

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEX TOURISM

Yahya Muhammed Bah

Department of Sociology, School of Arts and Sciences,
University of The Gambia, Banjul, The Gambia, West Africa

***Correspondence author**

Yahya Muhammed Bah
Department of Sociology
School of Arts and Sciences
University of The Gambia
Banjul
The Gambia
West Africa

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Abstract**Background**

Nearly in every part of the globe different abuses are meted on the children. Therefore, it is a must that serious actions are taken to end this inhumane treatments and provide support to the survivors and their respectively families while prosecuting the perpetrators and their associates. Children are innocent human beings and deserve all types of protections from all forms of abuse. This is a fundamental human right as encapsulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), an international legal instrument of universal significance. State parties to this instrument are obligated to protect children from all forms of abuse and furthermore promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of child victims. In view of the above, any form of child abuse, is a gross fundamental violation of their rights.

Purpose

The fundamental rationale for the systematic literature review was to examine support services needed by survivors 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 and support of survivors.

Methodology

A systematic review of the literatures using information collected from different sources was actuated. Google search engine, google scholar; web of science; and scopus database were used to search for these 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 child rights and child protection for years and has produced indefatigable knowledge in the promotion of children rights were stealthily appraised.

Results

In summary, support services needed by survivors of child sex tourism include: safe shelter, education and empowerment, family support, medical support, appropriate referral, psychological support, navigation of social institutions, communication and information sharing, adult figure, social support, mental health support, counselling services, safety and prosecution of perpetrators, group support, access to justice; and economical support.

Conclusion

In conclusion, to support the recovery and reintegration of survivors of child sex tourism it requires safe shelter, education and empowerment, family support, medical support, appropriate referral, psychological support, navigation of social institutions, communication and information sharing, adult figure, social support, mental health support, counselling services, safety and prosecution of perpetrators, group support, access to justice; and economical support.

Keywords : child abuse, child sex tourism, commercial sexual exploitation and support services

Introduction

In general terms to effectively protect children and provide support services for survivors, it calls for the participation of lot of specialized institutions namely; child protection services, law enforcement agencies, educators and early child care providers, healthcare providers, mental health providers, legal and judicial system professionals, substitute care providers, faith community, community organizations and support service providers; and concern citizens(Goldman et al., 2003). Thus, to deliver any support services to victims of sexual abuse, there is an urgent need for collaboration between institutions which must be guided by building and maintaining trust, reaching agreement on core values and staying focused on them, developing a common language, demonstrating knowledge and respect for the experience and expertise of each other, assuming positive intention of the parties, recognizing the strength, needs, and limitations of all parties, working through conflicts; and sharing decision-making, risk taking, and accountability(Goldman et al., 2003). Similarly, in responding to the plight of survivors, it is critical that focus is put on strengthening indigenous child and family services, expanding multi-sector/partner engagement, equipping professionals and service providers to recognize and respond safely to violence against children, strengthening the evidence about effective programs and mobilize knowledge; and enhance data collection and monitoring(Goldman et al., 2003).

The support services needed by sexually abused children can be widely classified into medical, psychosocial, judicial services; and social services(Muridzo, et al., 2018). To effectively provide the support services required by victims of sexual molestation, it calls for the participation of several professionals including social workers, doctors, nurses, police officers, magistrates, prosecutors, counsellors; and psychologists(Muridzo et al., 2018). In view of the range of services survivors need, the support to recovery, rehabilitation; and reintegration, demands for the establishment of multidisciplinary team of professionals including social workers, health workers, counsellors, psychologists, police, lawyers, etc. housed under one roof especially in a university teaching hospital(Chomba et al., 2010). Thus, for survivor to remain safe while recuperating, they deserve the collaborative intervention of educators, social workers; and youth justice workers among others(GOV.UK, 2020).

Methodology

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Inclusion and Exclusion Procedures

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

1. Peer-reviewed scholarly articles on the support services needed by survivors of child sexual abuse.
2. Peer-reviewed scholarly articles published from 2000 to 2021.
3. Articles on international or regional perspectives on support services needed by survivors of child sexual abuse.
4. Articles on the support services needed by survivors of child sexual abuse published by international organizations with years of meritorious experiences in child rights and 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 62(sixty two) out of 180 (one hundred and eighty) 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.

Discussions

The literature review has unearthed a wide range of support services needed by survivors of child sexual abuse. To discuss these support services, they are categorized into: safe shelter, education and empowerment, family support, medical support, appropriate referral, psychological support, navigation of social institutions, communication and information sharing, adult figure, social support, mental health support, counselling services, safety and prosecution of perpetrators, group support, access to justice; and economical support.

Safe shelter

Proper shelter is a critical requirement not only in the security of mankind but for his or her physical, medical, psychological, intellectual, socioeconomic; and political development. With safe and proper accommodation, a person feels highly valued and accepted in a community positioning him or her not only to grab opportunities but also contribute to community and national endeavors(Harris & Arku, 2006). This, becomes more critical particularly when s/he has been exposed to harmful

conditions as among other things it expedites his or her recovery according him or her the necessary fundamental mental and physical wellbeing to pick up the pieces for a more rewarding life concurring with: in supporting child-victims recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration, it is fundamental that the child is immediately assess to identify his or her long and short-term needs, ensure s/he is safe from the abuser, his or her parents are empowered and supported in managing sexualized behaviors, skills building; and adopting behavior (Peterson & Urquiza, 1993). Therefore, multidisciplinary approach to the location and relocation of survivors to safer and more child-friendly locations is fundamental in the rehabilitation and reintegration of child-victims (GOV.UK, 2020).

Education and empowerment

Provision of quality, relevant; and affordable education is one of the major contracts citizens and their governments have entered into. With quality education, the chances of people fulfilling their dreams being at individual or national level is heighten which ultimately leads into self-autonomy both socially and economically reducing the risk of the involvement in criminal activities (Randi Hjalmarsson, 2012). Thus, any community that is able to provide quality education for its citizenry especially the children and youth has not only widen their chances for intellectual development, prepared them to become responsible citizens but has equally ensured their safety by making informed decisions before being engaged in any activity for their safety and security as supported by: in view of the upsurge in online sexual abuse, survivors need to be educated in how to use the internet and above all, be able to recognize and handle strange behaviors and requests (Whittle et al., 2013). To assist survivors in the school systems, the following support mechanism can be significantly helpful in rebuilding their self-esteem by providing additional assistant that will enhance their attaining set goals, expressing their feelings positively without hurting anyone or themselves, recovering their identity, boosting their social skills, consistency; and sense of belonging (Bear, 2020). Critical in the recovery and rehabilitation of survivors includes support geared towards their education, emotional competence, control beliefs, active coping, optimism, social attachment; and external attribution of blame (Domhardt et al., 2015).

For children and families to cope with abuse, it is important that both parties are supported especially in building their capacities including the provision of education (Willingham, 2007). In supporting victims to recover and be successfully reintegrated into society it is significant that they are believed, accepted; and provided with psychoeducational services and in addition, sexual abuse is perceived as human rights violation than a gendered problem (Hogan et al., 2012). Treatment plan for successful recovery should focus on among other things supporting the survivors as to how to understand their sexuality, adjust their sexual attitudes, gaining more positive sexual self-concept, reduce negative sexual behaviors, how to manage the effects of touching develop skills to touch; and develop sexual intimacy (Hall & Hall, 2011).

Family support

The family, one of the most important social institutions is critical in the development of all especially the children. To enhance the execution of some of its fundamental functions such as to develop capacities and socialize children; enhance and facilitate the competence of its members to cope with the demands of others social institutions they must operate in; properly engage them for the benefits they provide; ensure its members' satisfactions both mentally, emotionally; and physically in the most healthy environment, provide the emotional support to members in difficult circumstances to recharge their batteries: and stabilize their personalities (Hernández-Alava & Popli, 2017), it is fundamental that families are supported concurring with: for child-victims recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration, parental support is very significant especially in addressing post-recovery distress and feeling more positive about themselves (Feiring et al., 1998). To decrease the negative impacts of abuse, survivors need several supports including support from their parents as it is associated with the significant reduction of depression and its symptoms (Feiring et al., 1998). Fundamental in the reintegration and healing of abuse, is the readily availability of support from the family and greater social environment (Domhardt et al., 2015). To assist survivors' recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration, professionals need to work closely with parents to ensure strong secure attachment relationship as survivors who had enjoyed this opportunity managed to cope and recover faster (Devaney, 2015).

Similarly, supporting parents by identifying the needs of the family is strongly linked with excellent emotional and behavioral responses of survivors of sexual abuse (Grant, 2006). Families that are in most cases if not in all cases consistent, considerate, and relationally attuned are always in a better position to offer survivors the required psychosocial and medical support for recovery and reintegration (Crocketto, 2018). Fundamental in offering the needed support for recovery and integration are professional workers continuously engaging survivors' parents particularly the fathers as they can be strong allies in any programming and delivery of interventions. Furthermore, to accelerate recovery and rehabilitation, survivors need secure attachment relationship with their parents especially, when disclosure is made (Crocketto, 2018).

Additionally, to recover, rehabilitate; and reintegrate victims and families, it is critical that they have quick access to holistic and family-oriented therapies among other psychosocial and medical support (GOV.UK, 2020). In addressing the aftermath of abuse, it is critical that governments and development partners create programs that are family-focused therapy in nature as they reduce distress and furthermore support victims to build greater self-confidence, better comprehension of appropriate sexual behaviors while minimizing self-blame, depression, anxiety, anger; and improve sleeping patterns (McNeish & Scott, 2018). For a child victim to recover, it is essential that an appropriate and supportive family member adult is around him or her as a person of reference who will provide comfort, sense of safety; and necessary guidelines to self-confidence (Themeli & Panagiotaki, 2014).

Furthermore, some of the critical support that children of sexual abused deserve among others includes augmenting their parents parenting skills and invigorating their level of coping skills followed by emotional support(Muridzo et al., 2018). Children who are victims of sexual abuse require social support from the family especially, the parents and peer support from friends(Lamis et al., 2014). Sometimes to acquire support for victims of sexual abuse, parents need to navigate through complex social systems or institutions which include healthcare system, education, child welfare, courts, community; and even the family and as such they need all possible support to pursue justice and healing justifying the urgent need for their empowerment(Jaclyn Houston-Kolnik, 2019).

Medical support

Healthy body and soul is one of the biggest assets of humankind. With good health and conducive environment, the socio-economic and political development of individual and even communities is greatly accelerated(Fisher, 2014). Therefore, access to quality, relevant; and affordable healthcare services is not only a fundamental human right but a must input in physical and psychosocial development of a person more especially, those recovering from medical, emotional and psychological trauma(Petrie & Zatzick, 2010) aligning with in addition to the medical support provided by community health workers their support in the areas of awareness creation, identifying, educating, building relationships with survivors, their psychosocial support and follow ups are critical in the recovery, rehabilitation; and reintegration of child-victims(Gatuguta et al., 2017). Essential in the recovery and reintegration of survivors is to be supported psychosocially and medically to be able to undergo the psychological rigor of disclosure in a healthy and sustainable manner. In view of the fact that after abuse, survivors suffer traumatically, it is essential that all relevant stakeholders contribute their quota more especially the health professionals as in most cases they suffer huge health and psychological damages(GOV.UK, 2020).

Furthermore, to effectively recover and be properly reintegrated survivors and their families need support in their physical health, emotional wellbeing, mental health and behavior, interpersonal relationship, socio-economic conditions, religious and spiritual beliefs; and vulnerability and re-victimization possibilities(GOV.UK, 2020). Essential support for quick and rapid recovery for sexually abused children include access to quality healthcare and mental services(Esposito & Field, 2016). To recover from sexual abuse, the survivors need some immediate medical treatments including psychological ones(Thomas & Hall, 2008). Victims of abuse mostly need immediate attention which includes various social services support particularly medical one as in some cases they are physically injured in the process(Hornor, 2014). To support victims it requires the initiation and funding of programs of healthcare services in which the victims and their families are accorded quality services including information regarding trauma, anxiety, depression; and disorder prevention and its management(Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAOC],

2019).

Appropriate referral

Access to quality social and healthcare services is critical in the development of all. To ensure reasonable access, different social institutions with specialization are established both by the central governments and local government authorities sometimes complemented by different philanthropic organizations. To enhance quick service delivery and even safe lives in most difficult circumstances referral is integral(Senitan et al., 2017) concurring with: to quickly react and provide the needed support services, survivors need to be referred to appropriate institutions including the health facilities for examination and subsequent prescription of treatments and other support services to mitigate impacts(Bowen & Aldous, 1999). On disclosing sexual abuse to adult, the immediate services that children require is to see a calm adult who listen, doesn't blame and is ready to act instantly so that s/he can be referred to the most suitable service provider for support(NCTSN, 2009). In sustaining the gained steady recovery through counselling and support to the parents, it is critical that the survivors and the families are referred to another child support group for placement in order to remove them from the hostile environment to prevent the reoccurrence of abuse(Kemoli & Mavindu, 2014). Linkages through referral is fundamental in community driven child protection programmes as it has significantly increased access to formal services, ownership, effectiveness; and sustainability of systems meant to protect children in Sierra Leone via the bottom-up paradigm(Wessells, 2015).

Psychological support

Health, the most valuable gift to humankind does not entirely mean the absence of diseases but equally to be mental and psychological fit(Jakab, 2011). Thus, psychological fitness of a human being is as critical as any aspect of his or her complete wellbeing. With psychological fitness s/he does only feel healthy but is emotionally balance to be able to make sound judgment, interact well and think straight for more meaningful life(Likierman, 2020). In this regard to fully recover from any trauma, the psychological aspect cannot be ignored concurring with: in facilitating child victims recovery, uninterrupted and well-structured psychotherapeutic sessions are important as with such survivors can visualize set goals and it becomes less threatening in nature(Peterson & Urquiza, 1993). In supporting the recovery and reintegration of survivors, accessible, flexible, continuous care; and in-house psychological support is eminent(Stefanidou et al., 2020). In reducing the huge negative consequences of sexual abuse, quick access to psychosocial therapy is a must, as any delay of it will not only further complicate issues but can result in dead(Devaney, 2015).

Furthermore, families' active participation are indispensable in the recovery and rehabilitation of child-victims as they are a critical source for restoration of psychological security, physical safety; and hope for picking up the pieces after the abuse for healthy and uninterrupted growth(Crocetto, 2018). To recover and be adequately reintegrated into society, survivors and

families deserve quality therapeutic support and continuous follow-ups to avert relapse and re-victimization(GOV.UK, 2020). To minimize the negative impacts of sexual violence particularly depression, post-traumatic stress disorder; and anxiety, child victims requires cognitive behavioral therapy(McNeish & Scott, 2018).

Additionally, psychosocial support services to victims of sexual abuse in addition to their improved welfare, child-parents interaction and mental fitness of parents is a fundamental pillar in their successful recovery and rehabilitation(Derakhshanpour et al., 2017). For victims of sexual abuse to effectively recover and be reintegrated into society, there is a need for some psychological supports and as such psychotherapeutic treatment is becoming a necessity(Murray et al., 2014). To effectively support victims, families and perpetrators of abuse require different types of therapies such as cognitive behavioral therapy, attachment trauma therapy, family therapy, multisystemic therapy, sex offender therapy; and adult child molester therapy(Saunders et al., 2004). Because victims of sexual abuse experience some mental health issues, it is critical that they are provided with some psychological support to avert continuous withdrawal among others (Hornor, 2014).

Equally critical, because sexual abuse can result in some mental problems, victims need psychosocial support both from the family and mental health experts(Jaclyn Houston-Kolnik, 2019). In regard to the trauma associated with sexual abuse, survivors and their parents are in most cases confused and need professional support to comprehend the situation which may not necessarily be lengthy and intensive therapy that ensures they feel safe to talk through the problem and furthermore to get rid of unrealistic beliefs that they are responsible for the abuse meted on them particularly through trauma-focused Cognitive behavioral therapy(NCTSN, 2009).

Navigation of social institutions

The social institutions although created by society in realizing the fundamental needs of its people can sometimes require well calculated efforts to access the services on offer. Because they have become so integral a part of society, people successes and development completely depend on how they are able to engage them(Turkkahraman, 2015). However, because of their complexity, not all are able to successfully navigate through them especially the children and those in difficult circumstances requiring assistant as affirmed: to support the recovery, rehabilitation; and reintegration of survivors, it requires the provision of psychosocial support, access to child-friendly healthcare services, outreach activities to encourage survivors and families to seek necessary support, legal and moral support to navigate the legal system especially when it is not child-friendly(Radford et al., 2015). For survivors to successfully navigate through the impacts of sexual abuse professionals especially the social workers, counsellors; and psychologists must make the best use of the psychoeducation and cognitive approaches that are appropriate to victims level of development and furthermore enhances their ability and willingness to look for social support from parents, significant

others; and other social institutions(Domhardt et al., 2015). The fact that police are able to support victims and families through the justice system is critical in the rehabilitation of victims particularly if they could see their perpetrators before a judge in court(Crocetto, 2018).

Communication and information sharing

People access to information and sharing it, is no longer a prerogative of the politicians but a fundamental human right to all especially in this modern world of information and technology society(UN, 2009). The right to access information and freely express one's feelings is not only critical for people's socioeconomic and political development but for their health as well as a therapy(Scantlebury et al., 2017). To recover from some medical conditions, especially the emotional ones, sometimes, among other things, it only requires a space to talk freely and be heard concurring with: to enhance recovery and reintegration survivors among other things need a space to talk freely and be given good advices and practices(Nelson & Hampson, 2008). Group therapy, in addition to being non-judgmental, it enables survivors to re-connect with wider society, gain access to relevant information, resources; and advocacy materials and skills(Konya et al., 2020). The police quick reaction to abuse cases particularly in conducting investigations and telling survivors what to expect is essential in the recovery and reintegration of victims, so too it is to the families (Crocetto, 2018).

Furthermore, with careful consideration vis-à-vis child development implications, the mere fact that child victim is receiving SMS text messages from professionals and responsible adults it can go a long way in supporting them to cope with sensitive issues while searching proper support from professional institutions(Schwab-Reese et al., 2019). Fundamental in the recovery of victims, is the holistic needs assessment, delivery of services without delay, timely; and proper communication of available services (Broaddus-Shea et al., 2019). In supporting the recovery and reintegration of child victims, counselling is critical particularly when offered by counsellors who can demonstrate empathy, patience, calm, sensitivity; and warm as it encourages them to freely communicate and ease the associate psychological tension(Derakhshanpour et al., 2017).

Adult figure

In all congregations including the family an adult figure is indispensable. Adult figures are critical in people's life as among other things, they are not only providers but the bearers of the touch light(Rosenthal & Marshall, 1986). Thus, in most cases if not in all difficult circumstances they are consulted for advice and coaching(Marcus-Varwijk et al., 2019). This is more critical especially for the disadvantaged groups and those encountering some difficulties and needs to be heard and directed concurring with: critical in supporting survivors is quick access to social workers who are good at listening and allowing survivors to talk, providing information and explanations; and has excellent attitudes; and accessible continuously(Esposito & Field, 2016). To recovery from the

trauma of abuse, the establishment of a positive relationship with an adult or a professional is important as it allows the victim to talk about his or her encounter freely while being empathically listened (Themeli & Panagiotaki, 2014). Professionals recognizing child sexual abuse as a problem and their willingness to work with the victims and their families is significant in successful recovery and reintegration (Hornor, 2014). Children who are sexually molested require a gamut of support and services especially from the immediate adults to whom disclosure has been made which include seeing one stay calm, believing in him or her, protecting him or her, getting immediate help from appropriate authorities, reassurance of being loved and cared for; and keeping the child updated with recent efforts in addressing the abuse (NCTSN, 2009).

Social support

To feel human at any given stage of our individual or collective development is critical. We feel human because we are valued and accepted by our immediate and distant neighbors. Being valued and accepted as a member of any group is fundamental in people's psychosocial and physical wellbeing (Potochnick et al., 2012). With such we feel healthy and motivated to be engaged in series of activities both for individual and collective progress including those meant to support quick recuperation from traumatic and challenging circumstance as braced by: to regain themselves, survivors need to be accepted, believed, understood; and genuinely treated according to their pace and speed (Nelson & Hampson, 2008). To expedite the recovery and reintegration of sexually abused children, it is important that they are given voice and above all, their stories trusted, given chance to participate in the designing and implementation of programs so that they can subsequently assist their peers in the future (Esposito & Field, 2016). In reducing the trauma and distress associated with abuse, child survivors need services that are quickly delivered and anchored on simple language, respect for their wishes, non-judgmental, friendly examination procedures; and immediate communication of results and expected services. While survivors need tangible services critical to their recovery, they equally deserve methods of service delivery that have high regards for their autonomy and wishes, privacy and confidentiality; and furthermore ensures that the services and facilities are appropriate, welcoming; and child friendly (Broaddus-Shea et al., 2019).

Mental health support

Mental health is a critical component in the overall wellbeing of a human being for without such our human development remains highly challenged and constrained (Ohrnberger et al., 2017). With quality and affordable mental health services a number of psychosocial problems in the communities can be addressed enhancing the recovery of many people in traumatic conditions buttressing: to mitigate the long-term and emotional impacts of sexual abuse and prevent its future occurrence, mental health services have become an integral part of the support services needed by victims and their families (Cossel et al., 2010). To adequately support victims of sexual abuse, mental health services integration into the whole plan of recovery and reintegration is a strong prerequisite (Ogloff,

2020). Furthermore, because sexual abuse leads to victims suffering from different kind of medical, emotional, behavioral, relational; and social damages, it is important that both victims and their families receive some mental health services (Saunders et al., 2004).

Counselling services

To remain healthy and fit requires a lot of endeavors some might be constant physical and psychological exercise while some might be engaging professionals and experienced persons, to gather the needed mental and physical energy to apply themselves (Alexandratos et al., 2012). Sometimes in life, people are disoriented due to several factors, therefore, to effectively apply themselves to come out of those predicaments, they need people whom they can engage in an open and frank discussions to realize and furthermore mobilize their potentials to put the pieces together (Anonymous, 2016) as reinforced by: to expedite recovery and reintegration of survivors and further support their families particularly the parents, counselling and the provision of impartial professional advice is indispensable (Whittle et al., 2013). To assist child-victims recover and reintegrate, it is fundamental social workers and counsellors don't work with non-offending parents only but equally offer the entire family the needed psychosocial support through counselling as its status has direct bearing on the wellbeing of the victims (Grant, 2006). To support survivors of sexual abuse for full recovery and reintegration counselling is fundamental especially that of trauma-focused cognitive behavior therapy in which parents and other critical members of the family are involved (Foster, 2014). To expedite recovery and rehabilitation, survivors need the quick responses of school counsellors, psychologists; and other therapeutic service providers (GOV. UK, 2020). In reducing the negative impacts of sexual abuse, survivors need counselling services that can accord them safe and secured environment, encouragement, opportunities for empowerment, skills to build and maintain long-term supportive relationship and furthermore, be able to address more general psychosocial problems being encountered before the abuse (Hall & Hall, 2011).

Additionally, the way to recovery and reintegration is attainable via many approaches such as counselling or psychotherapy, maintaining loving relationship, getting closer to God via different methods; and self-redemption (Thomas & Hall, 2008). To enhance rehabilitation, victims and families need counselling services from highly qualified and experienced counselors so that they will be able to successfully navigate through the hierarchy of systems to access more and appropriate services (Hogan et al., 2012).

Safety and prosecution of perpetrators

The safety and security of societies is fundamental in the socioeconomic and political development of its members. With proper and consistent security, citizens are not only energized to invest financially but physically and intellectually too as long as they, their families; and investments are saved. To ensure security despite being collective responsibilities, governments must promulgate and enforce harsh laws, prosecute; and

punish convicts not only to scare would-be criminals but to compensate victims and enhance recuperation (Gallo, 1998) concurring with; for survivors to recover psychosocially, professionals particularly the law enforcement and prosecution agencies must not make any negative comments about them and must equally remain non-judgmental. In the same vein, to effectively support the recovery, rehabilitation, reintegration; and prosecution of perpetrators, building rapport with survivors is very fundamental (Whittle et al., 2013).

Additionally, to expedite recovery and reintegration, survivors require support from all relevant stakeholders more especially, when it comes to their safety which in some cases is left with their own families (GOV.UK, 2020). To both improve the general wellbeing of survivors and further prevent abuse in the community they deserve quick actions from the police and prosecution agencies in terms of arresting, questioning, encouraging the perpetrators voluntary attendance at police stations; and conducting forensic examination as any delay will lead to further delay in survivor accessing justice, psychosocial; and medical services (GOV.UK, 2020).

Furthermore, in protecting the safety of survivors and ensuring that justice is seen done, the police must be very careful in the way they grant bail as in some cases the perpetrators are allowed back home becoming not a threat to the survivor but it gives him or her the opportunities to destroy available evidence (GOV.UK, 2020). To effectively and rapidly prosecute alleged perpetrators, it is important that forensic reports that are non-medical professional friendly that modestly indicate how the examination was conducted, results interpreted; and conclusion are arrived at, are provided within reasonable period of time (Broaddus-Shea et al., 2019).

Group support

Groups are critical pillars in society as belonging to one or more is a clear manifestation of being valued, trusted; and accepted. To be valued and accepted is indispensable in the psychosocial and intellectual development of a person not only as a source of motivation (Weber & Hertel, 2007) but also it energizes recovery from stressors especially, if it is a support group cementing: to enhance recovery, rehabilitation; and reintegration it is critical that survivors are registered with self-help groups in which all members are experiencing the same problem and need behavioral change to effectively cope for permanent change (Peterson & Urquiza, 1993). The speedy recovery and rehabilitation of survivors of sexual violence is significantly impacted by peer-led group-based interventions (Konya et al., 2020). Peer-led group-based therapy in addition to reducing self-blaming, it makes survivors more empowered, less guilty and ashamed, less isolated, more optimistic, more accepting of themselves; and their abuse for a better future (Konya et al., 2020).

Additionally, of greater significance in supporting survivors is parent support group therapy in which they are educated about the dynamics of abuse, its impacts practical and practical advice on how children behave and what needs to be done to support

them in addition to the possibilities of social networking with families that have experienced sexual abuse. Thus, group and individual psychotherapy has been very effective in addressing post-traumatic stress disorder for sexually abused girls (McNeish & Scott, 2018). For child victim to recover from the ordeals of sexual abuse, they need different support which can be either in the form of information, group support, psychoeducation or a support to care providers (Van Toledo & Seymour, 2013).

Access to justice

For people to live in harmony justice cannot be a rare commodity for with accessible and affordable justice, everyone feels saved and secured which is a magnificent impetus in the psychosocial and intellectual development of communities (Lemar et al., 2019). Thus, in the absence of justice, equality; and peace is a mere wish (Mehta, 2016). With accessible and affordable justice, aggrieved persons can be effortlessly compensated to enhance recovery and convicts punished to rehabilitate them concurring with: while for survivors to recover quickly, requires access to legal support, it is critical that perpetrators are supported psychologically to desist from such practices for the security of children, parents; and communities (Devaney, 2015). Victims recovery and rehabilitation requires justice seen being done through timely conduct of investigations and prosecution of alleged perpetrators (GOV.UK, 2020). In light of the fact that sexual abuse can take place anywhere at any time and by anyone it is fundamental that one-stop service centres are established in all communities particularly within a health institution both to facilitate access to quality and relevant services, confidentiality; and quick aid to prosecution and justice (Chomba et al., 2010).

Furthermore, critical in supporting survivors is ensuring rapid access to justice through well-structured and coordinated multidisciplinary model in which all relevant stakeholders such as the police, health workers, children themselves, victims; and prosecutors are represented and actively participating to ensure justice is served without delay (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAOC], 2019).

Economical support

Seemingly, to survive in this modern world, one needs to be economically armed to some extent for anything short of that does not only result in poor health due to multiple of stressors, but shorten life cycle at the extreme (Ahnquist & Ahnquist, 2007) & (Wickrama et al., 2010). With economic independence, one is able to provide his or her fundamental needs without depending on anyone, the psychosocial rewards of which can hardly be quantified. Thus, to successfully pick up the pieces from traumatic experience, being financially empowered is indispensable as reinforced: to aid survivors' recovery and reintegration it is critical that their parents especially, the mothers are supported both psychosocially to properly manage the distress, grief; and financially in order to stop depending on their child's abuser (Willingham, 2007). In supporting children to recover from the trauma of sexual violence, it is important that governments and development

partners mobilize enough financial resources as most healthcare systems are overburdened with acute illnesses(Chomba et al., 2010).

Summary and conclusion

In conclusion, to support the recovery and reintegration of survivors of child sex tourism it requires safe shelter, education and empowerment, family support, medical support, appropriate referral, psychological support, navigation of social institutions, communication and information sharing, adult figure, social support, mental health support, counselling services, safety and prosecution of perpetrators, group support, access to justice; and economical support.

Declaration of conflict of interest

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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Ethics Approval

Ethics approval was not necessary for a study of this nature and scope.

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