Child Sex Tourism Recruitment Techniques

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Abstract

The tourism industry generates billions of dollars. However, it has negative impacts on communities. The rationale for this systematic literature review is to examine the techniques perpetrators use to recruit children into the child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire processes that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace. A systematic review of the literatures using different sources was actuated. Google Search Engine and Scholar Search Engine were used to search articles. In summary, the techniques used to recruit children into child sex tourism are numerous can be simply pooled and catalogued into debt bonded technique, emotional abuse technique, physical support technique, counterfeit love technique, drug addiction technique, physical abuse technique, gifts and favors technique, power and authority technique; and fake promises and special attention grooming technique.

Keywords: child, techniques, commercial sexual exploitation, survivors, grooming; and sex tourism

Introduction

The tourism industry is not only one of the fastest growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars annually 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 obnoxious negative socio-economic, cultural, environmental, etc. impacts on communities (Sharma et al., 2012). Though the precise number of sex tourism casualties is unknown, what is indisputable is that they are in millions with the majority being women and children; 49% and 33% respectively (Perrina et al., 2017).

A common and devastating misconception in many communities is that child sex tourism (CST) is a rare incident in the communities that is usually committed by strangers. The reality is, it is

becoming a common phenomenon in all societies regardless of socio-economic and political standing in the globe. It is not only committed by strangers but people of all walks of life including men and women, trusted friends, family members, people of all sexual orientations; and socio-economic status. Above all, it is causing ignominious harms to millions of innocent children around the globe (Murray et al., 2015). Due to the fact that 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, impacts and the techniques pimps deployed to conscript children 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 techniques in application. A preliminary but intensive literature reviewed has revealed that there are no well documented techniques applied in mustering children in child sex tourism. Furthermore, this lack of systematic documentation beyond reasonable doubts has posed a great challenge for academics, human rights advocates, government institutions, NGOs, health; and social workers to both develop strategies and mobilize resources in the fight against the peril. Thus, this research is meant to address this gap in order to contribute to the security of children, the "last hope" of every society (Perry et al., 2013).

In a highly consumerist, impoverished and indebted world, it is not uncommon to see citizenry being involved in all types of activities including the illegal ones sometimes to sustain luxurious, macabre habits or just for mere survival (McCrann, 2017). To nurture and sustain these life styles, in most cases if not in all cases, the vulnerable but innocent communities pay the highest price in numerous ways including losing their properties and even lives (Russell S. 2004 as cited in Fredette K. 2009). In some instants, they are sacrificed for wealth like persons living with albinism in East Africa, smuggled in containers and wrecked boats from developing to developed nations. In essence, highly sophisticated syndicates prey on vulnerable communities to attain and sustain their materialistic and repugnant life styles. Children, because of vulnerability and immaturity, they are easily lured into dubious activities including commercial sexual exploitation to finance this pleonexia (Conrad, 2019 and Tanner, 2010). To lure children into the sex industry, pimps, tourists; and associates use different techniques including grooming as revealed by nascent studies (Wood et al., 2015 as quoted in Georgia et al., 2016). Thus, to effectively and efficiently protect children and safeguard their future from these murderers it is paramount we have an in-depth knowledge about the various strategies they deploy to clutch innocent children into this notorious trade.

Understanding and detecting grooming techniques is critical in the protection of children, however, it is not an easy task because mostly the techniques used are not different from those use by parents to expose their children to wider experiences, the only ingrained differences being the ultimate objectives (Craven et al., 2006). There are numerous techniques in recruiting children into the sex industry such as an empty promise for marriage, job, education; and citizenship in the developed world (Craven et al., 2006). Pimps use different strategies such as coercion, force, fraud, promising material comforts, feigning romantic interest, establishing mutually depending relationship, physical violence, emotional abuse; and sexual abuse. Similarly, engaging already recruited girls, online services; and advertisements to recruit, manage and retain girls (Dank et al., 2014 as cited in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014). Children are recruited using different techniques including friends, acquaintances, family members who are already in the sex industry, or romantic partners (Reid 2014 as quoted in Hickle K. et al., 2016).

Similarly (Kennedy et al.,2007), revealed the organic techniques used by pimps in recruiting children and women into the sexual trade encompasses threats of indebtedness, manipulation, counterfeit love, beating, drug addiction; and violence. Based on the power and control mechanism there are many recruitment techniques that can be utilized to enroll potential victims into the sex industry such as coercion, threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, isolation, minimizing, denying prerogative, blaming, using privileges; and economic abuse (Deshpande et al., 2013).

Child Grooming

Human since creation has always wanted to earn some degree of control over certain things including his fellows (Leotti et al., 2010). In today's materialistic world, wealth has become one of the most powerful tools among other resources in accomplishing this mission. To amass wealth it seems two cardinal routes exist: legal and illegal one (Donnelly et al., 2018). However, it is apparent that some people have chosen the illegal one which encompasses among others things drugs, human, human organs, natural mineral trafficking, cybercrimes, prostitution, etc. (Yakubu et al., 2019). To lure people into these notorious activities to finance luxurious life styles, falsely elevated social, economic, political standing in communities or the globe, murderous wealth seekers have used numerous strategies including grooming to recruit people in the carnivorous sex industry which generates billions of US Dollars annually (ILO, 2014). Grooming, the process of luring a

person into doing something that s/he would not have done as a deceptive weapon has been around since time immemorial however, today's techniques are more advanced and complex probably due to the sophistication of potential victims, the environment and the goals of syndicates (O'Leary et al., 2017). In commercial sexual exploitation of children as well as child sex tourism a series of techniques have been employed over the years as revealed by the below captioned studies.

Studies have revealed almost all child abusers groomed potential victims before they can sexually abuse them or recruit them into the sex industry (Wood et al., 2015 as cited in Georgia et al., 2016). Thus, a good understanding of grooming techniques is a requisite to all parents and child protection officers putting into account the child offender relationship and their other behaviors that can be signals that a child is being groomed otherwise it would imply that they themselves are groomed by the offender (Craven et al., 2007 as cited in Williams et al., 2013). Grooming is simply the skillful manipulation of the offender himself, the child, the parents and significant others of the child and the environment to sexually abuse a child with ease and without detection and can be conducted either online or offline (Pollack, et al., 2015).

Grooming can be both physical and psychological (Esposito et al., 2016). While physical grooming is more of an incremental use of non-sexual touches to building up to boundary abuse, psychological grooming is about sexual touches and is mostly utilized to foster trust, compliance and silence (Esposito et al., 2016). Grooming is not only complex and multifaceted but as well difficult to detect and understand since it is extremely difficult to identify the starting and the end of it and above all; the groomers are heterogeneous, their techniques differ in term of duration and intensity illustrating the groomer's personality and behavioral patterns (Whittle et al., 2013).

To date there is no universally agreed model of sexual grooming because it is not only difficult to indicate the nature and extent of it, equally, it is hard to precisely state where it commences and terminates. Literatures have established three types of sexual abuse grooming. That is, self-grooming, grooming the environment and significant others; and grooming the potential victims (Williams, 2015 and Whittle et al., 2015) as invoked in (Georgia et al., 2016). Though there is no scientifically agreed model of grooming, experts generally agreed that it consist of the following stages: victim selection, gaining access to him or her and the parents, building trust and confident in

the locality; and desensitization to inappropriate touches (Canadian Centre for Child Protection, 2018). The control and self-regulatory of behavior model assumed that grooming is goal oriented and consist of two critical components in which the first phase consist of rapport building, incentivization, disinhibition, security management; and the second consists of the decesentization of the potential victim through highly calculated introduction of sexualized materials or discussions (Elliott, 2015). Grooming processes consist of building trust, emotional dependency, making the potential victim feels she started the sexual contact, ensuring things are kept secret; and making the child feel indebted to the offender and not to abandon him or her no matter what should occurred (Canadian Centre for Child Protection, 2018). Child grooming consist of four stages namely; vulnerable child identification, social isolation of the child, development of emotional ties, and having control over her or him by isolating her or him from the parents and significant others in the community (Chase and Statham 2005 as cited in Julich et al., 2016). Grooming consist of four stages (a) trust building via befriending the child, getting to know her interests, being supportive, creation of special relationship, (b) offering unique privileges through dishing out money, sweets, outings, just to separate the potential victim from her or his family and peers, (c) normalization of sexual activities via swearing, telling dirty sexual stories, showing pornographic materials just to ensure the child feel guilty, shameful, compliant and reluctant to tell anyone about these offensive activities; and (d) desensitization by wrestling, increasingly touching sexual organs, hugging, tickling (McAlinden, 2006 as cited to in Esposito et al., 2016).

Grooming as the process of preparing a child, the significant others and the environment for subsequent abuse without detection are of three types. Firstly, self – grooming (i.e. offender justifying offending behavior or denying it is bad behavior: overcoming internal inhibition). Secondly, grooming the environment and significant others (i.e. building relationship with parents especially those encountering problems in providing for their children and the community to create trust and the space to secretly abuse their kids). Thirdly, grooming the child (i.e. making the child feel valued especially by providing for her and giving her enough affection) (Craven et al., 2006 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014). Grooming as manipulative techniques includes integrity projection, suffering, insidious control, liberal thinking, overt manipulation; and intimidation (Sullivan and Quayle, 2012 as cited in Whittle et al., 2013). Grooming could entail one or more of bribery, gifts, money, flattery, sexualized games, force and threats (Ospina et al., 2010 as cited in Whittle et al., 2013).

There are various types of sexual grooming namely; self-grooming, grooming the environment and significant others and grooming the child (Craven et al., 2006 as cited in Julich et al., 2016). Self-grooming is the justification of the offensive behavior as normal so that the offenders can gather the requisite courage to sexually abuse children (Craven et al., 2006 as cited in Julich et al., 2016). Offenders groom the environment through different tactics such as pretending to be good parents, careers, teachers, social workers by actively participating in various communities' activities and as such making themselves indispensable (Julich et al., 2016). Self-grooming, grooming the environment and significant others; and grooming the child herself is critical to all types of offenders being situational, preferential, extrafamilial and intrafamilial one (Itzin, 2001 as cited in Craven et al., 2006). Self-grooming is the process in which sex offender tries to justify his or her offending behavior by untruly asserting that it is normal and acceptable (Van, 2001 as cited in Craven et al., 2006). Generally there are three types of groomers: aggressive groomers: the ones who use threats and violence, criminal groomer or opportunist: the ones who inflict one-off attack on strangers; and intimate groomers: those who first establish relationship with the potential victim and subsequently abuse her or him presenting it as if the sexual relationship is a consented one (McAlinden, 2012 as cited in Julich et al., 2016).

Successful grooming requires skills to be able to introduce sexual contents in a discussion, sustain it while accelerating the discussions (National Children Advocacy Centre, 2015). Grooming mostly starts with generous behaviors which can hardly suggest inappropriate behavior is on the offer (Canadian Centre for Child Protection, 2018). The sexual exploitation of children can be sporadic and sustained over a long period of time and the experience determines the abuser zeal to continue the grooming with the would-be victims (De Santisteban et al., 2018).

Grooming can happen via many processes such as building relationship with the child, buying treats, offering material support, teaching her or him some skills, supplying illicit drugs and alcohol, giving him money, toys or lollies (Esposito et al., 2016). There are two critical aspects to child grooming, namely; physical grooming which is the gradual sexualization of a child by touching and playing with her sensitive organs to the touching of her genitalia; and psychological grooming which is mostly initiated through sex education: explicitly talking about sex or deliberately entering into the private room of a child while changing her dress (Berliner and Conte, 1990 as cited in Julich et al., 2016). Grooming starts with non-sexual touching, sexual touching; and subsequently other actions like

undressing, exposing genital organs; and sexual materials to secure secrecy and confidence (Kloess et al., 2014). One of the most generally acknowledged model of grooming is that of (Craven et al., 2006) which identified three stages of grooming: self-grooming, grooming the environment and significant others; and grooming the child (Chiang et al., 2017). Grooming can take place anywhere and it is not only the child who is groomed but also the significant others and the community in which the child lives (Esposito et al., 2016). Whichever grooming strategy is adopted by an offender, it should be able to make the exploitation processes rewarding and more consensual at least in the eyes of the potential victim (Williams et al., 2013).

Types of Child Grooming

Grooming, for simplicity, can be classified into two broad major categories namely; online grooming and offline groom or simply put, face-to-face grooming (Pollack et al., 2015). Though there are lots of similarities, there are some instrumental differences as illustrated below.

Online Grooming

Online grooming in its simplest terms is when a person, more especially, an adult sexual predator endeavors to lower a child's shyness or heighten his or her curiosity regarding sex, with the ultimate objective of meeting him or her in person for the purpose of sexual activities (Whittle et al., 2013). The process can commence with different activities for example, simple email messages to sharing pornographic materials in a bid to normalize sexual discussions and activities to the point of asking for naked pictures or performing sexual activities on a webcam (Whittle et al., 2013). It can occur with the support of a variety of digital technologies, for instant, social media, gaming sites, emails, instant messaging programs, forums and chat rooms with a child in order to gain his/her trust and confidence in the abuser (Victoria State Government, 2013).

There are numerous methods applied by online groomers to entrap children into the sex industry such as flattering, bribes and threats in view of the risky behaviors adopted by children on the internet, for example, communicating with strangers online, sharing personal information openly without restriction (Whittle et al., 2013). Children more especially, the vulnerable ones are most of the time targeted online and groomed using all types of techniques including social media and sometimes face-to-face to be sexually abused and furthermore, enrolled in a web of notorious sex trade (Reeves et al., 2016). Though the methods are different, perpetrators have many deficient

characteristics in common, for example, low self-esteem, problematic relationship both in building, maintaining and resolving associated problems, feelings of inadequacy, loneliness, lack of empathy, being a victim of abuse; and humiliation (Robertiello and Terry, 2007). Lack of empathy being identified the most dangerous deficiency (Ioannou et al., 2018). Most abusers preferred online grooming compared to face-to-face grooming as the internet accords them substantial degree of anonymity, good environment to masquerade in order to build the required friendship and trust (Taylor and Quayle 2008 as cited in Williams et al., 2013). In the case of the internet, grooming becomes less demanding due to the anonymity of the internet and its capacity to provide access to wider range of children within short space of time via numerous communication platforms (Wolak et al., 2008 as cited in Kloess, et al., 2014). Online abusers consciously joined chartrooms and review messages that are posted by children to identify the most vulnerable ones through their messages and any message with some elements of sexualized material is responded with more explicit sexualized messages just to desensitize and normalize sex (Malesky, 2007 as cited in Esposito et al., 2016).

European Online Project found six features of online grooming: offender vulnerability (i.e. offender being in difficult circumstances), scanning (i.e. mapping out the online atmosphere to identify potential victims), identity (i.e. evaluating oneself to know whether current self-representations are appropriate for the targets or not), contact (i.e. to identify the number, mode, time, etc. directed at the targets), intensity-desensitization (i.e. evaluating the most appropriate mode of desensitization technique: is it visual images, language, gifts, etc.); and the outcome (i.e. checking on the effectiveness of an attack either by evaluating images, discussions, meetings, etc.) (Elliott, 2015). Similarly (De Santisteban et al., 2018) revealed online grooming cycle consist of different stages. Firstly, groomers' believe in the internet as a good medium of grooming (i.e. the conviction that the internet is safe and secured for grooming and expertise development). Secondly, gaining access (i.e. the process of searching for many potential victims to increase the chances of getting access to children). Thirdly, initial persuasion (i.e. commencement of discussions that interest the child for her to develop interest in the abuser). Fourthly, victims and environment (i.e. understanding of the child's daily activities and that of her custodian). Fifthly, strategies (application of best suited techniques to engage the child based on her vulnerability), sexual contact (i.e. the engagement in sex with the child both online and offline which can be sporadic or sustain), cognitive distortion and justification (i.e. the fight against inhibitors to justify the sexual abuse); and blame the survivor (i.e.

the blaming of the victims for all due to age misrepresentation). However, not all offenders follow these steps and as such the grooming processes can differ based on the offender's ultimate objectives (Brigg et al., 2011 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014).

While there is no universal definition for internet offending there are different ways in which perpetrators use it to commit crimes against minors for example, by exchanging child pornography, locating potential victims for sexual abuse; and engagement in inappropriate communication to desensitize children while normalizing sexual activities. This is possible via various platforms including emails, chat rooms, newsgroups, discussion and bulletin boards; and social networking sites (Kloess et al., 2014). (Cooper 1998 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014), the internet is a favorite platform to abusers for the "Triple A Engine", namely; accessibility, affordability and anonymity. Online grooming and sexual exploitation are inherently carnivorous and manipulative in nature (Chiang et al., 2017).

Ioannouet al., (2018) and Simonsen (2011) as cited in Quale et al., 2014) found two types of online offenders – contact driven and fantasy driven offenders. In recruiting children through the internet different strategies are used for example, non-consensual pornography (i.e. creation and distribution of sexual materials), the actual (i.e. threats creation and/or distribution of sexual materials), arrangements to inflict sexual assault, cyber-stalking, gender based abusive speeches, and virtual rape (Boyd, 2009 and Malesky 2007 as cited in Cripps et al., 2018).

To groom a child in the internet requires offenders' compilation of their personal profiles that are accessible through affordable means to other users, masquerading as a young person of the same age with the victims to attract them; and awaiting a reply from the would-be victim to commence the conversation (Kloess et al., 2014). Others may choose to lurk by logging into chat rooms observing the ongoing conversations; and finally commence a conversation with any child by sending a private mail to her (O'Connell 2003 as cited as in Kloess et al., 2014).

Online offenders present themselves like the same age with the potential victim in that manner the offender is trying to break the age gap so that the child can see him or her as a peer and a friend (National Children Advocacy Centre, 2015). Abusers sometimes used sexual extortion namely, sextortion, which is the blackmailing of a person to comply with a sexual request otherwise the

self-generated images about her will be shared beyond what she consented to by posting them on the social media and forwarding them to her own parents and family members (ECPAT International and Religions for Peace, 2016). Common techniques deployed in online grooming encompass manipulation via flattery conversations, deception, regular and intense contacts, secrecy, sexualization, kindness, erratic temperament; and nastiness (Whittle et al., n.d.).

Online offenders seem to have the highest number of victims as they are mostly in different chatrooms (Ioannou et al., 2018). Websites built to sell legitimate commercial goods and services are known to be regular places for selling sexual activities with children online, (McCabe, 2011 as cited in Lusby et al., 2015). Grooming is not new but the internet has provided a new and dangerous space (Gillespie, 2002 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014). The internet has not only made children more vulnerable but has unpromisingly changed victimization at three fundamental stages; accessibility, opportunity and vulnerability and above all, making the notorious offenders more capable and acceptable vis-à-vis the real world where they are castigated and dumbed (Quayle et al. 2002 and O'Connell 2003 as cited in Helen et al., 2013).

Offline Grooming

Offline grooming, the communication with a child with the ultimate objective of meeting him or her to sexually abuse her or him, is one of the oldest methods of grooming children and is common in least developed and remote communities (Ioannou et al., 2018). However, it seems to have some common qualities with the online grooming the fastest growing and sophisticated method of grooming as affirmed by: the online and offline grooming techniques are fundamentally the same, the internet only provide a new alternative and unique gateway for the abusers to continue sexually exploiting children (Esposito et al., 2016). Offline grooming can take place in any location including children's own homes, friends' homes, during structured functions like sport activities, in the neighborhoods, and even while babysitting (Esposito et al., 2016). Mostly, offenders often look for a job that permit them easy access to children such as teaching, camp counselling, bus driving; and coaching (Georgia et al., 2016).

According to the precondition model for any sexual abuse of a child to take place four conditions must be met: an offender desire to sexually abuse, winning their internal inhibitors, defeating the

external inhibitors, and finally overcoming any resistance from the victim (Finkelhor, 1984 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014).

Usually, there are three types of groomers: aggressive groomers: the ones who use threats and violence, criminal groomer or opportunist: the ones who inflict one-off attack on strangers; and intimate groomers: those who first establish relationship with the victim and subsequently abuse him or her rendering it as if the sexual relationship is a consented one (McAlinden, 2012 as cited in Julich et al., 2016).

Pimps use different strategies such as coercion, force, fraud, promising material comforts, feigning romantic interest, establishing mutually depending relationship, physical violence, emotional abuse, sexual abuse. Similarly engaging already recruited girls, online services; and advertisements to recruit, manage and retain girls (Dank et al., 2014 cited in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014). The most common techniques used by pimps and associates to seduce children into the sex trade include gifts, drugs and alcohol, threats, normalization of sexual behaviors, manipulation, flattering, befriending, blackmailing, filling a void; and isolation (Reeves et al., 2016).

Method

Aims

The fundamental rationale for the literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the techniques deployed to recruit children into sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire a process that will usher rapid development from all directions in the fight against the menace.

A systematic review of the literatures using information collected from different sources was actuated. Google Search Engine and Google Scholar were used to search for the articles. During the search numeration combinations of words and phrases were used to ensure articles reflect the most recent knowledge and scholarly works. The systematic searches beget varied and voluminous articles which had to be sieved not only to meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria but to ensure the fundamental objectives of the study are wrangled.

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

Inclusion and Exclusion Procedures

The underneath procedures were followed in articles inclusion. That is, only:

1. Peer-reviewed scholarly articles.
2. Peer-reviewed scholarly articles on child sexual abuse especially on child sex tourism.
3. Peer-reviewed scholarly articles published from 2000 to 2019.
4. Articles on international or regional perspectives on child sex tourism.
5. Articles on child sex tourism published by internationals organizations with years of meritorious experiences in child protection.

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

1. Non-peer reviewed articles.
2. Articles published before 2000 unless critical and impactful.
3. Media generated articles including newspapers.
4. Articles not published in English language.

In spite of the fact that both qualitative and quantitative articles were trawled, only ninety (90) articles (i.e. 73 peer reviewed articles and 17 non-peer reviewed articles) were qualified for reviewed which is largely due to a dearth of data.

In essence, only peer-reviewed articles and publications by international organizations considered being trustworthy because they occasioned standard, ethical and robust studies were reviewed.

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Discussions

As can be observed above, the literature reviewed has disinterred a variety of techniques that pimps, tourists; and associates used to groom innocent children, their parents; and the communities to sexually abuse children and worse of all, enlist them in the notorious sex industry. To discuss these pernicious strategies, they are codified into:

Debt Bonded Recruitment Technique

At certain level in life especially in an impoverished society, accesses to credits become intrinsic in solving prime problems including putting food on the table for the family. In most cases if not in all cases, debtors at the time of taking credits, anticipate getting some money whether in the near or distant future to repay the loan just to re-earn their liberty and dignity (Wolf, 2018). Since any failure to meet such obligations can lead into many ugly situations including legal action, castigation and loss of pride, many people are easily lured into many activities including the unpleasant ones more especially, the minors who cannot resist challenging situations or contemplate legitimate options quickly, concurring with: debt bonded child sex recruitment methods, mostly consist of giving numerous gifts to girls under the pretext that they are for free only to be told after a while that they are not and they must be paid (Hammond et al., 2014). To recover the money while getting the girls into the trade the pimps apply combination of techniques including threatening the girls that their lives will be in endanger if the money is not repaid, befriending them with other prostitutes who are under the control of the pimps who will subsequently encourage them to enter the trade in order to pay the debts to avert being victimized (Jordan, 2011). Under such mounting heat without alternatives, the girls jump into the trade with the impression that it is just going to be for short period (Hammond et al., 2014). However, the loan is never completed regardless of the number of years, and because of the looming threats, the girls will continue to be in the trade for several or endless number of years (Jordan 2011). This technique is different from the love method since there is no intimate attachment between parties (Kennedy et al., 2007). Economic abuse techniques recruitment process entails creation of a financial bondage which can never be finished in payment, taking all, if not huge part of the money earned by potential victims; and denial of having access to education and bank accounts if any (Deshpande et al., 2013). Debt as coercion is a tactic commonly used to recruit children in which the victim is made to believe that pimp has spent huge amount of resources on her and that the money must be repaid with no alternative other than being engaged in prostitution (Deshpande et al., 2013).

Emotional Abuse Recruitment Technique

Emotional and psychological stability is a requisite for the mental and physical development of a human being regardless of age (Olga, 2019).Therefore, it is critical that a person gains acceptance through association. Because we want acceptance and being considered as part of another person anything that threatens such bonds is likely to be meted out with different reactions including what one would not have engaged in without the desire to secure such bond as illustrated: emotional abuse techniques consist of, for example, potential victims humiliation among friends, calling them bad names, making them feel responsible for the hardship, playing with their minds to create unnecessary dependency in which they will be made to believe it is only the pimp who rescued them and so too they will be their only savior in any difficult circumstance in the future (Deshpande et al., 2013). Similarly, another technique is raising the child social status to an adult or building trusting relationship by talking to them as they are ones' peer or simply talking to them on their 'wave-length' (Van, 2001 and Wilson, 1999 as cited in Julich et al., 2016). Consists, downplaying the competence and reliability of a child's parent especially the mother in front of family members and friends (Julich et al., 2016). Three-girls-parading technique is sometimes used in which the pimps will select the second most beautiful of the three girls since the most beautiful will not be surprise why chosen while the most ugly will easily feel why her. However, the second as being in the middle would be easily flattered for being the key center of attraction (Kennedy et al., 2007). They use verbal or physical force, emotional manipulation or blackmailing especially where gifts were provided (Kloess et al., 2014).

In most grooming techniques, the abuser present himself as respectful and responsible person who takes great concerns in the welfare of the children and as such offer to support the child in many respects like spending time with her, doing certain jobs for her which other adults within her circle don't want to do for her (Williams et al., 2013). Some abusers start with soft and responsible discussions with children like their hobbies, areas of interest, daily undertakings and thereafter commence to introduce sexualized materials and discourses which are eventually followed by persuasions and bribes to ensure the child maintain compliance and secrecy (Kloes et al., 2014 as cited in Esposito et al., 2016).

Isolation technique call for the restriction of the potential victims' movements and interactions with friends, family members, relevant authorities, solitary confinement, constantly moving the would-be from one place to another, creating bad blood between her or him and the authority; and the denial to learn the language of the host community (Deshpande et al., 2013). Emotional ties recruitment technique is one of the most preferred strategies by pimps because it always ends up building strong ties with the potential victims to the point that, the girls would not like to turn their backs on them in case of any problem unlike the violent one in which the children would opt to run away whenever they have the opportunity (Kennedy et al., 2007). Grooming is perpetrated to levy enormous fear from the onset to refuse abuse, fear to stop it, fear of not believing it even if disclosed; and lastly fear of harms and harassment upon disclosure (Foster and Hagedon, 2014 as cited in Esposito et al., 2016). Once enlisted in the sex trade victims find it extremely difficult to deregister due to legal barriers, confiscation of all documentations by pimps, lack of and/or limited knowledge, money, language barriers; and fear (Deshpande et al., 2013). Sometimes pimps use traumatic bonding technique in which the victim is instilled with serious fear to make them believe that it is because of the abuser they are surviving otherwise they would have been dead (Deshpande et al., 2013). In spite of grooming models both online and offline grooming being likened to gradual seduction, sometimes offenders do not necessary follow the opined sequences (Black et al., 2015 as cited in Chiang et al., 2017).

Sexualized compliments though sometimes become powerful tool in child grooming, massages, swimming, wrestling in underwear, playing with genitalia, sexualized jokes, teasing about breast and genital development, discussing sexualized materials under the pretense of education; and displaying pictures of children in underwear, bathing and dancing in underwear suits have significantly contributed in the entrapment of children in the sex industry (Pollack et al., 2015). Groomers make children feel guilty, shameful, self-blaming and destabilized to ensure they maintain the act in secret and continue being abuse (Kloess et al., 2014).

Physical Support Recruitment Technique
Support of any kind sometimes is critical in the life of many more especially, the disadvantaged ones, if they are to attain their both short and long terms goals (Levitt et al., 2002). Therefore, any person or institution that provides such support when it is desperately desired tends to occupy a central part in the hearts and minds of the recipients. With such centrality and indebtedness, the

tendency of turning down any request from social creditors becomes extremely difficult if not impossible. Thus, it makes excellent bait for recruitment into many activities including the illegal ones as attested to. In accessing children, avoiding disclosure, maintaining trust and confidence in them by the significant others, offenders employ different strategies. Offering support in babysitting, doing small jobs, taking the child for a trip, befriending the parents or caretakers, playing with the child in the presence of the parents. Helping the parents with domestic chores, etc. (Smallbone and Wortley, 2001 as cited in Esposito et al., 2016). In grooming athletes, coaches have used different techniques namely, offering athletes ride to and from training grounds, pressurizing and punishing bad performing athletes and singing praise of well performing ones, inviting elite athletes for small parties at home, giving special attention to bullied ones (Brackenridge et al., (2005).Sometimes it includes offering some technical support (e.g. computer repair) to the family of the athletes (Bjornseth et al., 2018).

Counterfeit Love Recruitment Technique

All humans want to be loved for among other things, it results in being cared for and considered for any good thing especially in the family and community which by all standards makes it a censorious requirement for human development (Oravecz et al., 2020). Thus, whether a real or counterfeit one it can be wielded as a tool to taut compliance especially with children as alluded to: pimps recruit children especially those from disadvantaged families via promises of love, food, money or even a mere accommodation (Nelson et al., 2007). Love is mostly applied to recruit girls from stable and non-abusive family because they are loved, healthy and good looking; and they can fetch good money before running down. To further retain them in the trade pimps used blackmailing as an additional strategy especially for stubborn ones (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014 as cited in Kennedy et al., 2007). Romeo pimps sometimes known as boyfriend pimps are those that apply soft techniques like to romance girls just to make them feel very special and subsequently push them into the sex trade (Kennedy et al., 2007 as instanced in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014). Offenders make calculated choices to reach the children they want to abuse and sometimes the techniques they use include befriending with them, desensitizing them over time to commence sexual touches and subsequently sex (Esposito et al., 2016).

Drug Addiction Recruitment Technique

Drugs are primordial in the sustenance of life especially in health recovery whether due to long or short term illnesses (Singh, 2010). However, the abuse of it can be detrimental both physically and mentally as it profoundly tampers with overall wellbeing of a person including his or her psychic and mental fitness (Cleary et al., 2017). Thus, to finance this scandalous habit especially when hooked and addicted, victims can be easily actuated into doing many things including prostitution as vouchsafe in. Drugs addition technique has being used as a method of recruiting children into the sex trade either by supporting their habit of drug abuse which resulted in their parents kicking them out of their family homes or being unable to get jobs because of lack of permanent address as junkies. The pimps themselves sometimes introduced them to drugs only to withdraw the support after getting hooked (O'hara, 2018). To further support their habit, they are arm-twisted into sleeping with men including drug dealers' friends (Sandy et al., 2017). With such they are literally forced to enter into the market (O'hara, 2018). This, differ from the debt bonded technique because they are not paying loans but financing their irresponsible habit while accumulating wealth for pimps since they literally work for them (Kennedy et al., 2007). Offenders supply parents with drugs to become addicted to both access the children and offset the possibilities of future disclosure and being believed if there should be any (Leberg, 1997 as cited in Julich et al., 2016).

Physical Abuse Recruitment Technique

Violence of any type is undesirable in a civilized society as it destabilizes peace and tranquility indispensable requirements in the psychosocial, intellectual, economic; and political development of any person regardless of age and creed (Ilse et al., 1998). In view of the aforementioned, any threat of violence including physical harm from anyone perceived to have the power and sagacity to inflict it is feared sometimes to the core. With such s/he can simply choreograph/push people into doing numerous activities including those illegal and harmful to their foundational values and norms like trading in sex as attested to. Coercions and threats techniques involve threatening to harm the potential victims, her family members, naming and shaming her in the community for her abnormal activities; and reporting her to the security for prosecution (Wolf et al., 2019). Sexual abuse technique involves the use of threats and violence such as rape, forcing potential victims to sleep with different customers, legitimizing child prostitution; and portraying children as sexual objects for the generation of cash (Djinn, 2014). Intimidation technique entails killing and inflicting of harms, destruction of assets to portray power; and lying about the involvement of the police in the whole

game to instill more fear (International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children, 2017). Guerilla pimping is a technique which principally entails deployment of violence, threats, intimidation or aggression to groom children into child prostitution and continuous enslavement (Deshpande et al., 2013).

To maintain secrecy and compliance, abusers use a range of techniques with parents such as threats, bribery, coercion and even psychological manipulation (Esposito et al., 2016). Sometimes threats including harms, violence or simply bribes, denial of gifts or other privilege are applied (Craven et al., 2006 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014).

Abusers sometimes use three tactics to introduce sexual topics: gentle boundary pressing, showing pornographic materials to eliminate inhibition; and encouraging the child to participate either through mutuality or coercion (Elliott, 2015). Gorilla pimps are groomers who use violence such as kidnapping, intimidation and force to recruit children into the sex trade (Kennedy et al., 2007 as cited in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014). The gorilla technique does not require the pimps' use of charms or manipulative techniques but rather they brutally force children to enter into the trade either via threats, beatings, kidnapping, etc. and failure of which would tantamount to grave consequences both to the child and his or her family (Plummer, 2017). This is rarely used as it does not result in any attachment between the pimps and the victims rather it is a last resort technique (Kennedy et al., 2007). The common method of grooming in the sporting arena include physical or verbal abuse, intimidation, dishing out gifts, money, abuse of trust of athletes' parents, emotional manipulation, affection, snubbing, blackmailing; and threatening athletes to leave the sport, delay or seizure of rewards and/or privileges (Winter et al., 2017). Play-wrestling, watching television, cuddling; and tucking into bed are all techniques of grooming children (Esposito et al., 2016).

Gifts and Favors Recruitment Technique
In spite of our socio-economic and political standing, we all want to enjoy gifts and favors from our colleagues and friends in our communities. Gifts sometimes, is not about what is given but rather from whom it comes as it clearly demonstrates being loved and care for among the lot (Takayama, 2001). Therefore, gifts and favors can be an effective tool in enlisting the conformity of recipients in performing many things including evil ones especially the disadvantaged and minor ones as

concurred with; through gifts and attention, insecure and vulnerable children are seduced into the sex trade. Sometimes boyfriends are used by the pimps in which the boyfriend is expected to sneak with the girls to big towns, unfamiliar places and spend lavishly on them only to later require them to enter into the sex trade to continue with the parties as they have ran out of money (Djinn, 2014). Threats such as telling parents that their daughters are sleeping with strangers or serious harms are to be meted on family members if they failed to comply are advanced, to ensure they enter the sex trade (Samantha et al., 2006). With the attachment, harassment, beating, threats; and promise for a better life they end up entering the sex industry (Kennedy et al., 2007). To groom children especially for extrafamilial offenders, they offer to support them around the homes, assume parental responsibilities, offer babysitting and sometimes even overnight stays (Lanning, 2010 as cited in Georgia et al., 2016). Finesse pimping is a recruitment strategy in which the pimps employ compassion, kindness, and some other psychological tactics (Pollack et al., 2015). Sometimes, they lured potential victims via small gifts such as money, clothes, food; and drugs just to make them indebted to the pimps and be furthermore enticed to enter into the sex trade to pay the debts of gratitude (Deshpande et al., 2013). In addition to breaking boundaries, minimizing inhibition; and fantasy reenactment, recruiters will scare the child into participation and to minimize shame, guilt and negative feelings victims are given gifts (O'Connell, 2003 as cited in National Children Advocacy Centre, 2015).

Abusers being extrafamilial or intrafamilial employ different strategies to groom children into the sex industry such as forming special relationship, buying gifts, dishing out drugs, alcohol, money, bribes, special care and attention, supporting children with home works, bathing, tucking in bed; and undermining non-offending parents to discredit abusive allegations (Esposito et al., 2016). Gifts including money, concert tickets, day trips, cell phones as well as game sometimes blackmailing and coercive strategies are used to incite children into sexual activities (CEOP, 2008 as cited in Kloess et al., 2014). Adolescent groomers mostly apply strategies that are prosocial in nature like dishing out gifts, attention and care, bribes, affection, drugs; and alcohol to build trust, threats, harms and withdrawal of affection and care to maintain silence (Esposito et al., 2016).

Power and Authority Recruitment Technique
Power and authority are something that majority want to possess because it is not only sweet but instrumental in the transformation of life and society (Read et al., 2014). With power and authority

depending on the degree and level, the holder commands lot of things including the capacity to instill fear in people to get things done at the spot or within a reasonable period of time (Cislak et al., 2018). For instance because of dread of harm, violence, denial of rewards and/or privileges people more especially the vulnerable groups including children are easily sway or swindled into partaking in several activities at the command of an authoritative figure even though sometimes they are fully responsive of its notoriousness and illegality as exhumed in the following. Power and authority has been a fundamental strategy in pushing girls into the sex trade especially in the sporting arena. Offenders recruit children by playing the role of a parent especially when one of the parents is absent (Kloess et al., 2014 and Julich et al., 2016). In sports power imbalance has been one of the major tools used by coaches, veterans, senior athletes to induce their athletes into sexual abuses and the industry (Parent et al., 2018). Coaches and sport administrators in addition to the instructional power imbalance, use the trust vested in them by the parents of the athletes, the athletes themselves and the overall control they have on athletes in terms of their diet, weight, sleep, social relationships, etc. to sexually abuse them and at worse, recruit them into the sex trade (Jacobs and Knoppers, 2017 as cited in Parent et al., 2018). The power vested on the coach provides him or her unique sociocultural position over the athletes that s/he uses to seduce athletes into sexual relations either through jokes, sexual oriented comments; and exposure to pornographic materials or rewards for sex (Owton et al., n.d.). In sports coaches use threats such as dropping an athlete from a team, confiscation of rewards; and privileges to ensure cooperation to foster secrecy (Winter et al., 2017). Authority-figure-techniques, with this; children are introduced into the trade by their biological and/or fostered parents, brothers, sisters or older siblings (Fu et al., 2007). This happens either by selling them to pimps or forcing them into the streets to finance their families' needs including bad habits (Kennedy et al., 2007).

Fake Promises and Special Attention Grooming Technique

In sport, according special attention to the minority group such as athletes with disabilities, homosexual, bisexual; and ethnic minority are fundamental strategies in coaches grooming children for sexual abuse since this category desperately needs recognition and acceptance, and above all, they enjoy nearly no credibility in the eyes of key social institutions including the family in case of disclosure (Vertommen et al., 2016 as cited in Bjornseth et al., 2018). Abuser sometimes groomed potential victims by making them special by giving money, gifts, financing birthday parties, making them enjoy special rewards and privileges, selecting them to participate in different games, etc. all

meant to enmesh them in a sexually abusive relationship (Whittle et al., n.d.). In some instance coaches groomed athletes through showering praises and massaging during tournaments, by inviting them for outings, parties; and giving them rides to different destinations (Winter et al., 2017).

To lure athletes into illegal sexual activities, coaches use the entrapment or stronger desire athletes have to ensure stakeholders in sport reap the benefits of their investments in term of time, resources, sponsorship, wages, money (Parent et al., 2018). Coaches banked on the desire of the athletes and their parents to be selected in a team and that of the desire of the sport administrators to win to lure athletes into sexual abuse (Winter et al., 2017). In sport coaches use three types of grooming for example, grooming potential victim through inappropriate touching. Psychological grooming that requires the seducement of athletes and the parents by telling them good things about the athlete. Furthermore, the athlete requiring for more training with him; and grooming the social environment by increasing his winning trophies which eventual deter anyone from associating him with sexual abuse (Winter et al., 2017). In grooming athletes, coaches have used different techniques namely, offering athletes ride to and from training grounds. Pressurizing and punishing bad performing athletes and singing praise of well performing ones, inviting elite athletes for small parties at home, giving special attention to bullied athletes; and sometimes offering some technical support (e.g. computer repair) to the family of the athletes (Bjornseth et al., 2018).

Sport though one of the biggest paying entertainment arenas has been exploited to have access to children both to abuse them sexually and to recruit them into the sex industry including tourism as evidenced underneath (Owtonet al., 2017). In sport like other structured functions children are sexually abused and the grooming processes is not different from the others as it consist four stages: targeting the potential victim, building trust, isolating the victim, commencement of sexual assault; and maintaining maximum secrecy (Brackenridge and Fasting, 2005 and Bjornseth et al., 2018). In sport like other arenas, grooming requires identifying and recruiting the potential victims, gaining trust and access, playing a meaningful role in the child's life. Furthermore, isolating him or her from the rest of the significant others, creating secrecy around the relationship, initiating sexual contacts; and controlling the relationship (National Center for Victims of Crime, 2011). In essence, it seems, the application of any strategy is determined by what the exploiter is interested in and the

would-be victim: accessibility, opportunity and vulnerability (O'Connell, 2003 as cited in National Children Advocacy Centre, 2015).

The limitation of this literatur review were the low number of literature because of lack of studies in the area. Second, the retrospective nature of the research as there was no alternative. Third, the heterogeneity of the few studies making generalizability and the conclusions relatively tentative.

Conclusions

The techniques used by pimps to recruit children in the tourism sex industry are multifarious and include debt bonded technique, emotional abuse technique, physical support technique, counterfeit love technique, drug addiction technique, physical abuse technique, gifts and favors technique, power and authority technique; and fake promises and special attention grooming technique. Essentially, the lessons learned is the fact that innocent children are sexually abused in the tourism industry and various techniques are applied by different perpetrators to lure them into the sex trade. However, since it is happening in communities to both address and prevent it community participation is fundamental.

Combating CSA is hard for numerous reasons including difficulties in identifying and locating victims, abusers can be both local and international tourists, abuse can occur in all places including residential homes, schools, orphanages, detention centers, in streets; and offenders can come from all nations and backgrounds (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-UNODC, 2014). The fact that politicians have joined the crusade clearly manifest that nations are waking up to the social, political and economic cost of CSA bespoke in numerous global endeavors to protect the rights of children (Moore et al., 2015 as cited in Rumble, 2017).

However to eliminate it, communities must not only participate but must take ownership of all strategies including provision of desired support to both survivors and perpetrators occurring with: if the prevention goals of CSA are to be attained, integrated community participation approach is a fundamental pre-requisite (Reppucci et al., 1994). To protect children and prevent abuse, it is cardinal that parents and other members of the community are involved (Rudolph et al., 2018). The

crux of community participation includes building partnership, mutuality, common goal mapping, independence, empowerment; and establishing community ownership of the whole process (Smith and Herbert, 1997 as cited in Tomison et al., 2020).

For preventive education, reporting, and services for survivors to be impactful, community partnership is a must and must be guided by promoting legislations, policies, support, and expertise (Taylor et al., 2019). The prevention of child abuse and associated trauma requires community participation and attitudinal change (Mlekwa et al., n.d.). For global strategies to fight CSA to be effective they must target families, and community participation (Collin-Vézina et al., 2013).

Similarly, to protect children from CSA, there is a need for paradigm shift in which each member in the community is looped to create systems that condemned it (Nair, 2017). CSA preventive strategies to have broader impacts beg for increase self-sufficiency of families, enhancing communities and their resources; and banning it in communities (Nair, 2017). Working with the community especially with the parents and caregivers will reduce CSA while boosting social support and adult participation in the fight against it (Kopp, 2008). Thus, the most efficient method of solving community problems is by involving the community itself in designing solutions as it has benefits of- buy-in/taking ownership, sustainability, resource sharing; and unified efforts (Curtis, n.d.).

In the same vein, the importance of community participation in supporting victims has been evidenced in nascent studies: peer support moderated the relationship between baseline abuse and subsequent ones (Meinck et al., 2015). With the engagement of individual, institutions and other societal dimensions for progress in the fight against CSA, it demands awareness rising and public empathic support for the survivors (Mathews et al., 2016). Both single sexual abuse and re-victimized survivors need social support from the community and families for recovery and productive life (Nair, 2017). Parental social support is critical for victims psychosocial adjustment, lowering trauma, resiliency, enhancing functioning, buffering adverse outcomes, reducing damages, and deterioration in victims' welfare (Nair, 2017).

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I declare that there is no conflict of interest with respect to the study, authorship and/or publication of the manuscript.

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