

Impacts of Child Sex Tourism Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Background: The tourism industry is not only one of the most rapidly growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars annually. However, in spite of that, the industry according to nascent studies has some profound negative socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental impacts on communities. For instance, tourists engaging children in sex for which they are not ready for both physically, mentally and psychologically has negatively impacted them physically, psychologically, mentally, emotionally, economically; and socially. Some have even died. Although the precise number of child sex tourism casualties and their circumstances is not scientifically well researched and documented, what is indisputable is they are in millions. This lack of scholarly documentation, has posed a great challenge to all concern authorities. Thus, this research was meant to address this gap. Purpose: The fundamental rationale for the systematic literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire processes that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace. Purpose: The fundamental rationale for the systematic literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire processes that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace.

Index terms— child, child sex tourism, commercial sexual exploitation, survivors; and sex tourism.

1 Introduction

he tourism industry is not only one of the fastest growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars yearly by chauffeuring and entertaining billions of tourists from one destination to another. However, in spite of all these dollars, the industry according to nascent studies has some profound negative socioeconomic, cultural, environmental, etc. impacts on communities, Sharma A. et al. (2012). Though the precise number of sex tourism casualties is unknown but what is indisputable is they are in millions with the gigantic majority being women and children; 49% and 33% respectively, Perrina C.M. et al. (2017).

A common and devastating misconception in many communities is child sex tourism is a rare incident in the communities and is usually committed by strangers but the reality is, it is becoming a common phenomenon in all societies regardless of socioeconomic and political standing in the globe and is not only committed by strangers but people of all walks of life including men and women, trusted friends or family members, people of all sexual orientations, socioeconomic status; and is causing untold harms to millions of innocent children around the globe Murray L.K. et al. (2015). Because victims and perpetrators of child sex tourism are so hard to identify for both support and prosecution, it is critical that studies are conducted to establish the causes and impacts to develop effective and efficient prevention and curative programmes. Thus, in order to mobilize the necessary human and financial resources to eliminate this horrendous phenomenon it is paramount to know the negative impacts of it in the first place. A preliminary but intensive literature has revealed that there are no well documented negative impacts of child sex tourism. Furthermore, this lack of systematic documentation beyond

44 reasonable doubts has posed a great challenge for academics, human rights advocates, government institutions,
45 NGOs, health; and social workers to both develop strategies and mobilize resources in alleviating the multitude
46 negative impacts on the survivors and their families. Thus, this research is meant to address this gap in order to
47 contribute to the saving of children, the "last hope" of every society, Perry K.M. et al. (2013).

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3 Aims and Methodology a) AIMS

52 The fundamental rationale for the literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative
53 impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire a process that will usher rapid growth from
54 all directions in the fight against the menace.

4 b) Methodology

56 A systematic review of the literatures using information collected from different sources was actuated. Google
57 Search Engine was used to search these articles. During the search numeration combinations of words and phrases
58 were used to ensure articles reflect the most recent knowledge and scholarly works. The electronic searches were
59 complemented by reference list screening and citation tracking using Web of Science and Google Scholar. The
60 systematic search begot varied and voluminous articles which had to be sieved not only to meet the inclusion
61 and exclusion criteria but to ensure the fundamental objectives of the study are wrangled. Thus, the search was
62 based on the following strategies: the articles were screen based on title, abstract, summary and conclusion; and
63 peer reviewed status against the below captioned inclusion qualifications. Thus, in this regard, the articles were
64 scanned, briefly but entirely reviewed and finally thoroughly examined against the aims and objectives of the
65 study.

66 Therefore, only peer-reviewed publications published after 2000 were selected except extras perceived to be of
67 fundamental mileage to the study. However, articles published by staunch international organizations known to
68 have been working in the protection of children for years and has produced indefatigable knowledge in commercial
69 sexual exploitation of the children were stealthily appraised.

5 c) Inclusion and Exclusion Procedures

71 The undermentioned procedures were followed in articles inclusion. That is, only: 1. Peer-reviewed articles. 2.
72 Peer-reviewed articles on child sex tourism. 3. Peer-reviewed articles published from 2000 to 2019. 4. Articles
73 on international or regional perspectives on child sex tourism. 5. Articles on child sex tourism published by
74 international organizations with years of meritorious experiences in child protection.

75 To exclude some articles from the review, the below captioned criteria were applied. That is:

- 76 1. Non-peer reviewed articles. 2. Articles published before 2000 unless critical and impactful.

6 Media generated articles including newspapers.

78 In spite of the fact that voluminous articles were trawled, only 39 (thirty nine) articles were qualified for review
79 which is largely due to a dearth of data. In essence, only peer-reviewed articles and publications by international
80 organizations considered being trustworthy because they occasioned standard, ethical and robust studies were
81 reviewed.

7 III.

8 Discussions

84 The literature review has unveiled a variety of negative impacts which child sex tourism has both on the innocent
85 children and the communities. To discuss these horrendous impacts, they are codified into physical, mental,
86 psychological, identity crisis, health, emotional, educational, cultural, political, access to social services, drug
87 addition, isolation, behavioral, environmental, social, human rights violation, dead; and positive consequences.

9 IV. Physical Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

89 Children because they are not yet physically matured subjecting them to any harmful activity including sexual
90 abuse is believed to have some negative impacts on their physical development concurring with Mitchels (2004)
91 as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors resort to numerous antisocial behaviors to cope with realities in life
92 for instance, harming themselves in order to acquire the sense of being in control via pain and for the older ones
93 they persistently abuse drugs and alcohol to detach themselves from the battering of real life. Murray L.K. et al.
94 (2015), victims are tortured, humiliated and forced to trade sex for survival needs: food, shelter, little money
95 or drugs. Raphael, 2010 Gerassi L. (2015), majority of the casualties of child sex tourism was raped, physically
96 and sexually walloped while under the incarceration of their pimps and traffickers.

97 Similarly, Yvonne R. (2019) reported in addition to living without security, being literally converted into
98 commodities to be bought, sold and resold for labor or sexual exploitation, survivors of sexual exploitation have
99 suffered adverse physical, psychological, social and emotional developmental problems. ??ob V. Mental Impacts
100 of Child Sex Tourism

101 Children are generally known to be mentally dainty and as such they deserved to be protected from anything
102 that is capable of destabilizing their mental wellbeing. In the event that protection cannot be accorded
103 or guaranteed, they are doomed to suffer mental deficiencies in any hazardous conditions as attested to by
104 Ijadi-Maghsoodi, R., et al. (2016) victims of sexual exploitation are at hoisted risk of tremendous mental
105 health problems which include post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, anxiety;
106 and suicidality. (Gaudin, 1999) as cited in Rafferty Y. (2008), victims of sex tourism and trafficking are not
107 only robbed of numerous opportunities in life including education, critical chances to improve their lives and
108 future socio-economic status but also being subjected to psychological, emotional, physical, and sexual perverts
109 which result in developmental delays, language and cognitive problems, deficits in verbal and memory skills,
110 poorer academic performance; and grade retention. Brooks, A. (n.d.), victims suffer a spiral of health problems
111 including mental health due to drug dependency and poor living conditions.

112 Additionally, (Matos et al. 2013) as quoted in Brooks, A. (n.d.) reported, coercion into child sex tourism
113 has detrimental long term mental problems and serious health negative impacts including sexually transmitted
114 infection. Muftic & Finn (2013) as captured in Gerassi L. (2015), victims sustain increased rates of mental
115 slippage, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and overwhelming trauma.

116 **10 VI. Psychological Impacts of Child Sex Tourism**

117 Children's psychological status vacillates like all adults. However, the impact a horrific occurrence is likely to
118 have on children by far outweighed that of the adults. Therefore, it is natural that they are safeguarded from any
119 harmful activity otherwise their psychological fitness for future development will be compromised as asseverated
120 by ??Mitchels, 2004) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), fatalities being separated from families and loved one,
121 traded like commodities and having to put up with trauma due to substantial harm through physical, emotional
122 and sexual abuse result in life lasting psychological problems. Murray L.K. et al. (2015), survivors of child sex
123 tourism are at increased risk of anxiety, nauseating sexual behavior and preoccupations, anger, guilt, shame,
124 depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, and other psychological and behavioral perplexities throughout their
125 entire life span.

126 **11 VII. identity crisis impacts of child sex tourism**

127 Our identity does not only tell who we are but equally is a fundamental element in our socio-economic and political
128 development as to a very large extent determines the types and degree of privileges and even opportunities to
129 be enjoyed are tied to identity. For example, in certain communities even the full enjoyment of the universal
130 human rights is connected with one's identity. For instance, in certain communities, one's identity determines
131 the types of social services including the quality of healthcare services one is entitled to. Thus, anything that
132 profoundly interferes with the overall wellbeing of a human being is likely to negatively affect his/her identity
133 in the society as substantiated by Brooks, A. (n.d.), survivors suffer from loss of identity in terms of who they
134 are, their given and family names as traffickers and pimps give them new names or worst of all, no name at all
135 reducing them to a mere sexual merchandise. Neal M. (2016) revealed, though sex workers in the tourism industry
136 are categorized as "dirty workers" and highly stigmatized, the sex tourists heavily criticized such labeling and
137 character assassination.

138 **12 VIII. Health Impacts of Child Sex Tourism**

139 Seemingly, for all human being health is the first priority as when there is no health there is no life. Though very
140 critical in life, health is frangible and as such deserves maximum protection for the continuity of life. Determinant
141 as it is, health can be compromised especially when a person is subjected to serious inhuman treatments including
142 sexual abuse particularly at a tender age as averred by Ijadi-Maghsoodi, R ??018) reported, with the undue
143 pressure on the local facilities and services like water supply, waste collection etc. which does not only result in
144 new waste but equally series of dumpsites increasing breeding ground for mosquitoes and malaria infection. In
145 the same vein, natives are forced to; for example, to fetch water from local wells that are already contaminated
146 by sewages from hotels posing serious health hazards to impoverished communities.

147 **13 IX.**

148 **14 Emotional Impacts of Child Sex Tourism**

149 Emotions are critical in the life of a person. For example, when a person is emotionally balanced s/he
150 thinks straight and makes sound judgements not only for his/her own benefits but sometimes for the entire
151 community. Emotions though fundamental are fluid in nature and can be easily destabilized even with a simple
152 but inappropriate joke; talk less being treated as a sexual commodity. Thus, subjecting children to

15 Educational Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

To survive one needs to master the social and the physical environment with education as the fundamental conveyor. The attainment of quality and relevant education requires lot of things including a peaceful mind. In essence any activity that is proficient of destabilizing the mental wellbeing of a person particularly a child is a serious menace to education as corroborated by Hummel J. et al. (2018), in the tourism development areas children dropping out of schools is becoming common as these areas falsely present opportunities for children to make money by becoming guards and fishermen which impoverish communities that can scarcely afford daily meals for the children cannot snub.

Additionally, Rob J. L. (2008) impart, low academic attainments, malnutrition, substance abuse, low self-esteem, self-hate, feeling like an outcast, unworthy, unloved, unlovable and degradation are common consequences of child sexual abuse. Additionally, survivors sometimes become sex dependent because they often lack education, love and care by their own families to reintegrate into broader society for a better living condition. Human Rights Council (2016) postulates, tourism establishments lured girls from high school into sexual exploitation by allowing them to go on excursion with men in exchange for money and furthermore allowed tourists to be alone with them to engage in activities that often lead to sexual contact or acts.

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17 Cultural Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Culture, the compass of life makes us what we are. Thus, we are human because we have culture. However, there is no culture without human. Because of its fluidity and rapid transmissibility any uninterrupted eventuality in a society can undulate its culture as people gravitate to it either consciously or unconsciously.

Therefore, horrendous activities including child sex tourism will not only affect people physically but even their lifestyles as authenticated by Sharma A. et al. (2012), children in the tourism are susceptible to numerous negative transformations like changes in habits, attitudes and outer appearance dragging them out of the societal culture while pushing them into wasteful or luxurious lifestyle, living in isolation from their peers and families. With children living in isolation, the family unit starts to disintegrate losing its fundamental function as a safety net and comfort zone for all for proper upbringing resulting in disorganized personalities in later adulthood. Sharma A. et al. (2012), in India, while the tourism industry has played vital roles in the socio-economic development of certain communities, it has equally degraded the culture, environment and the religious aspects of a number of communities by ushering some social problems including child trafficking, child labor, child pornography; and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Hummel J. et al. (2018), community leaders and family heads are getting discombobulated as the children are deeply engage in emulating the tourist western lifestyle including haircuts and dress styles and worst of all they tattoos and pierce their bodies and engross in blatant prostitution. Sarkisian, M. (2015) observed, in addition to the exploitation, the viewing of pornographic materials wrenches children comprehension of the world, life, behavior, etc. for bye resulting in nauseous behavior later in adulthood.

18 XII. Political Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Well-functioning political system is a fundamental requirement for the socio-economic development of all communities in spite of their evolutionary stage. However, for an effective and efficient political system to exist; there must be peaceful coexistence in which each and every one's rights is fully observed, promoted and protected. In a community where the children, the future hopes, are coerced into commercial sexual exploitation, the fundamental social institutions including the democratic ones are condemned to fail with distinctions as bear witness to by Sharma A. et al. (2012), child labor including commercial sexual exploitation doesn't only adversely affect the child in all respects; change some social structures but also batters future democratic development of communities. Bauer I. (2016), sex tourism does not only directly or indirectly result in negative social, economic, socio-cultural but equally political as recently there have been some confrontations between tourism industry and the people.

Similarly, Nattavuthisit k. (2007) reported, sex tourism whether it is a human right violation or exploitation of survivors what is indisputable is it has jeopardized the image of many countries including Thailand. Chong K.L. (2014), sex tourism result in safety, security, health concerns, social conflict; and negative perception about a country.

19 XIII. Social Services Access Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Accessing quality and affordable social services is a fundamental human rights and any denial of such can lead to multitude of devastating ramifications particularly when it comes to the children. In the gruesome process of trading children as commercial sexual objects, their rights to accessing social services are seized as exemplified: Yvonne R. (2019)

20 XIV. Drug Addition Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Survivors to put up with these horrendous circumstances including the associated psychosocial problems and ill health they turn to illegal drugs for solace. With the continuous abuse of these drugs in essence, to dodge away from the realities or cope with difficult circumstances, survivors become addicted as demonstrated by the findings of Ottisova, L. et al. substances have been used by pimps and other members of the syndicate to control girls, victims themselves have used drugs to survive violence. Sarkisian, M. (2015), once a child is entrapped in child sex tourism it become almost impossible to egress for a number of propulsions including drug addiction, danger to one-self and family, life-threatening diseases, dwindling health conditions, violence, suicide; and nonexistent of support.

XV.

21 Isolation Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Interacting with people especially closed ones is fundamental in our overall growth being physical, psychosocial, intellectual, emotional, etc. Through this, we feel accepted, valued, etc. and above all acquire the skills and knowledge to excel in the future. However, being a victim of certain phenomenon including commercial sexual exploitation result in stigmatization even if one is not responsible for it as revealed by Farley et al. (2015), prostitution is not only a cardinal demonstration of sexual exploitation victimization but momentous and weighty betrayal of women and girls due to their marginalization, vulnerability, sex, ethnicity, poverty, and historical abuse or neglect. Olomouc A.L. (2018), sex workers are not only vulnerable to physical abuse, racism based on color and sometimes nationality and status but more often than not suffer public disapproval and rights restriction and at worse seizure resulting in being threatened by death, state prosecution, imprisonment, forced eviction, fines, or losing anonymity. Hay M.D. et al. (2004), survivors of child sex tourism don't only get hooked to the sex trade but lose hope in the future, suffer isolation from families and loved ones, own sense of internalized shame, shunned by local and national programmes because they are perceived to be culturally besmirch and can pollute other children. Sarkisian, M. (2015), to further stigmatization victims of child sex tourism are treated as criminals and in some instances they are blamed for the exploitation and above all any harm inflicted on them is view as acceptable since they are perceived to bent on assassinating their family and associates honors.

22 XVI. Behavioral Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

To be successful in life, to a large extent depend on how one reacts to things. If one reacts positively and responsibly, one is likely to be successful vice-versa. Therefore, our behavior towards things, people including our very self is very critical in life. However, the manner in which one reacts towards stimulus is influenced by multitude of factors which are either internal or external. Thus, the condition to which one is subjected is no exception to a behavioral change as vilified by ??Sneddon, 2003 ?? Arellano, 1996 ??&m et al. 1998) as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors experience suicidal thoughts, emotional difficulties, difficulties in fostering healthy relationships with peers, increase risk to abuse substances; and during adulthood they are harshly confronted with increase violence, antisocial behaviors; and relationship difficulties. Hummel J. et al. (2018), the tourists' lifestyle including mode of dressing, women being nude taking sunbath on the beach, openly consuming alcohol; and the nightlife is uncontrollably wheedling the children and young people's behaviors and attitudes in the community. Sarkisian, M. (2015), child sex tourism and pornographic materials make children deviant and as well to some degrees it negatively influences their conceptualization of what is normal, acceptable and manly in the community as can be noted in their language in which exploiters are call customers, pimps are song for, normalizing nudity, violent behaviors, sex on television shows, lyric around abuse of women, sex books and materials, advertisements for casual sex aids, etc. wantonly designed to challenge public perception towards child sex tourism and its associated shocks. Similarly, Sarkisian, M. (2015) declared, in addition to the exploitation, the viewing of pornographic materials wrenches children comprehension of the world, life, behavior, etc. for bye resulting in nauseous behavior later in adulthood. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children April (1999), victims later in life become juvenile delinquent as they get involved in criminal behaviors such as shoplifting and drug abuse.

23 XVII. Social and Enviro of Child Sex Tourism

The social environment in which we find ourselves is very critical in our current and future development for it makes us what we are and what we are likely to be in the future. Therefore, the social environment is a huge determinant in life as it dictates our behavior and ability to do things succinctly. Thus, certain unpleasant environment compromises our life as they influence our lifestyle being positively or negatively as unveiled by (Mitchels 2004) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors resort to numerous antisocial behaviors to cope with realities in life for instance, harming themselves in order to acquire the sense of being in control via pain and for the older ones they persistently abuse drugs and alcohol to detach themselves from the battering of real life. Impacts of Child Sex Tourism Systematic Literature Review nmental Impacts associated with the continuous threats, isolation, witnessing the abuse of their fellows, etc. did not only massively jeopardized their emotional wellbeing but equally tempered with their self-concept, personal goals, and relationships with others including their peers, leading to social withdrawal among others negativities. Hay M.D. et al. ??2004), survivor of child sex

267 tourism and other dehumanization activities often transmit these horrendous behaviors on their children while
268 upbringing them, thus perpetuating the continuity of these inhumane conducts.

269 Similarly, Murray L.K. et al. (2015) revealed, majority of the survivors more often than not are at the risk of
270 experiencing prolong social and/or medical problems in adulthood which include excessive alcohol consumption,
271 drug abuse, suicidal attempts, marriage and/or family dolor and dejection, high risk sexual behavior (e.g. multiple
272 sexual partners); and sexual revictimization. Hughes D.H. (2004), communities bear the associated financially
273 and social costs of the sex industry more especially the neighborhood in term of providing social services to
274 prostitutes, paying for medical treatment and supporting victims, clearing the streets littered with condom
275 wrappers, used condoms, soiled tissues, used syringes, and other unhygienic and unsightly garbage.

276 24 XVIII. Human Rights Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

277 The promotion and protection of human rights more especially, that of the disadvantaged ones is one of the
278 cardinal responsibilities of every government. Any abuse or denial of any human right is not only unlawful but
279 a threat to the very survival of society and its development. Thus, the coercing of children into sex tourism is
280 a blatant violation of their fundamental human rights as substantiated by Carolin L. et al. (2015), child sex
281 tourism is one of the principal ethical issues in the tourism and hospitality industry as it is a blatant massacre
282 of the children basic human rights, the UN (2008), survivors are often arrested and imprisoned and above all
283 labeled by society and government as common prostitutes making them feel hopeless and helpless regarding their
284 future and whom to trust to heal from their horrendous experiences. Santos B. S. (2011), revealed (Anderson
285 and Davidson, 2002) reported due to the strong social stigma associated with female prostitution, the survivors'
286 human and civil rights are always violated apart from few countries where their rights are protected. Montgomery,
287 H. (2008), concluded, it is an unostentatious demonstration of modern slavery and a major fundamental human
288 rights violation meted on innocent children.

289 25 XIX. Dead Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

290 Life is the most prestigious gift to human kind for without it there is no human. In spite of this critical value,
291 it can evanesce without maximum care and protection. Thus, any traitorous circumstance including commercial
292 sexual exploitation of children can result in exanimation as vouch for by Sharma A. et al. (2012), poor working
293 environment, long hours of work, couple with low wages can result in poor health and subsequently dead. Gateway
294 Foundation (2018) as quoted in Olomouc A.L. (2018), survivors of child sex tourism are sometimes drug addicts
295 which subsequently tantamount to poor and unhygienic social conditions comprising their overall welfare leading
296 to mood disorder, behavioral problems, psychosis, damaged immune system, cardiovascular conditions, brain
297 damage, birth defects, or even untimely death.

298 26 XX. Positive Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

299 Regardless of the adage that everything has a good and negative side, majority of us can barely notice the good
300 side of the sex industry. This is largely due to many factors including our culture. Thus, it can be astonishing
301 to many ordinary people that the sex tourism industry has some positive impacts as manifested by Brooks, A.
302 (n.d.), because of the associated benefits both to individuals and the states, for instance, at structural level, the
303 boosting of the sex industry in Thailand support the Thai economy, there is soaring criminal activities to the
304 point that even the powerful ones in the communities turn a blind eye to its occurrence. Hummel J. et al. (2018),
305 the income from the sex tourism industry is very critical for the wealth and health of most children. Olomouc
306 A.L. (2018), the industry generates employment opportunities which pay far better than the conventional ones,
307 represents lucrative alternatives for local inhabitants to improve their standard of living, serves as temporary
308 means of subsistence for poverty stricken communities, etc. and as such some believed with proper regulatory
309 mechanisms it is more decent than other employments in the informal economy. Furthermore, Yates (2016),
310 the industry like most industries for certain governments it symbolizes a thriving development strategy more
311 especially, developing nations as it is not only an economic revenue for sex workers but equally the state since
312 sex tourists pay travel agencies, accommodation, transportation, cultural sites, bank services; and many other
313 services offer by the destination, thus an economic force to be reckon with.

314 Similarly, Olomouc A.L. (2018) stated socially the industry pays dividend in the form of social relationships
315 both between the tourists and sex workers and sometimes even with the locals which sometimes result in
316 marriages, foreign resettlements, financial security, enhanced living standard for families, remittances, gifts; and
317 educational sponsorship for some family members. Guiney T.G. et al. (2014), Cambodian orphanage tourism is
318 blame for a variety of corruption and exploitation of children for profit. Additionally, broader political economy
319 in the tourism industry has consistently being an obstacle in the fight against corrupt practices including child sex
320 tourism. Nattavuthisit k. (2007) divulged, child sex tourism is expanded and maintained because of the benefits
321 accrued to network of stakeholders such as prostitutes, local entrepreneurs, leisure companies and the state in
322 the form of foreign exchange. Zafft C.R. (2010), in Philippines the sex industry is the fourth largest source of
323 gross national product of the country. Montgomery H. (2014), child sex tourism though physically dangerous
324 and difficult, causalities claimed their parents are caring and loving and the family appreciates their involvement
325 in the industry and above all, it is keeping them together. Zafft, C.R. et al., (2010) unveiled, any attempt to

326 define child sex tourism with the ultimate objective of rising public awareness of its negativity for subsequent
327 criminalization would tantamount to a great threat to a lucrative business both for the government and private
328 sector as it scares the tourists away. Bevilacqua E. (1998) as quoted in Steinman K.J. (2002) concludes, child
329 sex tourism is an incredibly lucrative, world-wide industry.

330 **27 XXI.**

331 **28 Limitations**

332 The fundamental limitations of the study include:

333 1. Being conducted within very short period of time. 2. There was no financial support from any institution
334 or individual. 3. The articles reviewed were not without limitations. 4. It was not exhaustive review of
335 the literatures on the menace. 5. The cut-off year for the commencement of the reviewed has debarred some
336 expository studies. 6. Reviewing articles that are easily accessible disbars hermeneutic and probably more up to
337 date ones.

338 XXII.

339 **29 Summary and Conclusions**

340 In summary, the negative impacts of sex tourism are multitudinous and include physical, mental, psycholog-
341 ical, identity crisis, health, emotional, educational, cultural, political, social services access, drug addition,
342 isolation/stigmatization, behavioral, environmental, social, human rights violation, dead, positive impacts. In
343 conclusion, they can be simply departmentalized as medical, social, psychological, physical, and environmental
344 in form and nature. ¹

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of HIV/AIDS prevalence among them was reported in Mexico and India. Ottisova, L. et al. (2016), survivors including children reported experiencing high level of different abuses culminating into severe physical, mental, health and psychological problems for instance, headaches, stomachaches, backaches, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder; and other infectious diseases.

Similarly, Ghorbani M. et al. (2014) noted in addition to disregarding communities' norms and values, increasing crime rates, drug abuse, antisocial behaviors and business (e.g. Casino), transmission of animals' diseases to human, spreading new virus, tourism contribute to the spread of diseases including sexually transmitted diseases in particular HIV/AIDS, negatively affecting the wellbeing of society including the children. Perry K.M. et al. (2013), survivors are usually victims of numerous infectious diseases including sexually transmitted infections plus mental health problems such as anxiety, panic disorder; and

major depression. Olomouc A.L. (2018), to circumvent not getting education and employment in the future, child sex tourism victims subject themselves to unsafe abortion or, in the extreme abandoned their children in the streets or in orphanages. Montgomery M. (2011) observed, survivors suffer and died from HIV/AIDS which doesn't only shock vulnerable community but rapidly disbanded them leaving them at the mercy of criminal syndicates. Furthermore, Murray L.K. et al. (2015) revealed because of prolong abuse; victims suffer series of dysfunctions resulting in a cumulative negative health

consequences including lung, heart, liver diseases and cancer. Perrina C.M. et al. (2017), victims often present complex medical conditions because of trauma, infections, reproductive issues; and mental health problems. Hummel J. et al. (

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Figure 1:

violation of the survivors. Rob J. L. (Child Pornography.(ECPAT, 2006; ILO-IPEC,2001) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors experienced poor living conditions, inadequate diet and hygiene, beating and abuse, denial of fundamental human rights, threaten by unsafe sexual engagements, heightening risk of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, complications from frequent high-risk pregnancies; and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS resulting in life lasting health problems. Additionally, Huda S. (2006) unveiled; trafficking in person is not only a cause but a consequence of human rights violation. Nattavuthisit k. (2007), sexual exploitation is not only a distinct economic exploitation and suppression; it is a temerarious human rights

Figure 2:

- 345 [Zafft ()] *A Survey of Child Sex Tourism in the Philippines*, C R Zafft . <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=humtrafconf2> 2010.
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