

**“Barnahus a travelling idea–The 20th anniversary of Barnahus in Iceland”,
2018: The Nordic Congress on Child Welfare,
Harpa, Reykjavik, Iceland, 5/9/2018**

“Child protection from sexual victimization: experience from Council of Europe’s Lanzarote Convention”

George Nikolaidis

*Psychiatrist, MD, MA, MSc, PhD
Chair of the Lanzarote Committee, Council of Europe
Director, Department of Mental Health and Social Welfare,
Institute of Child Health, Greece*

Child Abuse and Neglect and perplexities with Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

Milestones of development for CSA-related research and interventions

- Initially Medical-centered model
- In turn, influenced by Women's and Human Rights' Movements, research often dominated by victimological studies
- Sometimes over-charged with values, beliefs, ideologies or even preoccupation of pioneers
- Gradually fine-grained through understanding of relative autonomy of scientific evidence and rightful human rights' agenda
- During the last couple of decades entering the **evidence-based practice** paradigm
- Augmented by the necessary **practice-based evidence**

Magnitude of CSA: some recent empirical results to be considered...

Research	Male	Female	
Sethi et. al. (WHO-E), 2013	5.7%	13.4%	Review, Europe
Barth et. al., 2013	6%	13%	Review, 24 countries
Pereda et. al., 2009	7,4%	19,2%	Global Review
Stoltenborgh et al., 2011	7,6%	18%	Global Review
Stoltenborgh et al., 2011	5.6%	13.5%	Review, Europe
Radford et. al. (NSPCC), 2013	12.5%	20.8%	UK
Radford et. al. (NSPCC), 2013	3.7%	13.2%	UK, contact CSA
Averdijk et. al., 2011	8.1%	21.7%	Switzerland, adolescents, contact CSA
Optimus, 2016	10.6%	12%	S. Africa, contact CSA
Tanaka et. al., 2017	4.1%	10,4-60,7%	Japan, Review
Tanaka et. al., 2017	0,5-1,3%	1,3-8,3%	Japan, penetrative CSA
Moore et. al., 2010	5,5%	14,1%	Australia, under 16yo

Intervention at all levels for eliminating children's victimization

- **Primary prevention:** Awareness raising, early detection programs, identification of cases in the community, universal supportive programs
- **Secondary prevention:** Improvement and standardization of the system of substantiation of reports or allegations, avoiding secondary re-victimization, children friendly services
- **Tertiary prevention:** Development of specialized therapeutic units, de-institutionalization of placement systems, actions for especially vulnerable populations
- **Horizontal actions of prevention:** Building sufficient datasets, national registries, coordination of services and sectors

Council of Europe and its leading role for the protection of children from Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

Council of Europe's programs & initiatives for protecting & promoting the Rights of the Child



Building a Europe for and with Children

A Council of Europe programme for the promotion of Children's Rights and the protection of Children from violence



A Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2012-2015



"Growing with Children's Rights"

A Conference on the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2012-2015)

Council of Europe's programs & initiatives for protecting & promoting the Rights of the Child



**Council of Europe Strategy
for the Rights of the Child
(2016-2021)**

Children's
human rights

www.coe.int/children Building a Europe
for and with children



Integrated strategy
against violence



**Council of Europe Policy guidelines
on integrated national strategies
for the protection of children
from violence**

Why an international Convention was necessary for protecting children from sexual victimization?

Because up to that point legislation, intersectoral and international collaboration, awareness and systems' capacity were not corresponding to the magnitude of the problem

Council of Europe Convention

Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

Publishing
Editions



The Lanzarote Convention and the Committee of Parties

Initially open for signature on
25.10.2007; entering into force on
01.07.2010

Insofar signed by 47 member
states and ratified by 44 states

Provided by Articles 39-41 of the
Convention, the Committee
became a useful resource for its
implementation



Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

CETS No. 185

Treaty open for signature by the member States, the non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and by the European Union, and for accession by other non-member States

Opening for signature
Place: Luxembourg
Date: 25/10/2007

Entry into force
Conditions: 10 ratifications including at least 2 member States of the Council of Europe
Date: 07/05/12

Table as of 11/11/2014

Member States of the Council of Europe

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R	D	A	T	C	D
Albania	17/12/08	12/02/08	07/05/12					X		
Andorra	28/02/12	28/02/14	08/05/14		X					
Armenia	28/02/12									
Austria	28/10/07	28/02/11	08/05/11					X		
Azerbaijan	18/11/08									
Belgium	28/10/07	02/02/13	07/05/13		X			X		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/02/11	14/11/09/12	02/05/13					X		
Bulgaria	28/10/07	18/12/09/11	08/05/12		X			X		
Cyprus	28/10/07	21/02/11	01/05/12					X		
Czechia	28/10/07									
Croatia	11/02/14									
Denmark	28/10/07	18/11/08	07/05/12		X			X		
Estonia	17/02/08									
Finland	28/10/07	08/02/11	01/05/11					X		
France	28/10/07	21/02/12	01/05/11		X			X		
Georgia	12/02/08	28/02/14	01/05/18					X		
Germany	28/10/07									
Greece	28/10/07	12/02/08	07/05/12					X		
Hungary	28/11/07/13									
Iceland	02/02/08	28/02/12	01/05/13					X		
Ireland	28/10/07									
Italy	17/10/07	01/02/13	08/05/13		X			X		
Latvia	17/02/13	18/02/14	01/05/14		X			X		
Lithuania	18/11/08									
Luxembourg	28/10/07	02/02/13	08/05/13					X		
Malta	17/02/08	08/02/11	01/05/12					X		
Maldives	08/02/13	08/02/13	01/05/11							
Malta	28/10/07	12/02/12	07/05/12		X			X		
Monaco	22/02/08	21/02/14	02/05/18		X			X		
Montenegro	14/02/08	28/10/09	02/05/11		X			X		
Netherlands	28/10/07	13/02/13	07/05/12		X			X		
Norway	28/10/07									
Poland	28/10/07									
Portugal	28/10/07	28/02/12	01/05/12					X		
Romania	28/10/07	17/02/11	08/05/11					X		
Russia	17/02/12	08/02/13	01/05/13		X			X		
San Marino	28/10/07	12/02/12	07/05/12					X		
Serbia	28/10/07	28/02/12	01/05/12					X		
Slovakia	08/02/08									
Sweden	28/10/07	28/02/13	01/05/14		X			X		
Switzerland	12/02/08	08/02/13	01/05/12		X			X		
Tajikistan	18/02/11	12/02/14	08/05/14		X			X		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	28/10/07	18/02/12	01/05/12					X		
Turkey	28/10/07	21/02/11	08/05/12					X		
Ukraine	14/11/07	21/02/12	01/05/12		X			X		
United Kingdom	08/02/08									

Non-members of the Council of Europe

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R	D	A	T	C	D
Canada										
Holy See										
Japan										
Malawi										
Marshall Islands										
United States of America										

International Organizations

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R	D	A	T	C	D
European Union										

Total number of signatures and ratifications	13
Total number of ratifications/accessions	24

Notes:
R: Accession; S: Signature without intervention as to ratification; su: Suspension; I: Signature "ad referendum";
R: Reservations; D: Declarations; A: Authorize; T: Territorial Application; C: Communication; O: Objected

Source: Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int> - "Declines"

LC: 47 member states have signed it and 44 have ratified it insofar:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, FYROM, Turkey, UK, Ukraine

Countries which have ratified the Lanzarote Convention insofar



Main Axes of CoE's LC

■ Prevention

■ Protection

■ Prosecution

Prevention (examples)

- **screening procedures** for candidates to professions involving contacts with children
- **sex education and information** on the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse
- encouraging involvement of the **private sector**, in particular the information and communication technology sector, the tourism and travel industry and the banking and finance sectors
- **measures for sex offenders** to minimize danger of them re-offending children

Protection (examples)

- early identification of child victims of sexual abuse (**mandatory reporting**)
- special telephone and/or internet **SOS helplines** to provide advice
- provisos for removing a child victim from the family environment but also to **remove the alleged perpetrator** from the home in order to avoid re-victimizing the child-victim.
- **child-friendly procedures for victims**
- **limiting** as much as possible **the number** of instances in which a child victim is to have contact with prosecuting authorities

Prosecution (examples)

- describing **new legal concepts** such as:
 - child sexual abuse: sexual activities with a child below the legal age according to domestic law or with any child (that is to say any person under 18) where use is made of force or threats; of a recognized position of trust; of a particularly vulnerable situation of the child
 - sexual abuse “within the family”
 - child prostitution including all involved parties
 - child pornography including all aware parties
 - “grooming”
 - child sex tourism addressing issues of country jurisdiction
- **extension of the period for criminal proceedings**

Milestones of CoE's LC working methods

- **Main leading tools: mainstreaming, networking, study visits, good practices' demonstration, exchanging experiences, facilitating information flow, monitoring and reporting**
- **Collaboration and synergies with other CoE's Departments or initiatives such as EPAS, GRETA etc**
- **Alignment with other European and International Organizations and Agencies respectful activities (EC, UN, UNICEF, WHO etc)**

The double role of the Lanzarote Committee

- The Committee monitors how States Parties put the Lanzarote Convention into practice through legislation, policy and other measures.
- It also facilitates the collection and exchange of information and good practice between States to build their capacity to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. Thus **has the traditional follow up competencies and also (LC/Exp. Rep. p.271):**
 - a) “plays a role in the effective implementation of the Convention, by making proposals to facilitate or improve the effective use and implementation of the Convention, including the identification of any problems and the effects of any declarations made under the Convention;*
 - b) plays a general advisory role in respect of the Convention by expressing an opinion on any question concerning the application of the Convention;*
 - c) serves as a clearing house and facilitates the exchange of information on significant legal, policy or technological developments in relation to the application of the provisions of the Convention.”*

CoE's LC commitment on inclusion and cooperation; "Observers" in meetings:

- **Relevant international NGOs/civil society** (ECPAT, Missing Children, Hope for children etc.)
- **Networks of Ombudspersons and National Institutions for Human Rights**
- **Relevant sections within the Council of Europe**, such as the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, the Conference of INGOs, and relevant intergovernmental committees
- **International organizations** such as European Union and the United Nations and their specialized agencies, Europol and INTERPOL and the World Health Organization.

Actions and initiatives (examples)

- **“One in Five” pan-European Campaign** to stop child sexual victimization and developing awareness raising material
- Promoting collaboration and knowledge exchange in modes of **forensic interviews** and **children friendly justice procedures** in cases of child sexual abuse allegations
- **Specific thematic initiatives** such as:
 - Child protection from sexual victimization in sports’ context
 - Securing the rights of children and adolescents to choose sexual identity and orientation
 - Child protection from sexual abuse by the use of ICTs
- Focus on combating CSA **within the circle of trust**
- **Monitoring implementation** of the Lanzarote Convention
- **In situ visits** in emergency situations with vulnerable children’s groups (i.e. children on the move)

Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

www.coe.int/children



Resources of the "1 in 5" campaign: poster, brochure in 16 languages, TV spot, website:

www.underwearrule.org

Ποιος είναι ο σκοπός της σύμβασης;
Η νέα Σύμβαση που εγκρίθηκε στη Γενεύη για την προστασία των παιδιών από τη σεξουαλική εκμετάλλευση και τον σεξουαλικό εκφοβισμό είναι η πιο σημαντική πρόκληση για την προστασία των παιδιών σήμερα.

Τι απαιτεί η σύμβαση να κάνουν τα Κράτη;
• ενίσχυση της προστασίας και της αντιμετώπισης των περιπτώσεων που αφορούν τα παιδιά.
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά γνωρίζουν τους σκοπούς της σύμβασης και κατανοούν τους κινδύνους που τους απειλούν.
• μέτρα για την προστασία των παιδιών από τον σεξουαλικό εκφοβισμό και τον σεξουαλικό εκφοβισμό.

Σχετικά με το Συμβόλιό της Ευρώπης
Το Συμβόλιο της Ευρώπης εγκρίθηκε το 1950 και έχει επιτύχει τη διαμόρφωση ενός ευρωπαϊκού πνεύματος και κουλτούρας. Το Συμβόλιο της Ευρώπης είναι η βάση της δημοκρατίας στην Ευρώπη.

Building a bridge for and with Children
Council of Europe
F-87 875 Strasbourg Cedex
children@coe.int

Ποιος μπορεί να τιμωρηθεί;
Οποιοδήποτε κράτος είναι υπό την επιρροή της σύμβασης είναι υποχρεωμένο να τηρήσει αυτήν και να μην επιτρέψει να παραβιαστεί.

Ολοκλήρωση μιας εγγραφής για τα παιδιά με τα παλιά

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΚΡΑΤΩΝ ΜΕΤΕΓΓΡΑΦΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ

Η σύμβαση προστατεύει επίσης:
• τα αδέλφια που ζουν με την μητέρα τους.
• τα αδέλφια που ζουν με τον πατέρα τους.
• τα αδέλφια που ζουν με τον πατέρα τους και την μητέρα τους.
• τα αδέλφια που ζουν με την μητέρα τους και τον πατέρα τους.

Μέτρα Προστασίας
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.

Επίσημοι Οργανισμοί Προστασίας
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.

Παρακολούθηση
• διασφάλιση ότι τα παιδιά ενημερώνονται από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης για τον κίνδυνο της σεξουαλικής εκμετάλλευσης και του σεξουαλικού εκφοβισμού.

One in Five Pan-European Campaign

- to achieve further signature, ratification and implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse;
- to equip children, their families/carers and societies at large with the knowledge and tools to prevent and report sexual violence against children, thereby raising awareness of its extent.

Council of Europe campaign
to stop sexual violence
against children



one in five
un sur cinq

Campagne du **Conseil de l'Europe**
contre la violence sexuelle
à l'égard des enfants

www.coe.int/oneinfive

18th of November:

Pan-European Day for the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

18 NOVEMBER

European Day
on the Protection
of Children against
Sexual Exploitation
and Sexual Abuse



Conferences on International Cooperation: Rome, 2012; Madrid, 2013



 Conference with the support of CaixaForum at the Gran Canaria

Madrid

10-11 December 2013



Protecting children from CSA in sports

CSA



Council of Europe

Democracy



The Council in brief

Human Rights

Democracy

Council of Europe > Democracy > Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

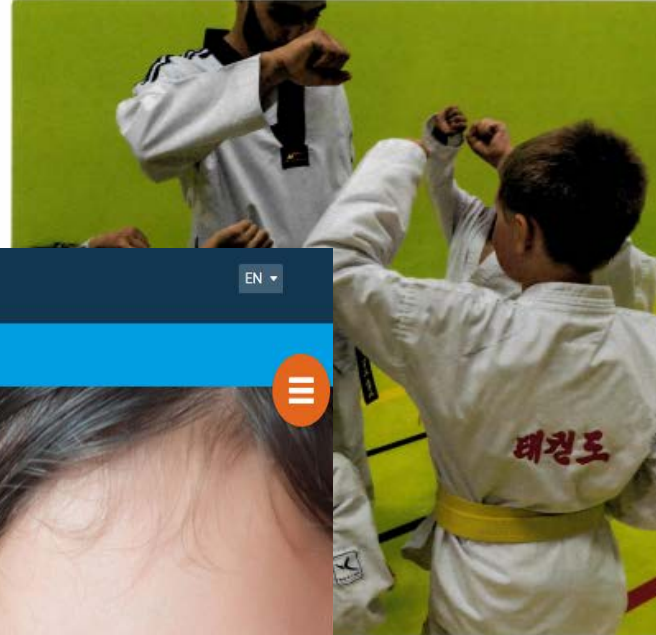
Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)



Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (



The valu



**STOP
SEXUAL ABUSE
OF CHILDREN
IN SPORT**
Pro Safe Sport+

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

HUMAN RIGHTS CHANNEL
LA CHAÎNE DES DROITS HUMAINS

EN

English

Français

Español



start to talk.org

us+) & Council of Europe (Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport)



EUROPEAN UNION



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Implemented
by the Council of Europe

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Council of Europe

NBK 2018
THE NORDIC CONGRESS ON CHILD WELFARE

“Barnahus a travelling idea–The 20th anniversary of Barnahus in Iceland”, 2018: The Nordic Congress on Child Welfare, Harpa, Reykjavik, Iceland, 5/9/2018

Thematic monitoring rounds

- **1st monitoring round (2013-2017) on the protection of children from sexual abuse in the circle of trust:** The round led to the adoption of two implementation reports, one related to the legal framework and the other to the strategies to tackle the phenomenon.
- **Urgent monitoring round (2016-2017) to respond to the urgent migrant and refugee situation in Europe:** to protect children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; report published in March 2017.
- **2nd monitoring round (2017-...) on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs):** focus also on child protection from the criminal exploitation of child self-generated sexual content.

LC's Opinions/Declarations

- **Opinion on Article 23** of the LC: Solicitation of children for sexual purposes through information and communication technologies (Grooming), providing Parties with advice to protect children from abuse committed exclusively online, where no physical meeting with the abuser has taken place.
- **Interpretative opinion** on the applicability of the Lanzarote Convention to sexual offences against children facilitated through the use of ICTs has also been adopted.
- **Declaration on web addresses** advertising or promoting child sexual abuse material or images or any other offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention, and
- **Declaration on protecting refugee and migrant children** against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

CSA and children-friendly juridical procedures

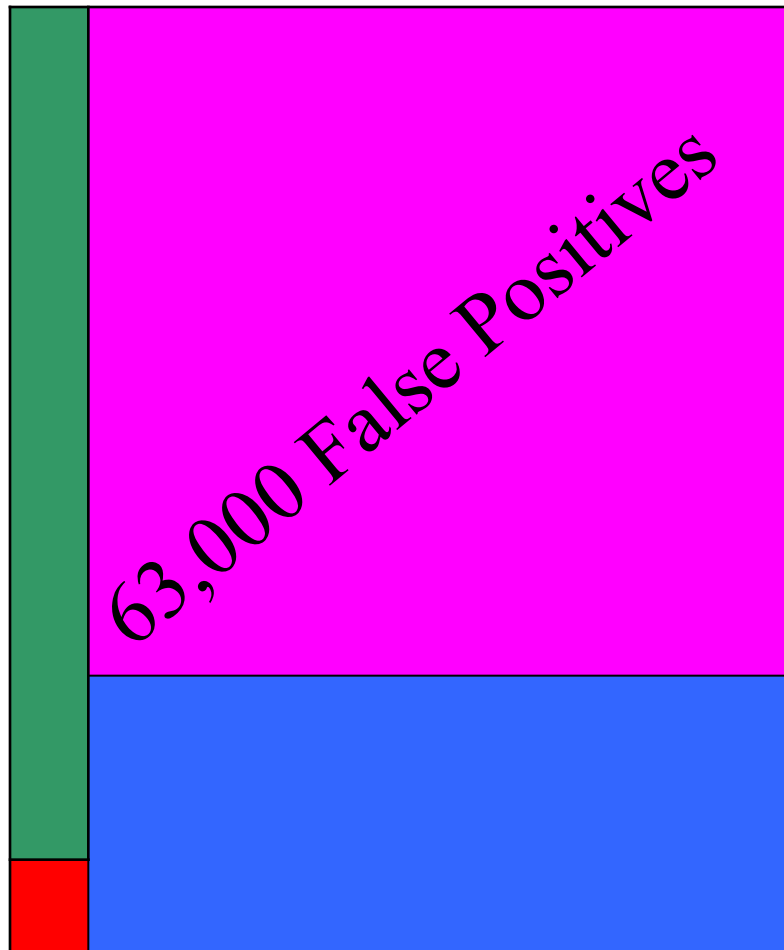
Rationale of children-friendly justice

- To assign a participatory role to the child for procedures that concern it directly
- To avoid standard potentially harmful errors such as secondary re-victimization of children victims by juridical procedures
- To ensure equally the rights of the alleged perpetrator (“rule of equal arms”)
- To achieve timely execution of the process of clinical and juridical inquiries on any hint, report or allegation
- To take appropriate provisos for particular clauses such as i.e. child sexual abuse in which objective forensic evidence are decisive only in a small percentage of overall cases

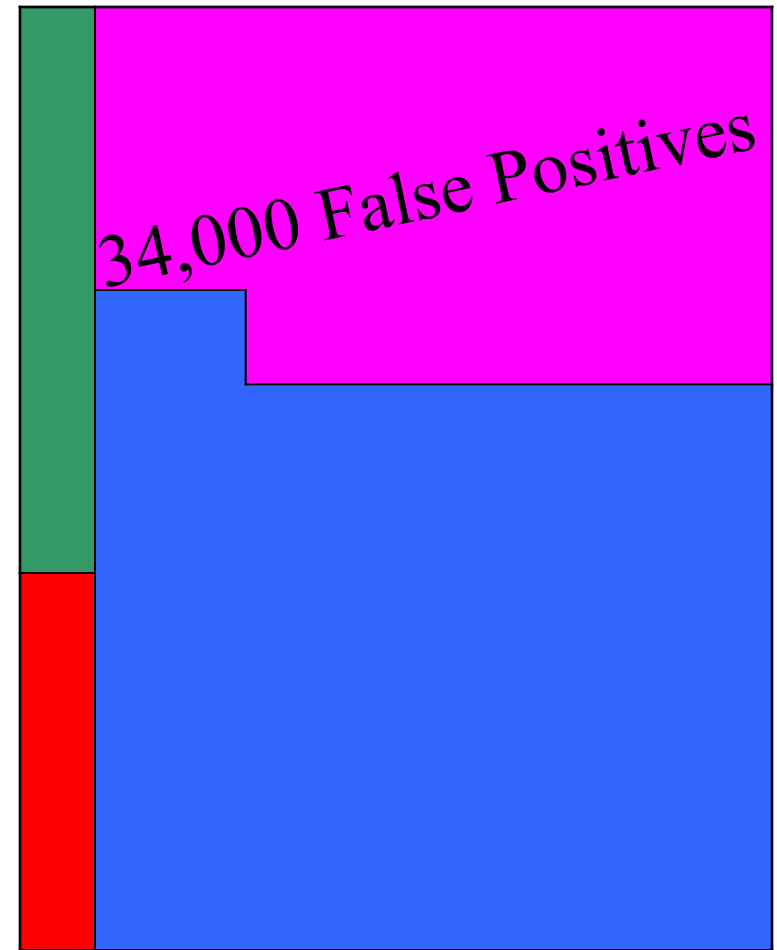
Effect of Thresholds on False Positives

The assessment has an Area Under the Receiver Operator Curve = 63%: Prevalence assumed to be 10%: Applied to 100,000 children

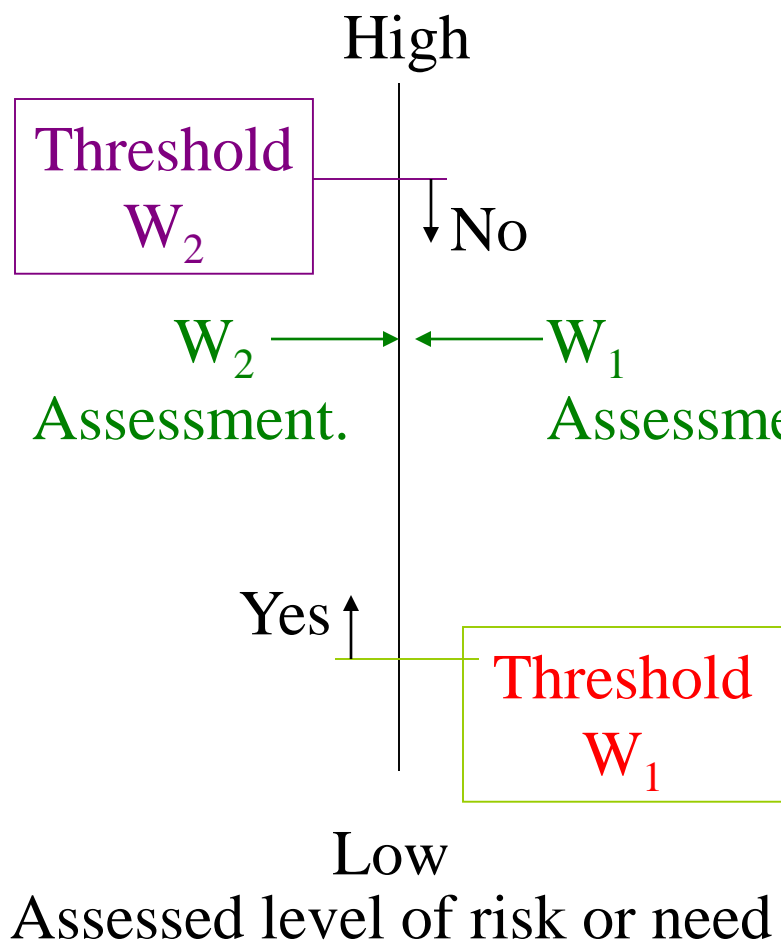
LOW THRESHOLD



HIGHER THRESHOLD



The process of decision-making: the concept of “threshold”



- If threshold low, W_1 needs little evidence before taking action.

- If threshold high, W_2 needs much evidence before taking action.

- Even if they agree on the assessment,

- they disagree about taking action. *From Len Dalglish, 2000

Examples from the U.S.A.

Child Advocacy Centers
Standardization of Protocols
Currently under the overall framework of “National Children’s Alliance” more than 800 CACs are operated either by governmental agencies or NGOs

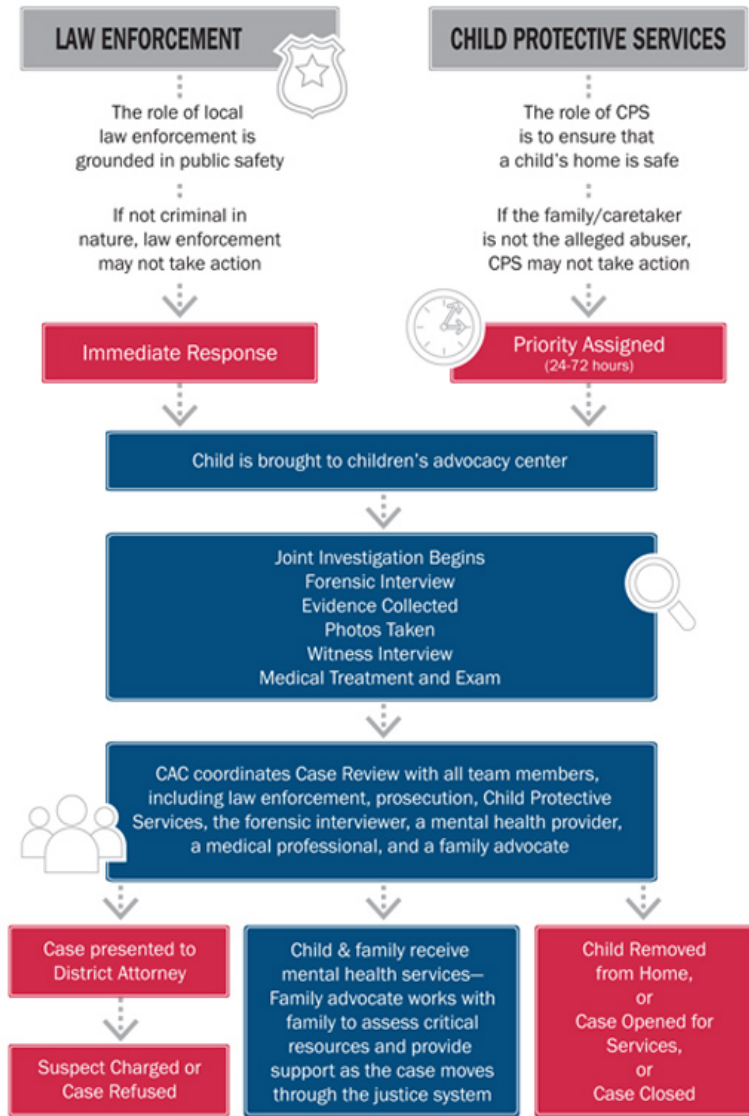


NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ALLIANCE®

HOW DOES THE CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER MODEL WORK?

Core Function of CAC

Function Provided by a Team Member



U.S. National Children's Alliance: geographical coverage and operational data (2012)

Total number of children served at the CAC:	286,457		
Gender of children:			
Male	106,282		
Female	179,179		
Undisclosed	996		
Age of children at first contact with center:			
0-6 years	109,619		
7-12 years	103,636		
13-18 years	71,840		
Undisclosed	1,362		
Total number of alleged offenders:	256,741		
Relationship of alleged offender to child:			
Parent	72,412		
Stepparent	13,287		
Other Relative	49,287		
Parent's boyfriend/girlfriend	17,305		
Other known person	58,537		
Unknown	22,055		
Age of alleged offenders:			
Under 13	18,227		
Age 13 to 17	25,756		
Age 18+	147,005		
Alleged Offender Age Undisclosed	71,820		
Types of abuse reported:			
Sexual Abuse	197,902		
Physical Abuse	49,155		
Neglect	17,531		
Witness to Violence	14,630		
Drug Endangerment	8,507		
Other	15,667		
Race or ethnicity of total children seen at CAC:			
White	158,476		
Black/African American	56,335		
Hispanic/Latino	40,054		
American Indian/Alaska Native	5,083		
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,701		
Other	13,916		
Undisclosed	10,559		
Number of the children receiving services:			
Medical Exam/Treatment	78,926		
Counseling Therapy	70,984		
Referral to Counseling Therapy	109,053		
Onsite Forensic Interviewing	196,732		
Offsite Forensic Interviewing	7,628		
Other Services Provided By CAC	<u>Children</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Age Unknown</u>
Case Management/Coordination	528,965	59,560	12,916
Prevention	1,062,903	380,851	57,070
Other Categories	439,774	327,491	438,859

2011 Gap Analysis CAC
Service Coverage



Why the Lanzarote Convention is relevant to interdisciplinary unified forensic assessment of children-victims' disclosures?

- Because LC includes an entire Chapter (**Chapter VII – Investigation, prosecution and procedural law**) which is exactly focusing on protecting children-victim's rights during juridical procedures employing a children-centered perspective
- Because LC includes other useful concepts and other definitions to facilitate prosecution of offenders and protection of victims
- Because LC has already capitalized on the experience insofar of the implementation and monitoring of measures for combating CSA

Provisions of the LC for children-victims' assessment, interview and protection from re-victimization in criminal proceedings

- **Art. 35, Interview with the Child, §1:** principles of children-friendly interview and **§2: interview's videotaping** to avoid unnecessary re-interviewing the child-victim
- **Art. 36, Criminal Court Proceedings** especially **§2: avoiding public; by the use of ICTs** avoiding the child to be in the court room
- **Other Articles** on children friendly justice, (**Art. 30-36**), on provisions to protect children – victims (**Art. 13-17**), definitions etc.

LC's Art. 35 Interview with the Child, §1

- *“Interviews with the child take place **without unjustified delay** after the facts have been reported to the competent authorities;*
- *Interviews with the child take place, where necessary, in premises **designed or adapted for this purpose**;*
- *Interviews with the child are carried out **by professionals trained for this purpose**;*
- *The **same persons**, if possible and where appropriate, **conduct all interviews with the child**;*
- *The **number of interviews is as limited as possible** and in so far as strictly necessary for the purpose of criminal proceedings;*
- *The child may be **accompanied** by his or her legal representative or, where appropriate, an adult of his or her choice, unless a reasoned decision has been made to the contrary in respect of that person.”*

Progress in the state of the art insofar and the way ahead

- By now a substantial progress has been made throughout several European states regarding children-friendly juridical procedures for victims of CSA.
- This is definitely an extremely positive development which has to be rejoiced.
- However, new challenges have to be addressed such expansion of the model, harmonization of procedures applied, addressing new emerging phenomena of CSA and vulnerable children's populations and so forth

Current challenges to be addressed

- Ensuring that children-friendly models **are installed and become operational in all European states** so that all children-victims enjoy the same rights equally secured across countries and regions
- Ensuring that **variations** of models that are applied **do not influence the fundamental quality of services** provided to children-victims
- Ensuring that provisos included for safeguarding children's rights in juridical procedures are **equally applying to all children's subgroups** especially the most **vulnerable** ones (such as children on the move, socially excluded children etc.)
- Ensure that existing models are **evaluated** and engage in an **ongoing process** of exchange of good practices and continuous improvement

Last but not least...

- **Combating CSA is a long lasting cause:** short term results might be visible but long term commitment will be necessary and persistence despite circumstantial factors
- **Wider consensus alliances with all involved stakeholders are essential:** all involved governmental services along with civil society's organizations like NGOs along with private sector large and small/medium stakeholders could and should play a role in that cause
- **Introducing effective legislation is not just about prosecution and definitely is not the end:** introducing legislation on CSA is also raising awareness, creating a public discussion on the issue, training societies in recognizing/combating CSA but also needs implementation

Thank you very much!!!

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