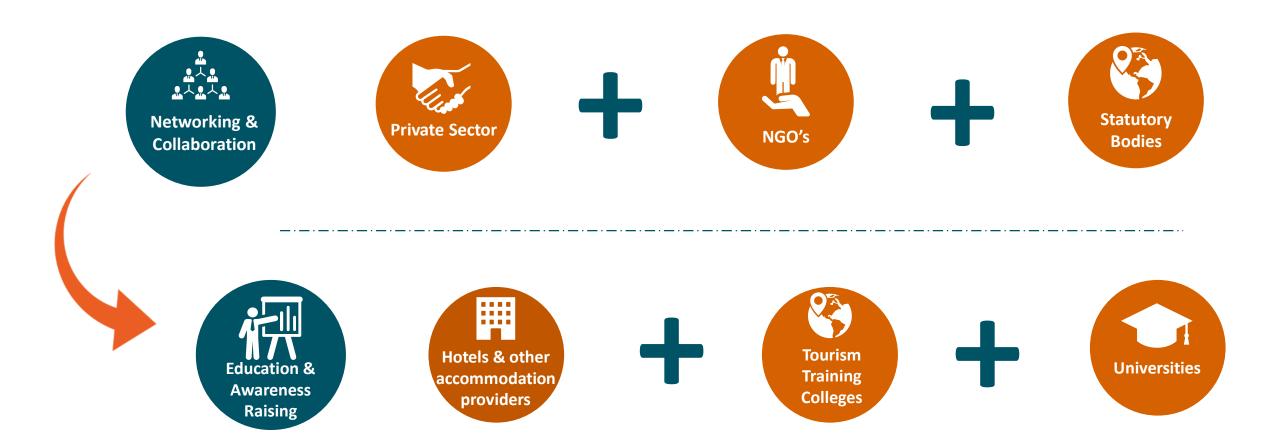


How MECPATHS Engages





MECPATHS works with input and support from An Garda Síochána, the Department of Justice, and other organisations with expertise in this area.

An Overview of MECPATHS Partnerships























































Shannon College of Hotel Management

























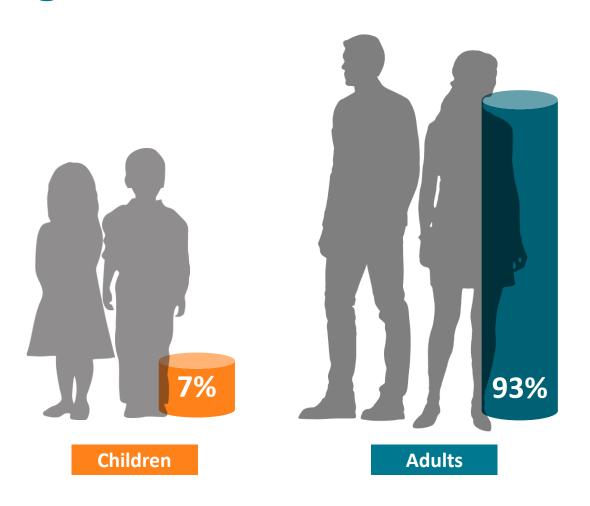


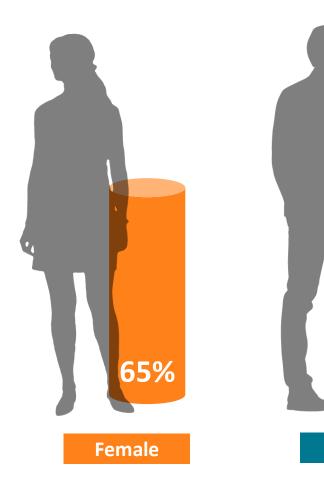


Victims of Trafficking by Age and Gender



Male





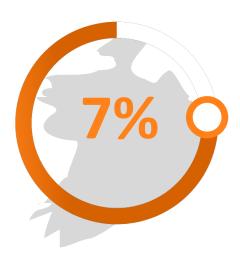
Comparison of Child Trafficking Statistics











Globally

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland

Republic Of Ireland

How Does Child Trafficking Intersect with the Hospitality Industry?



Traffickers can seek to take advantage of the privacy and anonymity of hotels.

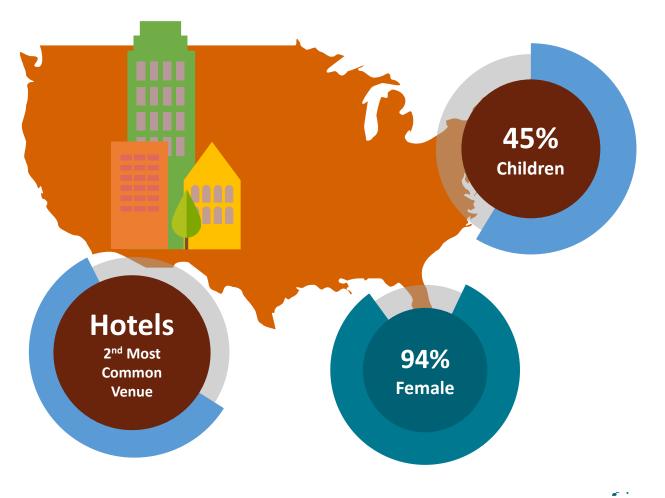
Hotel Staff are among those frontline professionals likely to encounter a victim of child trafficking.

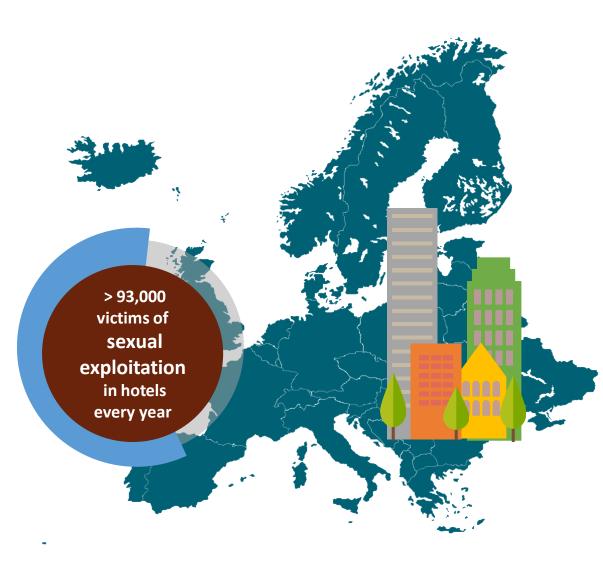
Hotels are in no way responsible but have part to play in its prevention.



Research Conducted







MECPATHS Research: with the Irish Hospitality Industry







Of respondents believe trafficking of children takes place in other countries with lower incomes and high levels of poverty.



Of respondents were unaware of their responsibility to report any act of suspected harm against a child to the Gardaí, under 'Children First' policy.

Regulatory Requirements?



Section 2(1) of the Criminal Justice (Withholding of Information on Offences against Children and Vulnerable Persons)
Act 2012.

Makes it an offence for a person who knows or believes that a scheduled offence has been committed by another person against a child to fail — without reasonable excuse — to disclose information, which may be of material assistance in securing the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of a perpetrator of that offence, to An Garda Síochána.



Section 3 of the Protection for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998 (as amended) ("1998 Act")

Protects from civil liability persons reporting opinions to appropriate persons regarding certain instances of child abuse, unless it is proved that the person making the report has not acted reasonably and in good faith in forming that opinion and communicating it to the appropriate person. Employees are also afforded protection from penalisation under the 1998 Act; again, provided that they acted reasonably and in good faith in forming/communicating the opinion.

How can the Irish Hospitality Industry Respond?



Partner with MECPATHS

Join Growing Network of Irish Hotels & Hotel Groups working to Prevent Child Trafficking

Become an Anti-Child Trafficking Champion



Promote Zero-Tolerance

Empower Management & Staff
To be able to Identify Indicators
(include in staff induction
training)

Develop Procedures for Reporting

Housekeeping and Room Service Indicators





Room is rented hourly.



Refusal of cleaning services for multiple successive days.



Excessive foot travel to and from a room by non-registered guests at unusual hours.



Constant use of "do not disturb" sign, despite frequent visitors to the room.



Minors left alone in room for a prolonged period of time.



Excessive amounts of cash in a room.



Excessive requests for additional towels, new sheets and restocking of fridge.



Non-registered guests loitering in hallways and private guest areas, or monitoring the area.



Presence of unusual amount of computers, mobile phones, credit card machines, or other technology.



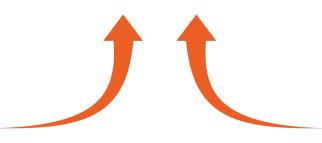
Large amounts of alcohol or presence of drugs in rooms where children are present.

How Should You Respond?











How our Training Works



Learn About Child Trafficking In Ireland

Minimum 25 Persons for Classroom Learning (45 minutes, including Q&A)

No Cost attached



Overview of Human Trafficking

Classroom Style (Presentation / workshop) or E-Learning

Learn How to Identify Indicators and Respond

Enhances Corporate Social Responsibility Efforts

Join other Global Hospitality Brands
In Preventing Child Trafficking

Contact MECPATHS





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