that victims are “free and prostituted by choice”? It is necessary for the media to understand that they can be major actors in real societal change through a collective awareness of the realities of prostitution among their audiences.

The NGO *Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation* (CAASE), which does prevention work and acts for a reform of public policies and judicial services against sexual exploitation, has implemented a project to question the media (CAASE, July 2008). The organization suggests

spectators that witness hypersexual content, which can often lead to the normalization of the sex trade in the media, take the initiative to alert writing departments. For example, the *Conseil du statut de la femme du Quebec*, in its opinion piece, “Sex in the media: an obstacle to egalitarian

encounters” of 2008, showed concern about sexual patterns in the media and their influence on society (*Conseil du statut de la femme du Quebec*, 2008). It pointed out that “the advertising and consumer industry, the sexualization of the proposed models, the dictatorship of fashion and the obsession with the thinness it arouses... strengthen the role of the woman-object.” Thus, the NGO CAASE proposes models for each example of typical negative representations that appear in the media, which the public can use to question the gravity of the message given. This may include the use of the sexualized female body in advertising as an object for sale, unequal relationships, and the degrading image of women appearing in reality TV shows, or even pornography. The sexualization of the media clearly results in a change in sexual behavior, especially among adolescents. The *Conseil du statut de la femme du Quebec* points out that “being exposed to sexual content by the media would also have an effect on adherence to sexual stereotyping. Whether through music, video clips, advertising or television, studies have shown that adolescent boys and girls who are repeatedly exposed to stereotypical representations of sexuality are likely to appropriate stereotypes and integrate them into their own sexual lives” (*Conseil du statut de la femme du Quebec*, 2008).

In addition, *La Concertation des Luttres contre l'Exploitation Sexuelle* (La Cles), which is carrying out an awareness work, launched a social media campaign called

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“#niclientnicomplice [neither sex buyer nor complicit] let’s reject the trivialization of sexual exploitation!” on October 5, 2014, the International Day of Non-Prostitution. This campaign, which was shared in France, Sweden, and even the Czech Republic, invited people to take a position and to

affirm that they will neither be sex buyers, nor be complicit to the normalization of prostitution.

Since 2012, the Fondation Scelles has annually organized the “Foundation prize: young people against sexual exploitation.” Their objectives are both to show the worrying reality of prostitution today, through the fresh eyes of future professionals of various backgrounds, and to enhance their commitment by giving the young people a platform. By participating in competitions of pleadings, requisitions, reports, visuals, slams¹, they put their reflection at the service of the fight against the system of prostitution. The theme of the 2018-2019 edition is “Stop the commodification of the human body.” In partnership, among others, with the *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme de Lille* and the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure Louis-Lumière*, the *Fondation Scelles* thus enables students or young graduates of journalism to question the role of the media in the fight against sexual exploitation and to become aware of the importance of their role in the future.

In addition, *Media Smarts*, the Canada’s Centre for Digital and Media Literacy, works for media education. It develops training and information programs for schools and family homes so that young people can fully develop their critical sense of what they encounter on a daily basis on Internet, on television or in the cinema.

The abolition of the system of prostitution requires an approach of

awareness raising and realization for a real disruption of our cultural attitudes towards not only the sex trade, but also towards the value of women. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, at the individual and collective scale, to address public and private media who promote and normalize violence, abuse, and degradation of women and children.

In conclusion, whether sex buyers or workers in different professional industries, everyone plays an important role in the way towards the abolition of the system of prostitution. Their awareness raising appears to be crucial and urgent to train people in locating and assisting victims. Above all, it will make them aware of the realities of this phenomenon, which is causing more victims every year, in France and in the world.

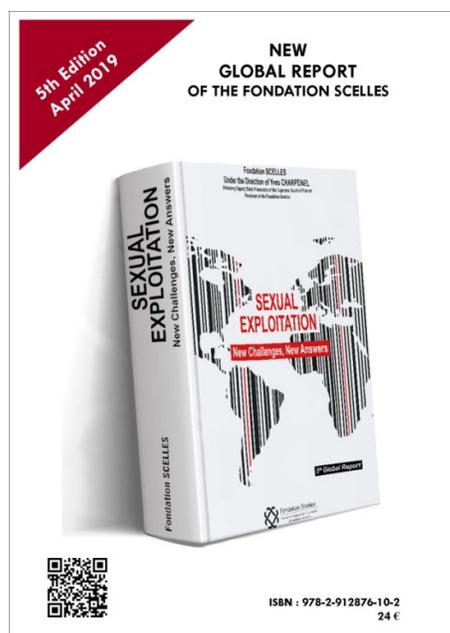
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¹ Historically, oral urban poetry, declaimed in public spaces (street, bars, cafés, theatres or web), today, a forum where people on stage are fully free to say their poetry in the form they want (spoken, sung, rhythmic or not...), (Wikipedia).

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- Real Stars : <https://realstars.eu/en/>
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The Global Report is produced by the International Observatory on Sexual Exploitation, in collaboration with internal and external experts (magistrates, lawyers, social workers, NGO leaders...), and the support of local NGO correspondents or international researchers.



The **Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles**, recognized as a public utility since 1994 and as a consultative status with ECOSOC, is an independent, non-profit organization based in Paris (France) dedicated to fight the system of prostitution and the exploitation of prostituted persons, through information, analysis, advocacy, trainings, awareness initiatives and legal actions. The **Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles** is a co-founding member of the Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution (CAP International) which was launched in 2013 and today brings together 28 abolitionist NGOs from 22 countries.

The **International Observatory on Sexual Exploitation** is a worldwide hub which allows for information exchange on the system of prostitution. The hub is regularly consulted by French and foreign experts including NGOs, institutions, journalists, lawyers, researchers and those involved in the defense of human rights. The goals of the **International Observatory on Sexual Exploitation** are:

- to analyze all the aspects of the phenomenon: prostitution, sex tourism, procurement, child pornography, sex buyers, human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation...
- to encourage reflection and to take a stand
- to inform the public who are interested in these issues

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