ECPAT International is a global network of organisations and individuals working together to eliminate child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.
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FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As a lead organising partner for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents held November 25-28 2008 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, ECPAT International assumed primary responsibility for securing resources, mobilising participation and organising consultations with civil society organisations and children from around the world to ensure the integration of grassroots experience and learning in all aspects of the World Congress III. The preparations for the Congress were underway as the fiscal year, which extends from July 2008 to June 2009, began, and accelerated in momentum over the following months.

A large range of activities took place in 2008, in which NGOs, children and young people played an important role together with government representatives, UN and international agencies and other stakeholders concerned with and working on the sexual exploitation of children. These included a number of regional and thematic consultations held in Africa, East and South Asia, Europe and CIS, and North and South America, in which ECPAT International took a lead role as an organising partner. In addition, to maximise participation of the largest number of children’s organisations and children and youth themselves, ECPAT integrated structured opportunities through its ongoing program and advocacy activities for groups to engage in a critical review and assessment of the knowledge and experience arising from field work and channeled the inputs to inform the processes of the Congress. Several groups, for example, provided information on national initiatives, case studies, and examples from direct work for thematic papers that were prepared by area specialists for the Congress. ECPAT contributed seven of the total eleven technical papers of the Congress supporting the integration of the perspectives and experience of local groups working around the globe. These processes were organised by ECPAT throughout this period, demanding significant coordination and support. As a result, both discreet consultations for the Congress and activities integrated within ECPAT’s ongoing program work were used to maximise participation from the broadest possible number and range of actors involved in work for the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation. This enabled ECPAT to transcend the limits for direct consultation which would only reach a smaller number of actors that could be supported to attend specific regional and thematic Congress consultations and ensured a wider outreach and range of voices from the field to influence the final outcome document of World Congress III. Such efforts were important as The Rio Declaration and Plan for Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents serves as a blueprint for global action to guarantee child rights to protection from CSEC and must resonate and reflect experiences across the world to ensure that there will be follow-up and implementation.

While this report provides an overview of the Congress activities undertaken over the fiscal year (the ECPAT International Report of the World Congress III, available on ecpat.net, gives a more detailed account of the events and proceedings), the following synopsis provides a sense of the scale of the final event organised. Close to 2000 people participated directly in preparatory meetings for the Congress while a total of 3,158 participants were registered for the event itself. In addition to those registered and attending the event in Rio, approximately 900 participants took part in off-venue sites throughout Rio, where various activities were organised and the live proceedings were transmitted via satellite. One hundred and sixty countries were represented of which 138 had official government delegations,
half of which were headed by a Ministerial level official. The participation of children exceeded that of the previous two Congresses with 284 participants from 96 countries actively contributing to the proceedings, including through child and adolescent representatives that formed part of the Drafting Committee responsible for the elaboration of the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action of the Congress. Child and youth participants included children from high-risk situations and survivors of sexual exploitation who provided inputs arising from their experience of working on the issues through networks, shelters, schools and community programs, as well as young people involved in the issue through advocacy on child rights.

ECPAT’s overall role in supporting the participation of children was significant. It included, for example, securing a seat in the Congress Organising Committee for an adolescent representative and supporting her participation in the planning activities throughout the year as well as providing the backing to support her coordination, communication and consultation with other children and youth around the world. Many children and youth also participated in regional activities and consultations for which child protection measures and special preparations were undertaken to ensure their meaningful participation (child focused materials and processes, informed authorisations, provision of translation and chaperones) and their safety (code of conduct, protocols for receipt and response to complaints, etc).

It is worth noting that the Congress process from its inception has given impetus and helped build a global response to combat sexual exploitation of children. From the time of the seminal campaign launched by ECPAT to raise awareness on the nature and extent of these violations against children which gave birth to the First World Congress in Sweden, ECPAT has continued to mobilise and support the global periodic review undertaken at five-year intervals at a Congress. Thus, while the processes of the Congress permeate all of ECPAT’s work of this fiscal year, these activities are consonant with and at the heart of the overall goals of ECPAT and integrate well with its ongoing programmatic work. In many cases, such as with the ECPAT South Asia Youth Participation Programme (YPP SA), initiatives which build youth capacity and skills for peer to peer support to youth at risk or impacted by sexual exploitation, the learning and lessons from this program work was brought to the Congress. At the same time, the South Asia work also provided the base for the scaling up of these efforts with children and youth through the Global Youth Partnership Programme against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was launched in this fiscal year, following the Congress. The global YPP programme is designed to build the capacity of experiential youth and children at risk to play an active role in the fight against sexual exploitation and violence. Expansion of the initiative from 3 countries in South Asia to 14 around the world stands to enhance the participation and voice of children in efforts to counter violations of sexual exploitation, giving impetus to one of the key recommendations of the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action.

Over the course of the year, a number of new Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children were also completed. These reports provide country-specific information that assesses the efforts made in each country to prevent, protect and redress these violations against children. As countries generally prepare progress reports for presentation at the Congress on the action taken and progress
made since the previous global review, the ECPAT Monitoring Reports served as valuable reference tools for stakeholders to use to highlight needed action and strategically push for it through the processes of the Congress. In several countries, legal reform processes and other types of CSEC-related reforms that were pending enactment or approval were advanced in the lead up to the World Congress III.

Other program initiatives undertaken during this period include a four country research study, which examined the manifestation, modalities and response to cases of sexual exploitation of children in abuse images particularly focusing on the use of information communications technologies (ICTs). The study was conducted in collaboration with ECPAT groups in Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine and presented for validation in a public meeting prior to being published along with recommendations for action.

HIV/AIDS awareness and education targeting vulnerable and exploited children was undertaken, building on research findings conducted by ECPAT in the previous period that studied the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS in Africa. The study, undertaken in six countries, identified a serious gap in the reach of HIV/AIDS prevention and response initiatives to highly vulnerable and sexually exploited children. It showed that these groups of children are often missed by mainstream programs thus remain at the margin of the response by such initiatives due to the clandestine and criminal contexts surrounding them. Information dissemination on HIV and AIDS to vulnerable children has been sporadic as the pediatric public health response has been largely focused on newborn children at risk of or effected by mother to child transmission. Where information has reached vulnerable children, support for health care has not been matched by child-friendly services. The limited reach and understanding of the situation of vulnerable and exploited children has hampered more targeted efforts to specifically reach them with relevant interventions. ECPAT’s work over this year has focused efforts on awareness building among youth in the countries where the study was undertaken through targeted activities that touch on health dimensions of sexual behavior as well through public events that reached thousands directly and through media.

As the key partner to private sector parties in the travel and tourism sector that join as signatories of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, ECPAT has continued to promote the Code of Conduct as well as provided training for their personnel to establish a solid understanding of the nature of the problem, the role that the industry can play and to assist in the development of practical measures for their response. These efforts have resulted in many new Code signatories.

Immediately following the World Congress III, ECPAT and The Body Shop worked toward the launch of a global campaign to Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People. The campaign seeks to create public awareness on trafficking of children for sexual purposes to spur action at all levels to prevent and protect children against these crimes. It represents a unique partnership between a leading private sector cosmetics company, known for its involvement on social justice issues, and a leading international children’s rights NGO network. Each partner has committed to use its respective global platforms to increase public awareness on the problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in order to garner public support for concrete action. The campaign provides the opportunity for ordinary people to play a part in monitoring the situation of children in their countries, and to measure the progress made on key actions called for by the Campaign by responsible actors of State. This effort responds directly to the call of the Rio Declaration.
and Plan for Action for greater engagement with the private sector to ensure their commitment to the protection of children.

A large number of publications were also produced over the course of the year to support the initiatives mentioned in this report, including the bulk of thematic papers of the Congress, each of which brings a significant amount of documentation and analysis on key CSEC issues. Other important publications include a report on trafficking of children for sexual purposes, which served as a base for the campaign mentioned above as well as various other works which offered a wealth of information that was disseminated to a variety of stakeholders, ranging from government representatives to children and youth.

As will be evident from the following report, this has been a demanding year in which ECPAT has taken a lead on a number of large scale initiatives. These activities could only have been undertaken with the support and cooperation of a large number of partners that allowed us to extend our efforts and reach. We are confident that this work has resulted in substantive engagement, review and refinement of strategies and approaches for combating sexual exploitation of children based on a wide spectrum of concrete experience and the knowledge of those engaged in this work. As a result, we start the next period with renewed commitment and a clear programme for global action to end commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Maureen Crombie
Chairperson
ECPAT International

Carmen Madriñan
Executive Director
ECPAT International
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**HOW WE WORK**

ECPAT International is a network of civil society organisations that are formally linked and coordinate their work to promote and support the realisation of children’s rights to protection against commercial sexual exploitation. ECPAT seeks to advance the implementation of the *Agenda for Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children* (CSEC) and the relevant international instruments that guarantee child protection against commercial sexual exploitation.

The work of ECPAT is coordinated by an International Secretariat that provides guidance and support for collaboration among local member organisations in countries around the world through some of the following initiatives:

**Situational analysis research studies:**

Conducting country-specific research in collaboration with local partner organisations to develop a profile of underlying factors, scope, manifestations and circumstances in which CSEC takes place within that context. The information and analysis of research findings are presented and validated with non-governmental organisations (NGO), governmental and international agencies, and other relevant parties to foster dialogue and elicit participation in defining priorities and agreeing on agendas for concrete counteraction.

**Action planning:**

Working with local organisations, relevant coordination mechanisms are outlined for action and implementation of initiatives and activities related to prioritised agendas. Particular emphasis is given to promoting and supporting the development of National Plans of Action against CSEC as a fundamental step and tool to guide action at national levels. ECPAT provides technical support for collaboration among local government, NGOs, international agencies and other relevant groups. ECPAT also seeks to ensure sustainable action by establishing CSEC coalitions in each country.

**Capacity building:**

ECPAT facilitates learning and knowledge sharing among member groups, CSEC coalitions and experts from relevant disciplines such as social work, international law, human rights and child rights, information and communication technology, law enforcement, child and youth development, hotlines, and the private sector, to enhance capacity for implementation of planned activities. It organises training workshops and field activities, provides technical advice on CSEC, supports projects and monitoring, documentation and analysis to maximise the impact of social justice initiatives for children vulnerable to or victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

**ECPAT programme initiatives and collaborations focus on:**

- **Direct services to assist the recovery and rehabilitation of child victims:** Providing comprehensive services to child victims, ensuring immediate and long-term care for recovery and well-being of the child, ongoing security for victim and family members, counseling and psycho-social assistance, medical care, formal/non-formal education, legal advocacy and support, establishment and operation of reporting and support hotlines, individual case management, and recreational and enrichment activities/facilities.

- **Programmes for the empowerment of vulnerable children and youth:** Promoting and facilitating the participation of children and youth in activities and programmes that impact on their
lives in their local communities and influence public policies or initiatives. Capacity building and training for youth to develop skills as peer supporters, public educators or as youth mobilisers.

- Training to increase skills and build capacity of key professionals: Training for caregivers, social workers, psychologists, educators, NGO staff and volunteer youth workers, to improve quality in terms of support, care and outreach to child victims. Training to build multi-disciplinary teams or improve coordination efforts between different sectors and support services of government, judiciary, police and civil society.

- Public awareness raising and campaigns to promote social action: Public campaigns and education for specific target groups (such as children, internet café operators, transport sector etc) and the general public, to share knowledge on the issue, encourage reporting, assistance and action. Campaign materials, such as public service announcements, TV spots, posters, flyers and information to develop a catalyst for social awareness and protective behaviour and social change.

- Coordination among civil society/NGOs, private sector, academia and government: Promoting and facilitating cooperation between different stakeholders at the national, regional or international level to improve national referral mechanisms, child protection units, multi-disciplinary taskforces or groups, legal advocacy and support teams. To support the establishment of policies and programmes that not only address cross-border sexual crimes against children but also the manifestations found internally in countries around the world. The development of policies, such as standard operating procedures for the care of child victims, safe repatriation and return of children that are outside their home, and steps towards making a careful assessment of the risks to the child when returning to the country/place of origin, based on the best interests of the child.

- Action research: Conducting studies on specific aspects of the sexual exploitation of children to increase knowledge about different and evolving forms, modalities and people involved, their mode of operation, to locate child victims at risk, seek establishment of relevant support services and generally follow changes and characteristics of process to better prevent and protect children against these crimes. Evidence-based information is used to advocate for and support development of effective policies and programmes to protect children.

- Advocacy and lobbying for sustainable action: ECPAT tracks and documents developments on child protection responses of governments, international organisations, the United Nations and national agencies to bring greater accountability of their obligations and fulfilment of their mandate to protect children from sexual exploitation. To promote national plans of action, relevant legislation and public policies for child rights and protection, and for appropriate resource allocations for implementation. Through its appointed representatives, ECPAT advocates at the international and regional level to promote the implementation of the Agenda for Action, prepares monitoring reports and information that serves to input to relevant international and regional forums, committees and task forces, and contributes to reporting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocols. ECPAT has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

- Network development: Mapping of local children’s organisations, including child-led groups working on child protection is undertaken in countries around the world to lead to a more in-depth understanding of the range of such initiatives existing in the country. Alliance building and programme support to forge systematic collaboration among these organisations and with ECPAT on action against CSEC. The aim of such activities is to strengthen coordinated action and the scope of protection for children within and across countries against commercial sexual exploitation – for systematic and effective counteraction.
ECPAT has been a driving force behind three World Congresses against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents - a meeting of decision makers from all over the world who come together to find ways to stop the exploitation of children and adolescents. Participants included governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, academia, corporations, children and adolescents. Together, participants find solutions and commit to taking actions, so that all children and adolescents can realise their rights to health, safety, protection and freedom from harm. The first World Congress was held in Sweden in 1996. The second was held in Yokohama, Japan in 2001.

As the preparations for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents began in the course of the year reported, these initiatives touched on every aspect of ECPAT’s work around the world. The World Congress III was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 25-28 November 2008. However, this event was the culmination of a year-long process of global review, consultation, analysis and planning by a broad range of stakeholders engaged in promoting children’s rights to protection from sexual exploitation, which resulted in the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

As part of the preparatory phase, two types of processes were put in place to generate the broadest possible input to World Congress III: thematic meetings and regional consultations. These consultations offered an important opportunity for stakeholders to review advances made and share experiences and lessons learned in the different regions of the world in the years following the WCII in Yokohama and the post-Yokohama mid-term reviews.

Throughout the preparatory processes and the World Congress III itself, special efforts were also made to ensure the meaningful presence and participation of children and adolescents. Apart from ensuring that children and youth from the ECPAT network were represented in the Central Organising Committee and that children and young people took part in the regional meetings, ECPAT coordinated with other agencies to ensure a wide range of children were actively involved in a series of specific
Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forums aimed at planning for and ensuring their substantive engagement in the World Congress.

The extensive preparatory activities culminated in the biggest event ever organised on the theme of child sexual exploitation: the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. The Congress provided a vital channel for renewing global commitment to combating the sexual exploitation of children and to galvanise international will and support for the concrete action required to guarantee the protection of children and adolescents from this gross violation of their rights and dignity.

Participation at this global event outnumbered that of previous Congresses. Participants were over 4300 in total: 739 delegates from 137 governments, representatives from civil society, UN agencies, international and inter-governmental organisations, the private sector, children and young people. The World Congress III extended to reach new actors, including representatives from industry, religious leaders, ombudspersons from several countries, and first ladies, among others.

The World Congress III reiterated the importance of the inclusion and active involvement of children in matters affecting their lives. With 300 children and adolescents attending the event – half from Brazil and another half from other countries and regions - a significant increase of child and youth participation over previous Congresses was marked.

A preparatory Youth Forum for the World Congress III was held in Rio just prior to the Congress and was participated in by 300 children and adolescents from 56 countries. The meeting provided children and adolescents an opportunity to prepare and strategise on representation of their priority agendas for the World Congress III and resulted in an Adolescent and Young People’s Declaration which was presented to the World Congress III.

The deliberations of Rio ended with the endorsement by participants of a final outcome document that outlines the steps that must be taken to accelerate realisation of the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation. The Rio Declaration and Call for Action (also called the Rio Outcome Document) distills the new directions to be taken in the coming years to ensure a long-term sustained global action for the realisation of children’s right to protection, while revitalising commitment and identifying refined tools and strategies.

ECPAT International is committed to following up on the targets outlined in the Rio Outcome Document and to promoting, initiating and monitoring action for progress to be made on remaining challenges. Since the World Congress III, ECPAT has worked actively to promote the Rio Outcome Document, and to ensure that priority is given to follow-up of the recommendations and conclusions in the various regions. For this, ECPAT has used its various communications tools, as well as regional platforms and programmatic interventions.

The ECPAT International Report on the World Congress III has been prepared to provide information about the preparatory processes and consultations, research and other thematic materials generated for the Congress, summaries of WCIII panel presentations, workshop presentations and dialogues, including presentations given by ECPAT participants at the Congress, key note speeches and other materials documenting the rich participation in this global forum for the protection of children from CSEC. The report, the first in depth documentation of the World Congress, also offers a historical overview of previous World Congresses against CSEC and is available for download from www.ecpat.net.

As the only international agency dedicated exclusively to working for the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation, ECPAT took a leading role in the preparatory and actual events of the World Congress III, contributing the largest number of expert presenters to the related forums. The experience offered a unique opportunity for ECPAT to advocate for the right of the child to protection from commercial sexual exploitation to all levels of key stakeholders, motivating their involvement and commitment to fulfill the great responsibility of working for its realisation. This effort continues with follow-up and support for implementation of the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action.

National Plans of Action (NPA) against the commercial sexual exploitation of children have been an important tool to guide efforts at the national level for a coordinated and systematic response and counteraction. Such Plans are a core component and foundation of the strategy outlined by the Stockholm Agenda for Action. Therefore, ECPAT promotes development of National Plans of Action (NPA) within all countries, which should include clear goals, timeframes and indicators to enable a measurement of the progress made toward implementation. It views the NPA as the first tangible indication of a country’s commitment to action, particularly when it is undertaken through a consultative structure in which governments, NGOs, children and other stakeholders participate to plan a focused and cohesive framework for concrete action. See ECPAT International’s Guide to National Planning to Prevent the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/Global_Action/NPA_GUIDE_Layout.pdf) finalized during this reporting period.

To help promote and inform the NPA process, ECPAT International prepares Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. These reports provide country-specific information, including an assessment of the initiatives undertaken in each country to combat CSEC, making recommendations for enhanced action and for closing any existing gaps that compromise the protection of children from these violations. The Monitoring Reports prepared by ECPAT serve as reference for governments, NGOs and international agencies working on child rights issues to make informed decisions for addressing CSEC.

ECPAT Global Monitoring Reports cover 71 countries in all regions of the world. In this reporting period, when governments and other actors were preparing to participate in the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children, the reports served as an important reference source. A number of new reports were also prepared in the course of the year, including those launched in Albania, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkey. ECPAT groups in these countries also translated the reports into local languages, and presented and discussed their content with stakeholders at various events. At these events, they engaged critically to assess current responses to CSEC in their countries/regions and identified priority issues for longer term programmatic intervention and advocacy.
REGионаl ProgrammeS

Funders:

ACCOR Asia, Air France / G.A.R.D. Canada, Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, Cordaid, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Groupe Développement, Private Donors, Save the Children Denmark (Danida Fund), Save the Children Sweden, The Latin American Children’s Trust, The Oak Foundation, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia, General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 1,591,557

Objectives: To increase the adoption and implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in a measurable way and to develop a strong and effective network to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in all regions of the world.

AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST

Poverty, HIV/AIDS, and civil and political strife affect many countries in Africa in acute ways, creating profound economic and social instability. As families are forced to migrate without adequate support to maintain their livelihood or fall victim to illness and marginalisation, children become vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. The abduction of children by armed militias and the sale and trafficking of children are especially problematic within Southern, Central and West Africa. These violations against children occur primarily across countries of the Continent, but transcontinental trafficking of children for sexual purposes is also known to occur between Africa and Europe. In some cases, entrenched socio-cultural values, attitudes and structures that work counter to the principles of child rights increase the vulnerability of African children to sexual exploitation.

ECPAT’s work in Africa supports collaborative action among local groups and organisations working to address the underlying causes that compromise the rights of African children and which precipitate multiple forms of CSEC. As the number of local organisations that focus on combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children in any given locality is limited, these groups often work in isolation. Thus, ECPAT promotes collaborations and actively encourages and facilitates these through capacity building and experience sharing forums that provide structured opportunities for planning coordinated and/or joint initiatives. Moreover, a regional coordinator based in the region provides direct support for ongoing programmatic activities and initiatives, and assists in linking groups with the larger global ECPAT network.

The participation of African countries in the World Congress has always been seen as a priority to ensure that counteraction taken across the world against CSEC is truly global and that the mutual learning and tools are shared across the continents and contribute to enhancing the protection of children against these violations. Consultation with a wide range of stakeholders from countries in Africa was undertaken as part of the preparatory process for the Congress. In addition, ECPAT worked in collaboration with UNICEF to organise an African Technical Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress III in Dakar, Senegal. The meeting provided an opportunity for actors involved in promoting and protecting children against sexual
exploitation to share knowledge from their context and analyse changing social conditions that impact on these crimes, including norms related to sexuality, gender and childhood/generational constructs etc. Deliberations on the impacts of these conditions on sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Africa allowed sharing of effective inter-sectoral approaches to prevent and respond to specific manifestations that are particularly acute in parts of the continent – including sexual exploitation of children affected by HIV and AIDS, and those in situations of conflict, post-conflict and emergencies. The participation of stakeholders from the continent in the World Congress was significant, ensuring that

**GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION WCIII**

![Graph showing government representation by region](image)

**Key World Congress III activities in Africa and the Middle East**

A Children’s Forum was held in Dakar to prepare children from various countries to contribute and participate in the Technical Preparatory Meeting. The outcome of these processes resulted in providing strong inputs and recommendations from adults and children which were channeled to influence the World Congress III outcomes. Participation in the regional forum was preceded by national consultations. Thus, the 22 children that participated in the forum came from Central, East, Southern and West Africa, and were chosen by their peers during national consultations in their countries prior to meeting for the preparatory Children’s Forum and the subsequent African Technical Meeting. As can be seen in the chart above, the rich preparatory processes that took place throughout 2008 were reflected in the participation of African delegates in the World Congress III.

**Highlights of WCIII follow-up in the region**

**Cote d’Ivoire:** National Working Group on CSEC workshop to review recommendations

**Ghana:** Workshops in Volta, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo to review the *Rio Declaration*, leading work towards first National Plan of Action in Mozambique, publication of Portuguese version of the *Rio Declaration*, three law reforms for child protection result from advocacy
the challenges and learning from the region informed the agendas set in Brazil and were reflected in the Rio Declaration and Call for Action.

Although the number of Internet users in Africa is relatively small in comparison to other areas of the world, the rate of growth is significant. Internet cafés are prevalent throughout the continent, and children and young people flock to them. Many reforms are underway which are likely to increase investment and penetration of the Internet in various countries, as global systems and mobile communications (GSM) are integrated. Learning from experiences of other regions, there is an opportunity to prepare children and the adults responsible for their care to develop and maximise the benefits of new technology and prevent its misuse for abuse and exploitation of children. Thus, ECPAT has been actively involved in promoting awareness and education among children on the safe use of Internet technology, while also working with Internet café owners and others to bring attention to the need to strengthen the legal framework and policy environment to protect children from exploitation in cyberspace.

As primary actors in the virtual realm, children in the ECPAT network have taken a leading role in promoting the Make-IT-safe campaign in Africa. Working with the ECPAT International Secretariat, they have developed messages for brochures, posters and other awareness raising materials which have been used in the Gambia, Zambia, Benin, and Togo. Youth involved in the campaign received training on the issues in preparation for activities they were implementing in their communities and with Internet cafes in their localities. As campaign implementers, they planned micro projects that involved organising local forums on making ICT safe and used a wide variety of innovative mediums. These events were also used to provide general information about different forms of CSEC, distribute information materials on how children become vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and CSEC, and what can be done to protect them. While their primary target audience is other children and youth, these public forums enabled children to reach the larger community, as well as specific relevant groups, such as Internet café owners.

Research previously conducted by ECPAT on linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS was followed up with several awareness raising events held in three cities in Togo: Lomé, the capital city, Kara and Notsé. The activities included public events at marketplaces, bars, stadiums aimed at young people, school children, parents, educators and the general public. At each event, ECPAT provided information on the vulnerability of children to be affected or infected with AIDS and the links between CSEC and HIV/AIDS, along with key messages on child rights. In light of the relatively lower level of knowledge and attention given to the issue of HIV among children, question and answer discussion sessions were held with the audience. Combined, the public events reached more than 7000 people directly, while media coverage in newspapers and on radio stations reached several thousand more.

In many countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the existence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children is still denied. Taboos in connection with the subject pose a major obstacle for addressing the issue in any systematic way, as do the differing definitions of what constitutes commercial sexual exploitation. Despite this, ECPAT has used other child protection forums to provide information and raise awareness on the commercial sexual exploitation of children. In particular, it has worked with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), the Women’s Peace Foundation and the Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss strategic developments on the protection of children online and the policy issues that need to be addressed on a technical level. In Israel, ECPAT took part in a
meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel to discuss prevention of the trafficking of children. In this way, ECPAT has been able to work with NGOs, government and private sector in the Middle East to promote effective strategies for the prevention of child online pornography, trafficking and abuse. For example, ECPAT worked with the Bahrain Women’s Association and Dr. Najat M’jid Maalla, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to support interactive workshops focusing on the preparation of a draft code of conduct for organisations that have a role in child online protection, as well as guidelines for parents and caregivers to keep children safe on the Internet.

**AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Over the last decade, political and economic policy changes in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean led to lower investment in social protection, which followed by the global economic crisis, have generated substantial instability in the social sphere in many countries. This instability has resulted in an increase in poverty, marginalisation, violence, and human rights violations. Despite the progress achieved over the last decade, 13% of the region’s population is still living in extreme poverty and 37% in its grip. These conditions have precipitated a high level of migration within and outside the region in this period of recession, as low-skilled workers have lost employment opportunities resulting in lower remittances and a more precarious socio-economic climate across the region. At the same time, political polarisation among left and right has also arisen in the region causing uncertainty and divergence among countries, weakening the focus and cohesion needed to address social protection agendas that transcend borders such as child protection. Weak law-enforcement and uneven legal protection in many countries have also further compromised efforts to fight the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

As the host region for the World Congress III, Latin America mobilised substantial participation of government, non government organisations and children in the preparatory processes leading to the Congress in Brazil. The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Preparatory Meeting was organised by the government of Argentina and brought together more than 240 participants from all sectors and key institutions, and represented 22 countries. Eighteen adolescents and young people from the region also participated in the meeting. Participants assessed emerging regional trends in relation to the protection of children from sexual exploitation, and reviewed progress, practices and tools used and outcomes achieved in order to define priorities for action in the coming years that could serve to enhance child protection against sexual exploitation. The meeting also reviewed the viability of a regional monitoring system that will enable regular evaluation of measurable targets to ensure that more focused and concerted measures are being taken against sexual exploitation. It also discussed the need for enhancing preventative measures against child abuse images and sexual exploitation online and directed attention to how to achieve more integrated and comprehensive responses for protection of children through enhanced coordination and collaboration within the child protection system. An important outcome of the meeting included the

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2. 10% de international migrants were of LA or Caribbean origin. Martínez Pizarro, J. El mapa migratorio de América Latina y el Caribe, las mujeres y el género. CEPAL Serie Población y Desarrollo nº 44. http://www.oas.org/atip/Migration/CEPAL%20Study%20on%20Migration.pdf
creation of a regional youth network (Jovenes para la Acción), committed to the exchange of information and resources that would result in the development of joint initiatives. From this group of young activists, two representatives were elected by the Youth Network to represent them at the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC). As a lead organiser of the meeting, ECPAT International provided both technical and financial support for its preparation. ECPAT also supported the children and youth with preparations for the meeting.

Key World Congress III activities in the Americas and the Caribbean

On 2-3 October 2008, a Canada-U.S. Consultation for the World Congress III was held in Arlington, Virginia, in the USA. ECPAT groups in these countries took a lead role in supporting and mobilising others for the meeting. Major recommendations resulting from the meeting included a call to leverage the private industry’s expertise to help protect children; to develop a state-by-state or city-by-city database of rescued or exploited children; to undertake national research projects to collect data specific to aboriginal/native American women and children in relation to trafficking; joint public health campaigns with existing organisations working on other forms of sexual violence; the use of the media to spread awareness on the sexual exploitation of children while ensuring safety and confidentiality for the victims; and to advocate for increased penalties for possessing, producing and distributing child pornography in line with the seriousness of these offences.

ECPAT places an emphasis on working with boys to examine socio-cultural attitudes related to social and gender relations and sexuality. In line with this, ECPAT International welcomed collaboration with the NGO Promundo in the organisation of a thematic meeting for the World Congress III. This collaboration provided an opportunity to examine the issues and assess the work undertaken worldwide in this area, and its contribution to combating sexual violence and exploitation of children. The Consultation on Engaging Men and Boys in Ending Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was held in Mexico City on 4-5 August 2008 and included participation from 55 stakeholders from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Participants examined elements that shape the social construction of men and boys’ perceptions and behaviours in relation to sexuality, distilling aspects that contribute to enabling sexual exploitation and sexual violence against children and women. Following the consultation, a ‘White Paper’ on Gender Based Sexual Violence against Children was finalised, as well as a follow-up action plan for the participating agencies to pursue this issue in different regions of the world. A manual for teachers on how to work with their students on masculinity issues in relation to prevention of sexual exploitation and violence is also being developed. The manual integrates learning and recommendations of the Consultation and Congress.

Highlights of WCIII follow-up in the region

Paraguay: Government agencies hold sessions with NGOs to disseminate outcomes of the WCIII; Inter-institutional group on prevention and protection of children from CSEC established with NGOs, government, and international agency representation

Chile: Ministry of Justice begins process to update the National Plan of Action; Protection Committee established by government agencies to study protection of children online, investigate cases and propose measure to address Internet grooming
Situational analysis research was undertaken in Ecuador and Peru and documentation was completed. Following this, validation meetings were held for the development of action plans. Directories of organisations working against the sexual exploitation of children in both Ecuador and Peru have been developed and coordination among interested NGOs in Peru has resulted in the formation of a CSEC NGO Coalition that has developed an action plan for continuing joint work. A directory of organisations working on the protection of children from sexual exploitation has also been developed for Mexico. These resources provide an overview of those working on sexual exploitation of children in the country, including civil society and the government, information on the projects and activities that relate to their fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children, contributing vital information to support alliances across these countries.

Building on work initiated in 2007 with the organisation Chicos Net, a partner in Argentina, ECPAT’s work to promote awareness, prevention and protection of children using the Internet and other online technologies was expanded through education based sub-regional initiatives. Activities included development of an online training course for teachers and education staff from both government and non-governmental organisations, as well as the creation of a regional network on Children’s Right to Safe ICT with membership of organisations from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica and Colombia, as well as other Latin American partners from Venezuela, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

**EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

The commercial sexual exploitation of children in Asia has received increasing attention as the scale and gravity of the problem is recognised. Governments and NGOs in the region have made concerted efforts to tackle the problem, particularly cross-border trafficking in the Mekong region and child-sex tourism, which affects many countries of the region.

ECPAT’s work in the region has continued to promote a strong legal framework as a necessary base for effective work against the sexual exploitation of children, as well as application of the law for prevention and protection of children against these crimes. Monitoring the implementation of national plans as well as supporting civil society initiatives that contribute to them continued through initiatives with law enforcement, hotline operators and child protection organisations. In addition, ECPAT worked with representatives from Pacific island countries on research and organised capacity-building forums that develop skills for situational analysis studies.
Key World Congress III activities in East Asia and the Pacific

From 18-19 August 2008, the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) Regional Preparatory Meeting was held in Bangkok. More than 160 children and adults representing 22 countries from the region participated in the meeting as preparation for the World Congress III. The meeting was jointly organised by ECPAT International, UNICEF and UNESCAP. Regional stakeholders assessed progress and reviewed emerging trends in order to refine conceptual and practical tools for combating the sexual exploitation of children at national, regional and global levels. A list of achievable and measurable targets to ensure more focused and concerted measures are taken by various stakeholders against the sexual exploitation of children was also developed. The regional targets to eliminate the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents that were formulated included that by 2013: all countries in the region will have ratified all relevant international legal instruments related to child protection; a regional and/or sub-regional coordination and monitoring mechanism on child protection is established to strengthen protection for children as well as ensure follow up on the implementation and progress of the recommendations made; each country in the region will have a multi-sectoral coordination committee for children; all countries will develop and implement gender-sensitive child rights programmes that will include specialised projects related to sexual exploitation of children; and governments will have integrated and mainstreamed child participation at relevant levels. Fifteen children and young people from the East Asia and the Pacific region participated in a Children and Young People’s Preparatory Forum prior to the EAP Regional Preparatory Meeting in Bangkok.

Highlights of WCIII follow-up in the region

Cambodia: Workshop to disseminate *Rio Declaration*; sub-committee formed to monitor NPA implementation; preparation of an alternative report to the *Optional Protocol* (OPSC) underway.

Indonesia: Process for ratification of OPSC advanced; new National Plan of Action launched.

Japan: *Rio Declaration* translated and disseminated; forum organised with Asia Pacific Human Rights Center to share outcomes of the WCIII.

Thailand: In compliance with a new Anti-Trafficking Act 2008, the Government established a National Operation Center on Prevention & Suppression of Human Trafficking to focus on policy implementation, while the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children will address operations such as repatriation of victims.

In light of the fact that Asia is one of the fastest growing regions in terms of the deployment of new technologies, measures to prevent and address the exploitation of children through new technologies and the online environment have not been introduced as needed. ECPAT has supported a number of initiatives in the region to bring awareness of the need to promote safe use of the Internet among children, to create a comprehensive legal framework to protect children from Internet related crimes and to mobilise government and the private sector to develop and apply policies that promote child protection from ICT.

Training was organised for Internet providers in the Philippines and Thailand and technical support was also provided to other countries in the region.

Technical collaborations for training and research were undertaken, which included participants from Vietnam, Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands. These activities contributed inputs which informed the regional deliberations at the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) Regional Preparatory Meeting, which many of the delegates also attended. In addition, ECPAT was involved in capacity building in the region.
through the organisation of training sessions at the Southeast Asia Conference on Child Sex Tourism, in Bali, Indonesia; a workshop for youth in Thailand on addressing demand for sex with children, focusing on gender aspects; a seminar on ‘Protecting Children Online’, held for NGOs in Bangkok; seminars aimed at youth to ‘raise awareness on Internet safety and prevention against the potential dangers to children through ICTs organised for young people from provinces of northern Thailand; ‘Code of Conduct’ training targeting hotel staff in Samui, Thailand; and training for organisations working with children on measures for assessing and ensuring child safe organisations.

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ECPAT’s work in the region has continued to promote a strong legal framework as a necessary base for effective work against the sexual exploitation of children, as well as application of the law for prevention and protection of children against these crimes. Monitoring the implementation of national plans as well as supporting civil society initiatives that contribute to them continued through initiatives with law enforcement, hotline operators and child protection organisations. In addition, ECPAT worked with representatives from Pacific island countries on research and organised capacity-building forums that develop skills for situational analysis studies.

The South Asia Regional Consultation was significant in its efforts to include children’s views. Eighteen children and adolescents from the region attended a South Asia Children’s Forum, also in Kathmandu, and agreed upon a set of recommendations for addressing the sexual exploitation of children in the region. They participated alongside adults at the Regional Consultation and put forth their recommendations, calling upon governments and NGOs to include them as active participants in the protection of children’s rights in the region. Most of the participating children and youth were either at-risk or survivors of CSEC and/or directly involved in advocacy work.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, a workshop on the Implementation of the National Plan for Action on CSEC and Trafficking was organised and the results of the event were shared with the National Commission for Child and Women Development (NCCWD). ECPAT International took the lead in facilitating the workshop, and a National Steering Committee has been formed to oversee the implementation of Pakistan’s national plan of action on CSEC.

At the local level, ECPAT aims to strengthen and improve the capacities of member organisations working on legal reform and actively inputs to child rights reporting mechanisms, including offering support for developing and presenting Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) to the Committee on the Rights
Key World Congress III activities in South Asia

On 27-29 August 2008, the South Asia Forum (SAF) Regional Preparatory Consultation for the World Congress III in Kathmandu, Nepal was jointly organised by the SAF and the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence against Women and Children (SACG). As Secretariat of the SACG, ECPAT International took the lead in organising this meeting, which focused on the development of a common understanding on the concepts as well as the challenges and progress in addressing regional priority issues and their linkages to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in South Asia. The main outcomes of the SAF Regional Preparatory Consultation included recommending strategies and approaches for strengthening national and regional capabilities in addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; building agreement among stakeholders in the region on the required actions and strategies that are rights-based, holistic and committed to work to reinforce the systems that work to guarantee child rights; and mobilisation of commitment and support of key stakeholders to the regional recommendations and their implementation, which were reflected in the World Congress III and its follow-up processes.

Highlights of WCIII follow-up in the region

- **Nepal:** Meetings organised to share the *Rio Declaration* and evaluate outcomes of the Congress from children's perspectives; youth have organised forums linking the CRC anniversary with commitments of the *Rio Declaration*; Government amends bills on trafficking and violence;
- **Bangladesh:** National Consultation on the *Rio Declaration* outlines follow-up activities; child labour policy advanced and now waiting for Parliamentary approval;
- **Pakistan:** Consultation to disseminate the *Rio Declaration* and plan follow-up activities; new study on CSEC initiated to gather data and inform activities with the transport industry.

of the Child, in Geneva. In Nepal, ECPAT International worked together with Maiti Nepal (the ECPAT group in Nepal) to develop an Alternative Report on the OPSC.

The Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP-SA), which works with child survivors and children at-risk of CSEC in India, Nepal and Bangladesh, entered a new phase which consolidated work on psycho-social recovery through active engagement of children and youth with peers and community members to raise awareness on CSEC (see Child and Youth Participation section for more information).
Historically, groups in this region developed out of the concern that European nationals were travelling to Asia to abuse children. Strong ties with Asian groups are still in place today. Preventing child-sex tourism, supporting the ECPAT Network in less developed regions and countering trafficking in children are among the main activities of ECPAT groups in Western Europe. Europe leads the way in developing anti-child pornography laws and benefits from a strong network of Internet hotlines. Much

Key World Congress III activities in Europe and the CIS

On 17-18 September 2008, the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Europe and CIS region, held in Geneva and organised by ECPAT International and the International Labour Organization, served as a crucial platform to analyse progress and gaps on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the region and led to the formulation of recommended actions. Concrete targets that were formulated included, for example, that by 2010, states have monitored the situation regarding the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in their countries and have completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of their national systems to protect children from sexual exploitation. The targets also included that by 2013, a mapping and assessment of referral mechanisms is completed, including the demand side, i.e., specificities of child sex offenders (child pornography consumers, child sex tourists and buyers of sexual services from trafficking victims), including numbers, statistics, routes, behaviours, nationalities, age, gender perspectives, adolescent perpetrators, and national and transnational demand.

Participation of partner organisations included the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF and the Swiss Government, plus more than 100 government delegates, NGO representatives, law enforcement officials, representatives from regional institutions, the United Nations and the private sector, and ECPAT groups from 20 countries in the region.

In addition, on 31 October 2008 - 2 November 2008, the Europe and Central Asia Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forum for World Congress III took place in Dusseldorf, Germany to ensure the inclusion and active participation of children and youth as key stakeholders and actors in the fight against the sexual exploitation of children throughout the World Congress and the preparatory processes.

Highlights of WCIII follow-up in the region

Germany: Hosted national and regional consultations with government agencies, children and NGOs for follow-up of recommendations from WCIII; consultations for a new National Plan of Action (NPA); Alternative Report on the Optional Protocol underway

Sweden: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs organises a follow-up meeting to share outcomes of WCIII; NPA to be revised

Ukraine: *Rio Declaration* translated to Russian and Ukrainian; round table organised to outline follow-up of the WCIII; Parliament adopts new law on child pornography; NPA containing special chapter on CSEC approved and adopted by Parliament
attention is paid to law-enforcement issues and projects that bring together groups from countries affected by child trafficking – both destination and origin – to strengthen collaborative action.

In Eastern Europe, the violent nature of criminal networks controlling prostitution and trafficking has made the work of ECPAT groups extremely difficult and dangerous. Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have witnessed the emergence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children following the collapse of the Soviet Union and its consequences on their economies.

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine are facing a rapid increase in information and communication technologies (ICTs) supported by governmental policies that are actively pushing for the widespread development of the Internet nationally and especially in educational realms. As a result, an increasing number of children are accessing the Internet, creating new opportunities for learning and sharing information or socialising throughout the world. However, research conducted during this period indicates that this has also led to an increasing number of cases of sexual exploitation, particularly as prevention and protection measures are not systematically established in these countries that are in the early stages of ICT development.

ECPAT conducted research in collaboration with groups in the region to shed light on the sexual exploitation of children through the use of ICTs, as the existence of the phenomenon is not well recognised, especially the production and distribution of child sexual abuse images. The research has been published, along with recommendations to address major gaps in the region, including the development of integrated policies to combat the sexual exploitation of children in new technologies. Some basic measures required and recommended from the findings of the study include the implementation of child protection strategies, particularly in collaboration with the private sector (such as Internet service providers, cybercafes, mobile phone companies, and financial institutions), development of prevention strategies in schools and awareness raising campaigns targeting children, parents and the general public. Following this research, ECPAT coordinated a regional meeting in Kiev, Ukraine, with ECPAT representatives from Belarus, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine, and other stakeholders to present the findings of studies and develop country-specific programmes as follow-up activities. Parallel to the finalisation of this research, several awareness-raising activities took place in the CIS region, including discussions on child prostitution, the sexual exploitation of children and potential dangers of the Internet and various TV programmes.

The Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, and Moldova were published. ECPAT’s Global Monitoring Reports provide information on specific country situations and an assessment of the efforts made, and that are still needed to protect children from sexual exploitation. The reports aim to further understanding of the CSEC situation in each country and prompt adequate counteractions.

ECPAT also supported and reviewed the Alternative Report on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in Poland. The alternative report on the OPSC in Poland was developed by the Nobody’s Children Foundation and the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, in close collaboration with five NGOs, inter-government organisations, and UN agencies. The report was the result of a six-month process which involved a preliminary meeting among partner organisations to identify existing challenges and possible solutions, and a systematic consultation to refine and finalise it.

A number of recommendations were made and presented to the Committee on Rights of the Child, many of which were incorporated into the final observations of the Committee itself. The most important ones captured in the CRC Committee document include:

- The development and implementation of a national plan of action on and systematic mechanism of data collection, analysis, monitoring and impact assessment of all of the areas covered by the Optional Protocol;
- The establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination between
The newly established Polish Network against CSEC led by The Nobody’s Children Foundation is planning to use the recommendations elaborated by the CRC Committee as a basis for conducting further advocacy work at country level.

Post-World Congress III, ECPAT took part in the European follow-up conference ‘Protecting Children and Young People from Sexual Violence with a Focus on the New Media: Perspectives for Europe,’ in Berlin. The conference, which was organised by the German Ministry of Family Affairs, in collaboration with Save the Children Germany, Innocence in Danger, UNICEF Committee Germany and ECPAT Germany, was attended by 200 participants from government agencies, EU institutions, IOs, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector from various countries in Europe. The conference included the participation of a number of children and youth who had previously attended the World Congress in Rio.

ECPAT also worked to build the capacity of stakeholders in the region to combat CSEC, through training sessions on “Overcoming Domestic Violence against Young Women” for 35 youth from 10 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine); “NGO and Governmental Cooperation across the South Caucasus to Develop a Joint Response to Trafficking in Women and Children” for groups from Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia; “CSEC and Problems in the CIS Region” and “Identification and Protection of Child Victims from Sexual Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking” for representatives of law enforcement (prosecutors, teachers of law of the Georgian State University), sociologists, psychologists and representatives from NGOs in the CIS region; and “Psychological and Social Rehabilitation of Child Victims of CSEC” for psychologists and NGO representatives in the World Congress III follow-up meeting with representatives from Russia, Ukraine, Estonia; Europe and Central Asia Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forum in Dusseldorf, Germany.
THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

Child and Youth Participation

Funders:


Total Expenditure: US$ 355,703

Children and young people have demonstrated that they can make significant contributions to the fight against CSEC. Experience has shown the benefits of involving them as key stakeholders in the different stages of planning, implementing and monitoring initiatives related to CSEC. The mobilisation and participation of children occurs at many different levels whether in the field, advocacy or policy-related work (such as contributions to the development of National Plans of Action; the participation of children in the World Congress III or when holding their own conferences and advocacy events/forums); as part of an organisations’ board and governance structures (such as the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee - EICYAC); or through their direct mobilisation at the community level through their participation in children’s clubs, awareness raising campaigns and peer-to-peer projects (such as the ECPAT International Youth Partnership Programme - YPP).

Special efforts were made to ensure the meaningful presence and participation of children and adolescents before, during and after the World Congress III. Their representation in the Congress and their participation in regional meetings in East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and Africa aimed to help identify and find solutions to new dimensions of child trafficking, prostitution, pornography, and abuse in travel and tourism that are important in their regions.

In addition to the preparatory processes, 300 children and adolescents participated in the World Congress III, with around 150 young participants from Brazil and another 150 from other countries and regions of the world. The youth participants included those who are at-risk or are survivors of sexual exploitation and are now directly involved in stopping this problem through their networks, shelters, schools and communities. Other children and adolescents actively involved in child rights work linked to initiatives for protection against sexual exploitation also participated.

Children and adolescents also attended the Congress meetings, and in some of the workshops and dialogues, children and adolescents took part as panelists and/or engaged in a roundtable discussion with the experts. Some of the forums in which children and adolescents actively participated included the Dialogue with the Ombudsperson, Dialogue with Religious Leaders, Dialogue with Parliamentarians, Workshop on Integrating and Strengthening Child and Adolescent Participation in the Prevention and in Actions against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and the Workshop on Follow up to the UN Study on Violence against Children.

The Children and Adolescents Drafting Committee also worked closely with the Drafting Committee of the World Congress to ensure that children and adolescents’ recommendations were reflected in the WCIII final outcome document.

ECPAT International’s Child and Youth Advisory Committee Report (EICYAC) selected new members through network wide elections and the new EICYAC regional representatives were identified.
Children and Adolescents Preparatory Forum at the World Congress III

On 24-25 November 2008, a youth meeting organised by EICYAC, was held just prior to the World Congress III, which was followed by a Children and Adolescents Preparatory Forum attended by 300 children and adolescents from around the world. Youth participants met to draw recommendations and map out ways in which they could actively participate in the fight against sexual exploitation of children. These forums resulted in recommendations to the Congress.

All EICYAC representatives (outgoing and new) participated at the World Congress III, as well as ECPAT regional events and other platforms to take advantage of the learning opportunities and provide their youth perspective at these forums. The EICYAC Board Representative was a full member of the World Congress III Global Organising Committee and attended all the planning meetings. ECPAT also gave support to EICYAC members for the development of micro-projects such as an awareness raising campaign in Uganda and worked with them for the development of plans to strengthen regional youth networks, particularly in Latin America.

In May 2009, ECPAT International launched the ECPAT Global Youth Partnership Programme (YPP) against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This global initiative for child survivors of the commercial sexual exploitation and children from vulnerable communities is an innovative approach designed to empower and build the capacity of experiential youth and children at-risk to take the lead in the fight against sexual exploitation. Youth involved in the Global YPP work to improve the lives of child survivors and persuade adults at the community, national and international level to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Through peer support programmes in schools and shelters located in high risk areas, children share information and provide individualised support to prevent their peers from becoming trapped into sexual exploitation. The Global YPP is implemented in partnership with local ECPAT member organisations in 16 countries across Africa, Eastern Europe, East Asia and Latin America.

The YPP partner organisations were selected for their demonstrated commitment and experience in conducting child and youth participation programmes
against the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Young people play an important role in the implementation of the YPP and are directly involved in the project as Youth Motivators, Peer Supporters and active participants in the micro projects. They work to raise awareness and lobby against the commercial sexual exploitation of children at the community and national levels. The global nature of the programme also allows young people to share information with their peers around the world and learn from each other’s experiences and good practices, while at the same time, providing individualised support to prevent their local peers from becoming trapped into sexual exploitation.

In South Asia, ECPAT’s Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP-SA) aims to empower and have a positive psycho-social impact on child survivors and children at-risk of CSEC in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. This is achieved by developing their capacity for active participation at all levels to promote children’s right to protection against CSEC and improve services for prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation, targeting local, national, regional and international political, social and legal structures.

YPP-SA has now entered Phase II. YPP Phase II builds upon and enhances the work of Phase I and involves youth systematically assessing progress and learning from experience in order to develop replicable, cost-effective models for socially engaging and empowering participatory initiatives for CSEC survivors and at-risk youth.

A YPP Toolkit was developed and contains step-by-step guidelines and information for organisations interested in replicating the YPP methodology. Key components include the YPP Peer Support Programme Guidelines, YPP Micro Project Guidelines, the Child and Youth Protection Framework (all available on ecpat.net), Leadership Training Curriculum and the YPP Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. To develop the toolkit, YPP youth, supported by project staff, collected information through interactive workshops, interviews and discussions with participants to assess project impact and effectiveness. Information received was documented through case studies, quotes, youth interviews, reports, drawings and other creative forms of artistic expression. The toolkit is currently being piloted globally by the YPP Global project.

In addition to the toolkit, the YPP-SA Peer Support Programme has implemented activities in 12 schools, 29 shelter homes and 6 drop-in-centres in India, Nepal and Bangladesh serving CSEC survivors and at-risk children and youth by a total of 78 trained youth Peer Supporters. Mentorship trainings were also organised for 70 children and youth in India, Nepal and Bangladesh who have been involved in YPP activities as Peer Supporters. The objective of these training sessions was to further develop the skills of the youth to support their peers and build their capacity to mentor other young people to
provide both direct and indirect support through creative/recreational activities, awareness raising activities, artistic endeavours, as well as facilitate informative discussions.

YPP-SA micro projects, designed and implemented by YPP youth, helped to recognise youth as legitimate social actors, partners and rights holders, rather than welfare beneficiaries. Thousands of vulnerable children and youth directly and indirectly participate in YPP micro projects each year. Micro projects carried out in India, Nepal and Bangladesh included youth-led surveys to assess the vulnerability of young people in high-risk areas and were designed and implemented by youth.

A group of children and youth who are active in YPP-SA initiatives also participated in the WCIII and in the regional preparatory meeting held in Kathmandu. They went on to organise and lead a workshop at the World Congress III where they shared highlights of the YPP work and methodology for engaging at-risk youth and survivors in substantive child protection activities and shared many of the unique initiatives underway in each of the project countries.

**Combating Child-Sex Tourism and Trafficking**

**Funders:**

Air France / G.A.R.D. Canada, ECPAT Netherlands, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, KUONI Travel Holding, The Body Shop International PLC, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

**Total Expenditure:** US$ 130,199

The campaign to End Child-Sex Tourism was at the heart and origin of the ECPAT movement in the 1990s, and is still a major strength of the network. While much progress has been made, the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents by people who travel between countries or regions within their own country of residence and there engage in sexual acts with minors, continues.

There has been growth in the number of NGOs working to combat CSEC worldwide, as well as a steady increase of awareness and active involvement in confronting the issue by governments and private sector parties. This involvement is in both origin and destination countries, where a first set of measures to limit and address the problem are being put in place. Through ECPAT support, the involvement of the travel and tourism sector has been greatly enhanced through their adoption of The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, resulting in better awareness of the problem among travellers and less public tolerance for such abuses. Some national tourist authorities and governments are also reported to have taken a more active role in making what were previously voluntary corporate social policies for the protection of children in tourism a more integral part of their national tourism development policies and plans. Countries previously known for the lax attitude of their law enforcement towards the sexual exploitation of children in tourism have shown new vigour in pursuing and prosecuting offenders.

ECPAT continued its support of the Code of Conduct by actively participating in the operations of the governing body of that organisation, with an ECPAT representative as Acting Chair as well as taking part in the drafting of new statutes for the organisation. In addition, ECPAT has continued to promote and conduct trainings in the field resulting in new Code signatories. Training sessions targeted both the travel and tourism sector, as well as
ECPAT groups and others who could then conduct subsequent training sessions themselves.

ECPAT International released a new training resource called *Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism* – a CST and Code-of-Conduct training resource kit, available in English and Spanish. The training kits aims to promote the facilitation and consolidation of partnerships between the private sector, civil-society organisations and other relevant stakeholders with the ultimate purpose of combating child-sex tourism. The resource kit is aimed at a variety of audiences, from trainers (such as staff from NGOs) meant to replicate the training received, to tourism front-office professionals who are dealing with travellers and tourists on a daily basis.

ECPAT also promoted action to combat the sexual exploitation of children in tourism and travel through input at national, regional and international forums, as well as working directly with government agencies and other stakeholders. For example, ECPAT held a symposium on ‘Private and Public Responsibility in the Fight against Child Sex Tourism’ at the 17th ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, under the theme Towards a Caring and Non-Violent Community: A Child’s Perspective, which was held in Hong Kong, SAR.

ECPAT participated in and gave presentations at the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Laotian Ministry of Justice’s Law Enforcement workshop; CSR Asia’s “Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Examples of Best Practice” conference; UNIAP Thailand’s “Human Trafficking Training Needs Assessment Meeting with international organisations and NGOs” to identify gaps and training needs in order to strengthen anti-human trafficking training of stakeholders in the country; a training conducted by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Royal Thai Police for various government officials and police officers on the new Thai law on human trafficking that encourages the protection of victims of trafficking; and the UNWTO Task Force for the Protection of Children from Exploitation in Tourism.

ECPAT provided input into an Internet-based petition and campaign against child trafficking which was presented to the European Parliament. The petition was designed to exert pressure on individual member governments for more suitable and effective steps to be taken in European tourist-sending countries to raise awareness on the issue of CST taking place in popular destinations around the world.

ECPAT has also been very active in its work to combat the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. Trafficking refers to the cross-border or internal recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, removal of organs or any similar exploitative purpose. It may or may not involve force, coercion or deception because children are not able to give informed consent to their exploitation. All child victims of trafficking are made highly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation because they are removed from familiar support structures, such as their families and communities.

ECPAT advocates for the adoption of effective anti-trafficking legislation that criminalises the traffickers rather than victims. Based on a child-rights approach, ECPAT supports programmes that address the root causes of child trafficking, develop measures for improved implementation of laws against child trafficking, and provide quality assistance to child victims. ECPAT also works with law enforcement on training activities for personnel at different levels (police officers, prosecutors, judges etc.), coordinates the information from the ECPAT global network to help identify traffickers and offers linkages to ensure assistance and support for child victims.

During 2008 and the first half of 2009, ECPAT International engaged in discussions and negotiations with The Body Shop International concerning a global partnership (beginning mid-2009) for a major international campaign against child trafficking for sexual purposes.
The Body Shop is a global retailer with 2500 stores in 60 countries around the world. The Body Shop is famous for using its stores around the world to raise awareness and call for change on important social issues and it is world renowned for its corporate social responsibility initiatives. While The Body Shop Foundation already supports many ECPAT groups around the world, this will be the first international partnership with ECPAT. The campaign will be promoted in The Body Shop stores worldwide, through in-country launch events, media and online. A campaign product designed to raise funds to support the objectives of the campaign will be developed by and sold in The Body Shop stores. ECPAT International members will be supported to implement international advocacy initiatives of the campaign and to undertake and support overall coordination of the ECPAT groups to ensure cohesive action and a united voice to meet campaign goals. The funds raised in countries where The Body Shop and ECPAT have a presence will be donated to ECPAT groups in the country and internationally to support projects and initiatives related to the campaign theme of child trafficking.

The Body Shop and ECPAT campaign against child sex trafficking offers many exciting opportunities to make a real difference in the lives of children that are vulnerable and exploited through child trafficking around the world. The benefits of ECPAT participation in this campaign are numerous – not only will it directly contribute to long-term change by supporting concrete worldwide action against child sex trafficking, it also helps raise much needed resources for child trafficking work conducted by ECPAT groups around the globe. The campaign will also provide immediate and visible proof of the ECPAT movement’s commitment to follow-up on realisation of the World Congress III targets through collaborations with key actors such as The Body Shop, in such a global campaign initiative.

During the first six months of 2009, the ECPAT International Secretariat developed a number of key materials to enable a strong and unified advocacy campaign and launch – these included a global ‘baseline’ report on Child Sex Trafficking and over 40 individual country Fact Sheets on Child Sex Trafficking that will be available for the general public, as well as posters and other visual material to highlight...
the campaign messages. ECPAT International also set up new campaign pages on its website and the Internet networking platforms of Facebook and Twitter. Information about the campaign is updated frequently and ECPAT Groups contribute news about upcoming or ongoing campaign activities and photos.

Promoting Law Enforcement and Legal Reform

Funders:

Air France / G.A.R.D. Canada, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 71,385

Strong laws, together with effective enforcement procedures that are child-friendly, are important to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. Yet most countries still lack a comprehensive legal framework for deterring crimes, managing investigations, prosecuting perpetrators, and protecting and assisting children in their recovery.

ECPAT supports legal research on domestic legislation and legal procedures relevant to commercial sexual exploitation in countries around the world and analyses the existing gaps in light of the regional and international standards in order to recommend legislative and procedural reforms to strengthen child protection. ECPAT also offers an advisory service on child-friendly laws and procedures during the legal process to better protect children from secondary exploitation.

At a local level, ECPAT aims to strengthen and improve the capacities of member organisations working on legal reform. As a network, ECPAT also actively inputs into child rights reporting mechanisms. This is pursued with support for developing and presenting Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva.

As the only international NGO specialising in the eradication of CSEC, ECPAT International has an important role to play in ensuring that states are held accountable to their obligations to protect children, as outlined in the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Optional Protocol). ECPAT International provided information and guidance to ECPAT Cambodia and ECPAT Japan on the alternative reporting process. ECPAT International also reviewed the alternative report on the implementation of the Optional Protocol in Poland, and contributed to the production of Alternative Reports for Austria and Uganda.

In Indonesia, a “Call for Action” document against pornography and the sexual exploitation of children was developed by ECPAT together with National Coalition members and child protection experts from Indonesia, to assess the progress of the country’s legal policy in the past few years by examining new initiatives on child protection and highlighting the main gaps. The resulting publication offered recommendations including closing assessed gaps in the Law on Pornography; the establishment of an Ombudsman Commission for law amendment; and addressing monitoring and legal action against tourism facilities that are used for pornography and illegal sexual activities. A meeting
to socialise the “Call for Action” took place in Jakarta and the publication “Call for Action”, has been distributed to relevant parties in Indonesia, including National Coalition members, local NGOs working on child protection issues, international NGOs, relevant government organisations and media.

### Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet

**Funders:**


**Total Expenditure: US$ 100,369**

ECPAT works to ensure that the benefits of the Internet and new technologies are not compromised by those that seek to use it for the sexual exploitation of children. It collaborates with governments, law enforcement, the technology industry and other NGOs to develop protocols for reporting and responding to such crimes, through awareness and education, reporting hotlines and other measures to help identify and assist child victims. It also advocates and works for development of comprehensive national child pornography laws to protect children.

ECPAT International is actively involved in key international forums around the globe. Highlights this year include the International Youth Advisory Congress (IYAC) in London, where more than 140 youth delegates from all over the world came together with representatives from government, industry, law enforcement, media, NGOs and civil society to shape the Internet and online environment for children and adolescents across the world.

ECPAT also took part in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), for which it is the coordinator for the Coalition on Child Online Safety, of which ECPAT is the coordinator.

ECPAT presented at the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) Conference titled “Crossing borders to protect the children of the world”, attended by several first ladies and global leaders.

ECPAT International also contributed to several cybercafe initiatives and e-learning courses, including a series of consultative meetings between ECPAT International and The Good Net-work, to implement a code of conduct for cybercafés in Bangkok. ECPAT conducted a training session in a Bangkok school to incorporate online child protection mechanisms into the school curriculum, and helped develop an online child safety comic book published in Thai.

The ICT Safety Project launched in Argentina in 2007 grew into a sub-regional initiative. Together with the local NGO, ECPAT expanded the reach of the training on ICT safety for teachers aimed at encouraging “safe practices” to reduce children’s vulnerability. Training sessions were conducted together with partners in northern Argentina and Uruguay, and were the first training sessions for school teachers on responsible use of ICTs in Uruguay.

Furthermore, the online training course “Teachers supporting responsible use of ICTs” has been expanded. The free online training looks...
at the tools children use most frequently, the risks they could encounter and ways to actively engage students to change their behaviours, effectively empowering them and reducing their vulnerability. This not only includes the online world of Internet and mobile phones, but also the offline world at Internet cafes. In September 2008, 500 school teachers and staff with special interest in the subject accessed this free training.

The Regional Network for Children’s Right to a Safe ICT, co-organised by ECPAT and Save the Children, developed an Action Plan on realising children’s right to protection from violence when using information and communication technologies. Members of the network included ECPAT groups in Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, and Colombia, as well as other Latin American partners from Venezuela, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Two of the organisations, ECPAT Colombia and Grupo Manos in Uruguay, are youth-led, thus children’s views were incorporated into the network at all levels.

ECPAT also worked with network groups to implement Information Technology and Resource Centre (ITRC) projects, which aim to set up resource centres to gather and communicate knowledge on CSEC to relevant institutions and organisations, raise awareness, and mobilise action for social change. Groups that have begun setting up ITRCs include Cambodia, Indonesia, Togo and South Africa.

Furthermore, ECPAT began development of its presence in the virtual world of Second Life. Plans for an ECPAT island were developed and design work has commenced. ECPAT’s Second Life ‘island’ aims to raise awareness on CSEC with an emphasis on the safe use of ICTs amongst youth in the Second Life site for under 18-year olds.
Commercial sexual exploitation inflicts severe physical and psychological harm on children. Where such harm occurs, it often signals a lapse or failure in the protective framework that should be in place for the care and protection of the child. For this reason, ECPAT places significant emphasis on the development and implementation of child protection measures and care standards to guide the work of those responsible for and working with children.

At a local level, ECPAT aims to strengthen and improve the capacities of grassroots organisations to reflect rights-based practices in the care and support of children. This is pursued with support for the integration of care standards and child protection policies in care programs to ensure quality of services for the recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration (or social integration) of children who have been victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Training sessions for caregivers, social workers, psychologists, peer supporters and volunteer youth workers were also organised to develop skills in areas of psychosocial care of victims of CSEC and to provide structured opportunities for exchange of good practice. At the national and international levels, ECPAT aims to ensure that the rights and needs of children are not overlooked when developing strategies to tackle commercial sexual exploitation.

To facilitate the meaningful participation of youth, a Child and Youth Participation Commission was established to oversee and guide the attendance and involvement of children and young people. The commission was lead by ECPAT International and included representatives from UNICEF, Plan International, Save the Children UK and World Vision. This included the formation of a Child Protection Team to ensure the safety and well-being of young people at the World Congress III.

As part of the Youth Partnership Project (YPP) in South Asia, four YPP Child Protection Officers received a two-day Child Protection Training led by ECPAT’s Care & Protection Programme Officer. This training focused on the structure and implementation of the YPP South Asia Child & Youth Protection Framework that has been developed based on the outcomes of a previous team meeting held in Dhaka.

A training was also held in Tbilisi on “NGO and Governmental Cooperation across the South Caucasus to develop a joint response to trafficking in women and children”, which was held in Tbilisi. Participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia – including representatives of law enforcement (prosecutors, teachers of law from the Georgian State University), sociologists, psychologists and representatives from NGOs - participated in an ECPAT training on “Identification and Protection of Child Victims from Sexual Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking” and “Psychological and Social Rehabilitation of Child Victims of CSEC.”

The Care and Protection team continued to respond to and manage child protection referrals via the ECPAT reporting helpline protect@ecpat.net, in accordance with ECPAT child protection policies and procedures. Referrals included several complex cases requiring involvement by relevant national and international agencies.
Information, Education and Communications

Funders:

Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Groupe Développement, Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, The Oak Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 266,054

The World Congress III offered a unique opportunity to advocate for the right of children to protection from commercial sexual exploitation to all levels of key stakeholders who participated in the Congress. ECPAT’s dedicated World Congress III website (http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII) served as a vital tool in the process through the communication of the themes, structure and objectives of the Congress. Launched in May 2008, the Congress website contained information not only for Congress participants, but also the media, children and youth, and the general public. Prior to the Congress, the website was updated on a continual basis to share new information and highlights of the Regional and Thematic Preparatory Meetings, as well as the Congress. French and Spanish websites for the WCIII were also developed.

ECPAT International’s preparatory work for the World Congress included developing, writing, reviewing, and producing a variety of reports, many in English, French, Spanish and Russian, for the Congress (regional and thematic meeting reports, thematic papers, child-friendly documents, etc.), as well as other information materials. The following publications were produced for the World Congress III by ECPAT International:

Regional and Thematic Consultation Outcome publications (published in conjunction with partners):

**Europe and the CIS**

- Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents – Regional Report
- A Call to Action – Key messages for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents from the Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting
- Children and Young People Take Action against Child Sexual Exploitation – Highlights and Recommendations from the Europe and Central Asia Child and Youth Regional Preparatory Forum for World Congress III

**South Asia**

- Ensuring Partnerships and Commitment - Key messages for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents from the South Asia Forum Regional Preparatory Consultation
- Children and Young People’s Participation (CYPP) in the South Asia Forum’s Regional
**East Asia and the Pacific**

- East Asia and the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents – Regional Report
- Children’s Forum for East Asia and the Pacific Regional Preparatory Forum for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
- A Call for Decisive and Concerted Action – Key Messages for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents from the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting

**Americas**

- Key messages for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents from the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting
- Report of the Canada-United States Consultation in Preparation for World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
- Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting – Declaration by Youth and Adolescents

**Africa**

- Final report of the Africa Technical Preparatory Meeting for the 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
- Recommendations of the Africa Technical Preparatory Meeting for the 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents

Thematic Meeting Outcomes

- Child Abuse Images and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
- Men, Masculinities, Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence: A Literature Review and Call for Action

**Thematic Papers for WCIII (in English, Spanish, French and Russian):**

- Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism
- Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes
- Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
- Private Sector Accountability in Combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Online Child Sexual Abuse: The Law Enforcement Response

**Child-friendly thematic papers (in English):**

- Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism
- Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes
- Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
- Private Sector Accountability in Combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Online Child Sexual Abuse: The Law Enforcement Response

Other ECPAT publications launched included:

- Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for the following countries: Moldova, Kyrgyzstan (in Russian), Albania, and Turkey
- Young Person’s Guide to Combating Child-Sex Tourism (in English, Spanish and French)
- Young Person’s Guide to Trafficking in Children and Young People (in English, Spanish, French and Russian)
- Child-Friendly Definitions brochure (in Spanish)
- Strengthening Laws Addressing Child Sexual Exploitation (in English)
- HIV/CSEC brochures (in English and French)
- Q & As about the Commercial Sexual Exploitations of Children (2nd edition, in Spanish)
- Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes: Q & As (in French and Spanish)
- Combating Child Sex Tourism: Q & As (2nd edition, in French, Spanish and Russian)
- Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in
Tourism: An ECPAT Training Resource Kit (in English and Spanish)
- Trafficking Manual (in Dutch and Spanish)
- Regional Overview on Child Sexual Abuse

In addition, throughout the year, several media interviews were arranged, for example, with Thompson-Reuters, AP, The New York Times, BBC, CNN, AFP, DPA, IPS, IRIN, Far East Economic Review.

All ECPAT publications are available for download at http://www.ecpat.net/EL/EL_publications.asp.

Images through the Use of ICTs (in English and Russian)

The regional and thematic consultation outcome publications listed above consist of ‘Calls to Action’ based on the specific lessons learned and recommendations that emerged from WCIII regional preparatory meetings and were used to feed into the global World Congress III Outcome document.

ECPAT’s Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children were used by governments to prepare their reports for Congress, and were heavily cited in all the Congress background papers.

Press releases and press statements were also issued throughout the year to media, resulting in numerous media articles that helped to raise awareness on various CSEC issues.

The ECPAT E-Bulletin continued to be distributed to ECPAT groups and partners, and is produced fortnightly in English, French, Spanish and Russian. The E-Bulletin contributes to the strengthening of ECPAT’s networks, partnerships and relationships by informing groups of developments and activities related to CSEC, and by including their contributions.

New media tools offer an opportunity to
increase engagement with supporters and reach new audiences in ways not available in the past. ECPAT has developed its presence on Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter, to increase awareness on CSEC issues, build a community, and engage with followers. Through these media, ECPAT has begun to provide diverse content and various opportunities for supporters to get involved with ECPAT by subscribing to news feeds, viewing ECPAT videos and photos, and starting online discussions.

ECPAT’s websites also continue to be a main way of disseminating information targeted at various audiences and are updated regularly. ECPAT’s Resource Centre continues to grow and distribute knowledge on CSEC to ECPAT’s network and new partners.

ECPAT’s Information and Education programme disseminates CSEC-related information around the globe (left, in Thailand; right, in Brazil)
ECPAT International Fourth General Assembly

Funders:

Air France / G.A.R.D. Canada, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 31,237

On the 29th of November 2008, ECPAT International held its 4th General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro. The Assembly immediately followed the World Congress III and was attended by 89 ECPAT delegates representing official ECPAT member groups, with a total number of 148 participants, including other ECPAT representatives and observers.

The ECPAT General Assembly takes place every three years to provide a platform for the network to share learning and discuss and review its governance structures, and to elect representatives for vacant seats on the governing Board. In light of the rich exchange of knowledge and practice which took place at the Congress directly preceding the Assembly, the 2008 Assembly was largely focused on policy and governance issues. In advance and throughout 2008, an extensive consultative process was facilitated with the ECPAT network to review and refine network strategies for the ECPAT International Strategic Directions based on learning arising from ECPATs global work. The results of this review were presented at the 4th General Assembly along with the draft of ECPAT’s Strategic Directions 2009 – 2012. Members had the opportunity to deliberate on specific strategic issues and provide direction for finalisation of the Strategic Directions in early 2009. In addition, a number of network policies were presented and approved. A large number of children and youth members participated in these processes. Youth from all regions where ECPAT groups work also ran elections from where two representatives were elected from each region to the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee. These children and youth joined the Assembly and elected a youth representative to represent the global child and youth network on the governing Board of ECPAT International.
FINANCIAL REPORT

Fundraising efforts in the reporting period were successful in bringing in a total of US$3,414,358. ECPAT International is deeply grateful to the following agencies, which have placed the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children as a priority in their support to the advancement of children and human rights:


General Fund Donors

ECPAT would like to express its great appreciation for the generous support towards the General Fund, provided by the following agencies:
ACCOR Asia, Bread for the World, Christian Aid, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, private donors, The Oak Foundation, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), UBS Optimus Foundation
ECPAT International would like gratefully acknowledge the generous support of Air France.

Project Expenditures, Programmes and Administrative Costs

Project Expenditures
July 2008 – June 2009

World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, 47%
The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly, 1%
Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and Information Technology, 3%
Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices, 2%
Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking, 4%
Child & Youth Participation, 10%
Care and Protection of Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, 2%
Information, Education and Communications, 8%
Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action, 23%
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

We have audited the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of ECPAT International. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provided a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the modified cash basis and the method for treating the purchases of fixed assets as disbursements to match against current year receipts of funds are the accounting bases on which these financial statements were prepared. Such bases are comprehensive bases of accounting other than the generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operation and the funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended in conformity with the accounting basis as described in Note 2.

Manoon Manusook
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) Registration No. 4292.
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

Bangkok
September 11, 2009
### STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

As at June 30, 2009 and 2008

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Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

INCOME

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EXPENSES

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<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>629,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Education and Communications (formerly Information and Educational Resources)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>266,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>54,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>355,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>130,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>71,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>100,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns (in financial year 2008-2009 included under Information, Education and Communications and other projects)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>164,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>31,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>1,591,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,394,874</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income in excess of expenses | 19,484     | 120,010    |
Opening fund balance | 186,404    | 66,394     |
Closing fund balance | 14.1, 14.2 | **205,888** | **186,404** |

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash: Brought forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at financial institutions</td>
<td>279,149</td>
<td>165,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>14,648</td>
<td>16,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>63,516</td>
<td>24,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>6,488</td>
<td>20,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Receivables</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>366,853</td>
<td>226,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addition:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations receipts during the current year</td>
<td>3,414,358</td>
<td>2,672,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non cash payments:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable closing balance</td>
<td>221,071</td>
<td>177,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses closing balance</td>
<td>33,346</td>
<td>19,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,035,628</td>
<td>3,097,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deductions:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements for various projects</td>
<td>(3,394,874)</td>
<td>(2,552,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in prepayments and deposits - net</td>
<td>(3,449)</td>
<td>(1,970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable opening balance</td>
<td>(177,705)</td>
<td>(157,727)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses opening balance</td>
<td>(19,692)</td>
<td>(17,698)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in donations receivable - net</td>
<td>(176,599)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>263,309</td>
<td>366,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash: Carried forward

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at the financial institutions</td>
<td>48,140</td>
<td>279,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>13,042</td>
<td>14,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>153,006</td>
<td>63,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>45,641</td>
<td>6,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>3,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>263,309</td>
<td>366,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
## DONATIONS INCOME
For the year ended June 30, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Donations Received/Income USD</th>
<th>Total General Income USD</th>
<th>Total Specific Income USD</th>
<th>Project Specific Income USD</th>
<th>Specific Income for Administration USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>8,935</td>
<td>5,897</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>3,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArtVenture Holdings Limited</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>6,304</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,304</td>
<td>6,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Government (AusAid)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>56,800</td>
<td>56,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>539,444</td>
<td>81,959</td>
<td>457,485</td>
<td>457,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>67,840</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67,840</td>
<td>67,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td>38,130</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38,130</td>
<td>38,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Germany</td>
<td>3,265</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,265</td>
<td>3,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Netherlands</td>
<td>27,382</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,382</td>
<td>27,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Sweden</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Taiwan</td>
<td>58,606</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58,606</td>
<td>58,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Brazil</td>
<td>18,605</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,605</td>
<td>18,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)</td>
<td>32,514</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,514</td>
<td>32,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>48,392</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48,392</td>
<td>48,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>288,930</td>
<td>139,200</td>
<td>149,730</td>
<td>149,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUONI Travel Holding</td>
<td>8,457</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,457</td>
<td>8,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Asia</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan International, Inc. (SIDA Fund)</td>
<td>75,817</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75,817</td>
<td>75,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children, Denmark (Danida Fund)</td>
<td>30,770</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,770</td>
<td>30,770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>4,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>10,391</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop International PLC</td>
<td>95,133</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95,133</td>
<td>95,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>155,897</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155,897</td>
<td>155,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Labour Office</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>17,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children's Trust</td>
<td>96,867</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96,867</td>
<td>96,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>248,628</td>
<td>22,312</td>
<td>226,316</td>
<td>226,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
<td>413,675</td>
<td>413,675</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Taiwan Foundation for Democracy</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>217,964</td>
<td>3,277</td>
<td>214,687</td>
<td>212,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia</td>
<td>26,545</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,545</td>
<td>26,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision International Asia Pacific Regional Office</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

| 3,414,358 | 688,948 | 2,725,410 | 2,616,786 | 108,624 |
DONATIONS IN ADVANCE
For the year ended June 30, 2009

All donations received in financial year 2008-2009 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognized as income in the financial year 2008-2009. Thus, Donations Income includes funds related to budget estimates for the current fiscal year and beyond. The table below represents budget estimates computed on the basis of a ratio of the number of calendar months in the financial year 2009-2010 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months applied to the total value of a donation. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Period of Donation</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>July 2009 to November 2009</td>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>8,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>July 2009 to December 2009</td>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>17,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>July 2009 to December 2009</td>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>17,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>July 2009 to December 2009</td>
<td>The Body Shop International PLC</td>
<td>45,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>July 2009 to January 2010</td>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>90,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action; Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>July 2009 to December 2009</td>
<td>The Latin American Children's Trust</td>
<td>48,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action; Information, Education and Communications; Child and Youth Participation; Preventing CSEC on the Internet; World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2009 to December 2009</td>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>68,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**372,237**
## DONATIONS INCOME

For the year ended June 30, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total Donations Received/Income USD</th>
<th>General Income USD</th>
<th>Total Specific Income USD</th>
<th>Project Specific Income USD</th>
<th>Specific Income for Administration USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>7,634</td>
<td>7,634</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>39,968</td>
<td>13,468</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caritas Australia</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>187,533</td>
<td>40,350</td>
<td>147,183</td>
<td>147,183</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>37,171</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,171</td>
<td>37,171</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td>43,740</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43,740</td>
<td>43,740</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groupe Développement</td>
<td>9,072</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,072</td>
<td>7,420</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFWTO (and ATTP, Inc.)</td>
<td>4,248</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,248</td>
<td>4,248</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>138,500</td>
<td>605,754</td>
<td>472,858</td>
<td>132,896</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland</td>
<td>219,200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>219,200</td>
<td>219,200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Groupe Développement</td>
<td>605,754</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>605,754</td>
<td>472,858</td>
<td>132,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA</td>
<td>53,654</td>
<td>53,654</td>
<td>53,654</td>
<td>53,654</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>450,505</td>
<td>373,250</td>
<td>77,255</td>
<td>77,255</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>15,934</td>
<td>14,656</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Boeing Company</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Estate of Margaret Kelly Deceased</td>
<td>137,119</td>
<td>137,119</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>(38,504)</td>
<td>(38,504)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children's Trust</td>
<td>161,410</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>161,410</td>
<td>161,410</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>384,013</td>
<td>26,707</td>
<td>357,306</td>
<td>357,306</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Based Private Donors</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>120,649</td>
<td>3,619</td>
<td>117,030</td>
<td>117,030</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision International</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,672,910</strong></td>
<td><strong>721,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,950,911</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,816,363</strong></td>
<td><strong>134,548</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DONATIONS IN ADVANCE
For the year ended June 30, 2008

Donations in Advance
All donations received in financial year 2007-2008 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognized as income in the financial year 2007-2008. Thus, Donations Income includes funds related to budget estimates for the current fiscal year and beyond. The table below represents budget estimates computed on the basis of a ratio of the number of calendar months in the financial year 2008-2009 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months applied to the total value of a donation. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Period of Donation</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to June 2008</td>
<td>Caritas Australia</td>
<td>11,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to November 2008</td>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>13,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>July 2008 to January 2009</td>
<td>Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA</td>
<td>41,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - South Asia</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>9,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - South Asia</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>The Latin Children’s Trust</td>
<td>80,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>51,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>60,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on Internet; Communication and Campaigns;</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
<td>8,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>109,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386,630</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES
**For the year ended June 30, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Specific Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>186,404</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>2,725,410</td>
<td>688,948</td>
<td>3,414,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>688,948</td>
<td>(688,948)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,600,762</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,600,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of funds</td>
<td>(3,394,874)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,394,874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at June 30, 2009</td>
<td>USD 205,888</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>205,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES
**For the year ended June 30, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Specific Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at July 1, 2007</td>
<td>53,515</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>66,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>1,950,911</td>
<td>721,999</td>
<td>2,672,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>734,878</td>
<td>(734,878)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,739,304</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,739,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of funds</td>
<td>(2,552,900)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,552,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at June 30, 2008</td>
<td>USD 186,404</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FUND TRANSFERS
### For the year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

### Transfer from the General to specific Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2009 USD</th>
<th>2008 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>253,371</td>
<td>171,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Education and Communications (formerly Information and Educational Resources)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>46,002</td>
<td>57,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>26,470</td>
<td>37,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13,109</td>
<td>103,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>46,519</td>
<td>74,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns (in financial year 2008-2009 included under Information, Education and Communications and other projects)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preveing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>84,493</td>
<td>72,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>20,317</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>198,667</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1, 14.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>688,948</td>
<td>734,878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer between Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2009 USD</th>
<th>2008 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>142,732</td>
<td>84,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Education and Communications (formerly Information and Educational Resources)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>30,656</td>
<td>23,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14,541</td>
<td>10,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>(228,889)</td>
<td>50,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10,323</td>
<td>23,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>24,866</td>
<td>16,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>(91,961)</td>
<td>4,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns (in financial year 2008-2009 included under Information, Education and Communications and other projects)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>46,573</td>
<td>20,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>10,920</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>148,863</td>
<td>(109,477)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>108,624</td>
<td>134,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIFIC FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD

For the year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2009 USD</th>
<th>2008 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Education and Communications (formerly Information and Educational Resources)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>157,033</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>48,855</td>
<td>83,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns (in financial year 2008-2009 included under Information, Education and Communications and other projects)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>102,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.1, 14.2</td>
<td>205,888</td>
<td>186,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Positions as of 30 June 2009

Ms. Carmen Madriñán Executive Director
Mr. Mark Capaldi Deputy Director, Programmes
Ms. Desislava K Dzhurkova Deputy Director, Admin, HR & Finance
Ms. Jamnonglux Prachoommark (Pao) Office Manager
Ms. Veravan Prachoommark (Jaem) External Liaison Officer
Mr. Miroslav Kalniev Management Assistant
Ms. Somaya Bunchorntavakul Administrative and Finance Assistant
Ms. Alina Mackeyeva Finance Officer
Ms. Aimon Jarusiri (Aim) Finance Assistant
Ms. Prakaykaew Thansandose (Santa) Finance Assistant/Accountant
Mr. Anjan Bose Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Officer
Ms. Caroline Liou Information & Communications Officer
Ms. Maria Nora Thundu Editor/Production Associate
Ms. Manida Naebklang (Bey) Designers/Publications Associate
Ms. Vorajit Sunasweewonta (Honey) Information/Resource Center Associate
Ms. Sendrine Fabie ep Constant Programmes Coordinator and Focal Point for Europe and CIS
Ms. Olha Shved Associate for CIS Region
Ms. Alessia Altamura Associate for the European Region
Ms. Kritsana Pimonsaengsuriya (Ta) Regional Officer, East Asia and Pacific
Ms. Melanie K. Gnandi Regional Associates for Africa
Ms. Maricruz Tabbia Regional Associate for Latin America
Mr. Marco Antonio Sotelo Regional Associate for Americas
Mr. Giorgio Berardi Programme Officer, Combating Child Sex Tourism
Ms. Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon (Mam) Associate for Combating Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism Programme
Ms. Junita Upadhyay Programme Officer, Child & Youth Participation & Regional Officer for S. Asia
Ms. Vimala Aldis Crispin Project Coordinator, Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia
Mr. Bimol Bhetwal Associate for YPP

Interns and volunteers during the reporting period

Ms. Jessica Allen Child Rights Information Assistant – Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development Programme (AYAD)
Ms. Brittany Twiss Intern, Legal Programme
Mr. Manuel Silva Americas Regional Programme (ECPAT International Regional Office in Lima, Peru)
Ms. Lauren Nussbaum Intern – Americas Regional Programme (ECPAT International Regional Office in Lima, Peru)
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ONGs Raices/Paicabi
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Website: www.ongraices.org

Mr. Iván Zamora
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Email: paicabi@paicabi.cl
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Fax: +1 809 244 4087
Email: mais_ecpat@hotmail.com, mais_ecpat@yahoo.com

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Del Estadio Nacional
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Tel: (00598 2) 400 30 81 - 408 85 72 - 4096828 - 409 68 28 094 105 884 - 094 234 789
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Website: www.gurisesunidos.org.uy
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Child Wise
Ms. Bernadette McMenamin
P.O. Box 451, South Melbourne, Victoria
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Fax: +63 2 929 9642
Email: ecpatphil@gmail.com

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Fax: +886-2-2599-6197
Email: yiling.chen@ecpat.org.tw,
ecpattw@ecpat.org.tw
Website: www.ecpat.org.tw/english/index1.htm

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Mr. Chin Chareune
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Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh
CAMBODIA
Tel/Fax: +855 23 213 021
Mobile: +855 12 923 254
Email: director@ecpat cambodia.org
Website: www.ecpat cambodia.org

National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
Mr. Ahmad Sofian & Dr. Irwanto
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Medan 20123
INDONESIA
Tel: +62 61 820 0170
Fax: +62 61 821 3009
Email: info@eska.or.id
Website: www.eska.or.id

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## ECPAT INTERNATIONAL BOARD

### ECPAT International Board Members as of 30 June 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Maureen Crombie</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. David Ould</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dra. Maria Eugenia Villareal</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Momodou Sanu Jallow</td>
<td>Youth Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Pamela M. Chisanga</td>
<td>Representative for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dra. Milena Grillo R.</td>
<td>Representative for Latin America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Rosalind Prober</td>
<td>Representative for North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Ingrid Liao</td>
<td>Representative for East Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Alan Bell</td>
<td>Representative for the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Tufail Muhammad</td>
<td>Representative for South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Kateryna Levchenko</td>
<td>Representative for Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Theo Noten</td>
<td>Representative for Western Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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ECPAT International EICYAC Members as of 30 June 2009

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BACKGROUND

ECPAT International is a global network of organizations dedicated to combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). It began in 1991 as a campaign led by concerned individuals working towards the elimination of Asian Child Sex Tourism (CST). After the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 1996, ECPAT became an international non-government organisation with member groups worldwide, an International Board and an International Secretariat based in Bangkok. The Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the global work of the organisation.

ECPAT International now comprises 81 network members in 75 countries. Network activities are supported and coordinated by the Secretariat based in Bangkok which monitors and expands the global work. ECPAT has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Governments and civil society worldwide recognise ECPAT International as the only international NGO network dedicated to the fight against CSEC and a leading advocate for child rights.

Since its inception, ECPAT’s work against sexual exploitation of children has continued unabated while working to ensure that the concern voiced by governments, civil society and other relevant actors from countries around the world, results in concrete action against sexual exploitation of children. It has been a driving force in mobilizing the work needed for realisation of the right of the child to protection against sexual exploitation. ECPAT’s core mandate is the monitoring and implementation of the Declaration and Agenda for Action - Stockholm, Yokohama and Rio - building the capacity for action among its members and key stakeholders to bring about change.

ECPAT spearheaded efforts that galvanized support and concrete commitment by governments, civil society groups, private sector, and other relevant actors to the fight against CSEC. Recognizing that governments and other actors have many competing agendas that can draw their attention away from the more complex social problems, which require long-term engagement, resources, and support, ECPAT has endured in its work to ensure that the fight against sexual exploitation of children remains high on the public agenda.

MISSION

ECPAT International is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation.
Much has been accomplished in the last two decades in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children – legislation has been passed, international protocols enacted, studies and reports completed, National Plans of Action against CSEC developed – ECPAT has been a key driver and supporter for these actions. It is also an actor behind direct work taken at local level in countries around the world to prevent sexual exploitation, to care for victims and to bring perpetrators to justice.

ECPAT has been the primary force behind the three World Congresses against CSEC held in Stockholm (1996), Yokohama (2001) and Rio de Janeiro (2008), which have provided a vital channel for engagement and participation of the global community in exchange, analysis and systematic planning of global response and initiatives to combat child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. Most critically, ECPAT proactively works in a systematic and comprehensive approach to support implementation of commitments arising from the Congresses. It undertakes follow up action through concrete programmatic and policy initiatives conducted at national level and internationally.

The work of ECPAT worldwide includes knowledge building that supports informed and targeted counteraction; public education and awareness raising; capacity building for relevant personnel in charge with the protection and care of children; direct support services for vulnerable children and child victims; legal advocacy and justice initiatives such as proposals for law reform; reporting and referral services and research, documentation and advocacy to influence public policy. Child and youth participation is a priority within all of ECPAT’s work and is incorporated in the organization’s governance, programming and overall activities.