ECPAT International Annual Report
July 2006 - June 2007

This report has been made possible with contributions from the ECPAT network and the ECPAT Secretariat. We would especially like to thank Renata Coccaro, Danielle Sever, the Information and Education Department and Communications Department for their work on writing, compiling and editing; and Manida Naebklang, for design of this report.

The photographs used in this publication are for aesthetic purposes only and do not depict any children who have been exploited.

December 2007
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It has been a very busy and productive year for ECPAT, as the 2006–2007 report highlights. In particular, the global launch of 52 countries’ Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, in December 2006 was an important milestone in the role of ECPAT International as the key agency mandated to review, assess and support government commitments to addressing this heinous violation of children’s rights. At present, over 60 country reports are available on the ECPAT International website and they acknowledge over 10 years of global action against commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), following the First World Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996; and more specifically, since the Second World Congress in Yokohama, Japan in 2001. Let me take this opportunity to thank and congratulate all those who have participated in the preparation of these essential reports. I strongly believe that the reports will play a key role in assisting all duty bearers in fulfilling their obligations and as this current Annual Report shows, ECPAT International remains committed to collaborating with all those concerned with the protection of children’s rights.

As you will see from this year’s Annual Report, there is a myriad of collaborations and initiatives taking place amongst the ECPAT groups throughout the network. For example, it is extremely positive to see a number of ECPAT groups, the Secretariat and other child rights organizations collaborating in preparing country Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol (Bulgaria, France, Ukraine and Spain during this year for example). In Africa, six ECPAT groups participated in ground breaking regional research to examine the interface between CSEC and HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia, Kenya, the Gambia, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. The information gathered through this research provided essential insights to the elements that must be considered when designing specialist interventions for this group of vulnerable children.

One of the added benefits of the ECPAT network is its ability to disseminate knowledge and information about CSEC. All of the ECPAT regions have held Regional Network Resource Exchange meetings during the year and CSEC situational analysis and other specific research activities are underway throughout the network. The ECPAT International Information and Education Department plays a crucial role in compiling
and disseminating information and publishes extremely professional publications and materials. Increasingly, ECPAT publications are also being translated into other ECPAT network languages (such as French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Turkish, Bahasa, Hindi, Thai and Khmer). Our network has also grown this year and we have pleasure in welcoming new ECPAT affiliate groups in Cameroon and Argentina.

Worthy of particular mention this year is the Youth Partnership Project for the Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in India, Nepal and Bangladesh which was subject to a rigorous external evaluation. The results were very impressive and confirmed the significant achievements of the project in creating a positive psychosocial impact on child victims, whilst developing their active and meaningful participation in the fight against CSEC. I would like to pay tribute to all those inspiring children and young people involved in the project and note that ECPAT groups throughout the world support a number of exceptional children’s participation initiatives.

In closing, let me remind you all that a Third World Congress in 2008 will play an essential and major role in keeping the issue of sexual exploitation of children in the global spotlight and supporting the momentum which is currently underway by so many actors. ECPAT International remains committed to proactively supporting such efforts and the eradication of these dreadful crimes against children.

Amihan Abueva  
Chairperson  
ECPAT International
ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to preventing the sexual exploitation of children. ECPAT’s mission is to be “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. ECPAT International seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation”. By working as a global network, our members benefit from the knowledge and experience of fellow organisations and groups around the world and work with them to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

Formed in 1991 following a campaign led by individuals shocked at the sexual exploitation of children in tourism in Asia, ECPAT International became an international NGO in 1996. This followed the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, Sweden and hosted by the Swedish Government. During this Congress, 122 governments in attendance adopted the Agenda for Action. This ensured that governments around the world would take action to prevent CSEC and protect and care for children at risk of CSE. The Congress highlighted the international threat of CSEC and the acronym ECPAT was changed from “End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism” to “End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes” to reflect this global reach.

In 1999, the first ECPAT International Assembly adopted a Constitution and elected a Board of Directors under that Constitution. Since then, ECPAT International has developed into a global network that includes member groups, an International Board and the International Secretariat.

The Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, hosted by the Japanese Government, took place in Yokohama, in December 2001. The objectives of the Second World Congress were to enhance political commitment to the implementation of the Agenda for Action adopted at the First World Congress, review progress in the implementation of this Agenda, share expertise and good practices, identify main problem areas and/or gaps in the fight against CSEC, and strengthen the follow-up process of the World Congress. One of the main outcomes of the Congress was the re-commitment to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action in the Yokohama Global Commitment 2001.

ECPAT International is currently planning the Third World Congress, which will be critical in keeping issues concerning CSEC high on government agendas. World Congresses provide a unique opportunity to governments, NGOs, international agencies, the ECPAT network and other key actors to share expertise and experience and articulate responses to CSEC. ECPAT International will coordinate the preparations, which is expected to be attended by participants
from over 140 States and who are expected to publicly re-affirm their commitment to the fight against CSEC. It is also the intention that more countries will sign the Stockholm Declaration and commit themselves to developing national plans against CSEC.

World Congresses and International Assemblies are high-profile events where key decision-makers gather to influence the agenda in the fight against CSEC, however, ECPAT International is constantly involved in the day-to-day work of supporting grassroots groups to implement the Stockholm Agenda for Action in their countries. This involves several steps:

**Network development:** A mission is undertaken to selected countries to gain an understanding of the local CSEC situation, ascertain what is being done by local stakeholders and identify potential partners for stronger joint action against CSEC.

**Situational analysis studies:** country-specific research is conducted in collaboration with local organisations to produce an accurate profile of the causes, scope, manifestations and circumstances in which CSEC takes place within that context.

**Regional/National consultations:** the research findings are presented to NGOs, governmental and international agencies, to foster their participation in determining priorities for action and defining clear recommendations for future joint intervention.

**Action planning:** local organisations are then identified to take the lead in coordinating activities according to the recommendations agreed. Particular emphasis is placed upon supporting the development of National Plans of Action against CSEC. These activities are usually linked to the establishment of a CSEC coalition: the coalitions’ plan of action reflect and support the respective countries’ National Plans for Action.

**Capacity building:** ECPAT assists such local groups to implement the activities planned, through training workshops, technical advice and micro-project grants. Capacity building is provided in specialty areas related to CSEC; for example, training of caregivers of child victims, strategies for combating child sex tourism, lobbying techniques for legal reform and improved law enforcement and actions against child pornography.

**Advocacy:** Regional Representatives on the Board, Regional Officers and senior staff at the ECPAT Secretariat advocate at international and regional level to promote the implementation of the Agenda for Action, through input at relevant international and regional fora and direct approaches to government agencies in countries where there is denial of the problem or a lack of priority given to children’s welfare.
Today, the ECPAT International network has expanded from four groups (all in Asia) in 1996 to seventy-nine network member groups in seventy-two countries in six regions around the world by 2007. ECPAT International has become a worldwide network whose membership reflects the richness and diversity of experience, knowledge and perspectives, which arise from working in widely different contexts. This growth and diversity has brought new opportunities and challenges for the network. All network member groups are independent organisations or coalitions working against commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

The ECPAT International Secretariat based in Bangkok coordinates the global work of ECPAT International. The Secretariat works to design projects and programmes to facilitate a greater range of network initiatives to make the greatest impact on combatting CSEC. The Secretariat is also primarily responsible for expanding the ECPAT network and monitoring the implementation of the Agenda for Action.

ECPAT International Board Members as of 30 June 2007:

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Mama Fatima Singhateh  Treasurer
David Butt  Secretary
Lotta Segerström  Youth Representative
Cleophas Kwadjo Mally  Representative for Africa
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Cathleen Moss  Representative for Eastern Europe
Theo Noten  Representative for Western Europe
Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a criminal activity which by its very nature is adaptive, taking advantage of changing social, economic and political circumstances, as well as new technological developments, in order to open pathways and benefit from exploitation of children. The exponential increase in the presence of children in cyberspace has been facilitated through the advent of new and innovative technologies and the dynamics of entrapment and exploitation in this realm have continued to evolve in dimension and complexity, while the overall framework for protection of children's rights remains weak. Similarly, social perceptions of childhood are also undergoing transformation as sexualised images of children are increasingly normalised through their use in fashion, music, and other media, giving tacit sanction to a view of children as sexual objects. At a macro level the ethos of free market consumerism is putting enormous pressure on children and young people to consume at all costs, while the same economic model has reduced livelihood options for their families and their future. Children and young people are thus increasingly entrapped as they search for economic options that will allow them to consume the goods and follow lifestyles that are relentlessly targeted at them and that they are socialised to aspire to.

These factors create a challenging environment for child protection against sexual exploitation. The presence of ECPAT groups and networks working at local level in countries around the world but linked as a global network, allows ECPAT to draw from local experiences to discern and analyse global patterns and modalities. In this regard, ECPAT also engages with vulnerable children and child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation directly to learn from their experience and assess the impact on them, in order to integrate the learning in formulation of responses to counter these crimes. Many initiatives have been undertaken this year in all regions of the world. I would like to outline some significant achievements arising through collaborations between ECPAT groups and with the Secretariat.


Monitoring and promoting the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action by governmental and other stakeholders is one of the main roles of ECPAT International. The year 2006 marked the 10th anniversary since the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - a valuable opportunity to take stock of the accomplishments and gaps in each country where the ECPAT network is present, reflective of the work undertaken by all relevant actors. ECPAT thus embarked in the ambitious enterprise of producing a total of 52 country-specific Global Monitoring Reports covering Asia & Pacific, the Americas and
Europe (Africa and Middle East and North Africa reports will be released in late 2007). Besides the analysis of accomplishments and gaps in key areas (such as the support provided to victims and preventative efforts), each report presents a description and analysis of the country’s legal framework related to child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children, highlighting the legal gaps that hinder the protection of children from CSEC.

Whilst much has been achieved over the last few years in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation, the reports clearly illustrate that significant gaps remain. They show that the number of countries that have developed comprehensive National Plans of Action (NPA) to combat all forms of CSEC is still small (only 25 per cent). Furthermore, many such NPAs contain weak goals and objectives, have no assigned resources for implementation or have expired without renewal. Although more narrowly focused plans have been developed by several countries, for example on trafficking, the unevenness of action taken against different forms of sexual exploitation seriously compromises the protection afforded to children. Furthermore, a large number of countries around the world remain on the periphery of global efforts to combat CSEC. Although the CIS and Pacific Island countries are heavily represented in this category of non-participating countries, it is worth noting that many of them have taken important first steps to address the problem.

The reports also attest to the relative absence of focus on the exploiter. Besides the lack of early prevention, treatment and management initiatives, only half of the countries examined have child prostitution laws that carry penalties for exploiters, and in most cases prosecution is constrained by the necessity to prove rape, coercion or corruption of minors. In addition, children are often wrongly blamed for ‘consenting’ to their exploitation. Such a dangerous perception ignores the fact that, today, young people’s vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation is greatly fuelled by the relentless commercialisation of goods that targets them both as primary consumers and objects of consumption. This creates profound pressures which can propel children into the hands of adults who will exploit their search for resources to meet these expectations.

The launches and subsequent advocacy undertaken to promote action on the priorities outlined in the reports have begun to catalyse or advance legal reform processes in a number of countries, while some important international instruments have been adopted or ratified by others. Several governments were extremely appreciative of the information provided and demonstrated willingness to work with ECPAT International to address the insufficiencies identified in the reports. Indeed, some governments asked for a translation of the report in their local language so that it could be used by relevant departments. It is expected that this research work will promote and guide action to protect children from CSEC in the coming years and that it will play a key role in the discussions and action planning that will take place at the World Congress against CSEC being planned for late 2008.
Maximising capacity and building opportunities

The grassroots work undertaken by ECPAT member groups in the field is absolutely crucial in making a real impact against CSEC. In the last few years the Secretariat has sought to create more opportunities to enhance the technical expertise within ECPAT at all levels. Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) workshops play an important role in furthering this goal: these are generally three-to-five day specialised training workshops on topics chosen by the groups according to the particular needs of their region. The workshops are highly interactive and designed to encourage and facilitate participation and sharing of knowledge and experience, while promoting a critical view and analysis so as to formulate strategies for improved practice. During this reporting period, RNREs were held in South Asia, Latin America, Africa, Europe and the CIS. Following the workshops, participants assessed that they were better equipped to enhance specific elements of their programmes, for instance: in relation to working with law enforcers to improve identification of victims of child pornography; in advocacy techniques to successfully engage the private sector in combating child sex tourism; and with awareness of components that should feature in projects tackling prostitution of boys. Most appreciated was the opportunity to share experiences and information about each other’s work, which has resulted in more partnerships being established among the ECPAT groups and the submission of proposals for joint work on particular issues. Participants also emphasised how supported and valued they felt by belonging to a strong and specialised network, and their desire to increase opportunities and spaces for joint technical and advocacy work.

The Secretariat has experienced continued growth in the demand for technical expertise and input built on many years of work focused on CSEC, the demand coming from both within the network and from external organisations. Consequently, many collaborations in different technical areas of work related to CSEC have been undertaken with key stakeholders (international agencies dealing with child protection issues, government departments, legislators, criminologists, policy makers, tourism industry professionals, etc): through the provision of training; reviews and inputs to specialised documents, presentations of papers, side events and seminars at conferences and specialised forums; through the production and free dissemination of a wide array of publications which are also available on the ECPAT website; through technical inputs on policy papers; and through strategic partnerships.

Undertaking joint and pilot projects with ECPAT groups

Capacity building has been undertaken not only through training initiatives but also by conducting joint projects with and among members of the ECPAT network. Many such projects have consisted of pilot projects aimed at providing models for more effective action against CSEC.
In this respect, a model for youth participation in action against CSEC has been developed since 2004, through the Youth Partnership Project (YPP) undertaken in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. The YPP has found tangible ways of making youth participation a reality by including youth facilitators as full-time employees; training and engaging youth as peer supporters and media advocates to implement its activities; and by setting aside a fund for small scale ‘micro-projects’ designed to give children the experience of designing, implementing and evaluating activities. Besides a smaller core group of around 200 youth who were more closely involved in implementing the project, thousands of children have been reached indirectly by receiving help from peer supporters. Many of the youth who received training and were subsequently assigned responsibilities within the project had lived through and survived the experience of commercial sexual exploitation. An external evaluation concluded that “there is widespread consensus among all stakeholders…that the premier achievement of the project is the substantive difference it has made to the lives of the young people involved. Youth themselves cited a number of changes which are indicative of a real and tangible empowering effect: increasing levels of confidence, skills and capacities and an improvement in relations with others. There seems to be a correlation between direct involvement in the Project and positive psycho-social development, as most impact is seen on youth who are directly and closely involved on an ongoing basis and less on those indirectly benefiting.”

The Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes - implemented in Costa Rica, Thailand and Ukraine in partnership with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) - provided an opportunity to design project activities based simultaneously on strengthening law enforcement, enhancing prevention and providing effective assistance to victims. The examples of good practice and lessons learned arising from this initiative point to the benefit of interactive programme elements. In Costa Rica, for instance, local project partner Fundacion Paniamor contributed to a study carried out by Save the Children in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua to develop mapping processes on the migration and social flow related to trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation. Social, economic, cultural and gender factors that promote this crime were identified, and at the same time more than one hundred blind spots facilitating child trafficking within Costa Rica and two main internal trafficking routes from the northern and southern borders with San José were discovered. This information was used to design a complex and targeted awareness raising campaign. The campaign materials took on a peer-to-peer communication approach aimed at portraying adolescent behaviours and views in relation to the issue. This approach proved to be very effective as it helped to reinforce a sense of identification of the target audience with the protagonists of the advertisements and other materials, thereby increasing the impact of the message considerably. They were also successful in conveying a self-empowered image of young people giving youth that see the advertisements, who may be exposed to trafficking, a sense that they can do something about it. For example, by rejecting tempting offers of work or travel abroad, the ads show adolescents as taking an active role in resisting the risks of being trafficked and in making responsible decisions regarding their lives.
initiatives to combat victimisation of children in child pornography and sexual exploitation of children in new technologies

ECPAT International has been actively promoting awareness and action against the victimisation of children in child pornography and against sexual exploitation of children in interactive technologies. A key agenda in this work has been to frame such initiatives within the overall structure of child rights as ECPAT sees a need for a broader range of responses that will address all the dimensions that impact on the protection of children from sexual exploitation.

In this regard, for example, ECPAT has found that existing responses have tended to reflect an adult-led approach which sets a range of permissible locations and actions that a child can take in the online environment. While such efforts have had some success, particularly with younger children, efforts to block young people from exposure to potentially risky situations or illegal content have not always proved successful on a long-term basis. Research with children regarding online experiences indicates that they feel adults do not understand their online life nor appreciate the situations that they experience. It thus seems clear that new approaches are needed to provide children with more analytical tools which stimulate problem solving and the use of reflective skills that can help them make informed decisions within the dynamic social contexts that they encounter in cyberspace.

Facilitating the participation of children in shaping the most appropriate strategies for their protection has been a principal concern over this period. Following the making of a short film where children reflect on protection issues experienced in cyberspace and with other inputs received from children through the global ‘Make IT Safe’ campaign, ECPAT has studied changing cyberspace locales and modalities where children interact with an eye to designing dynamic interactive tools that provide support at the time needed and thorough relevant forms of exchange that resonate with young people. Technical expertise has been enlisted to increase knowledge for interaction in these areas, following which new tools for ECPATs work in this area are expected to be designed by the end of 2008.

At the same time, work has continued to utilise opportunities to generate greater understanding regarding these types of violations against children as there is still a significant gap in conceptual understanding of the real harm caused to children through dissemination of abuse images and sexual exploitation in the virtual environment. This has limited the range of those actively working on the issue primarily to technological and law enforcement-related actors. Following the release of the study on Violence against Children in Cyberspace which ECPAT prepared as an input to the global UN Study on Violence against Children, ECPAT has continued to promote understanding and work on the issue with a wider range of actors. For example, by participating in the Childhood Conference at The National University of Singapore, an important academic forum that works to advance studies related to the construction of childhood in different societies, interest has been generated in including the issue in the groups’ future agenda. Similarly, ECPAT took part at the 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women with the UN Institute
for Training and Research (UNITAR) to input issues related to gender and protection of children against sexual exploitation in cyberspace. The issue was included within the overall proposal to the Commission on the role of ICT Policy in empowering and protecting the rights of the girl child. ECPAT also presented a paper on the issue at the ISPCAN conference in Colombia.

ECPAT participated in the Virtual Global Taskforce conference in Washington, DC which brought together representatives from law enforcement (CEOPS and Interpol), the IT industry (Microsoft and AOL), ‘Social Networking’ websites (Myspace, Piczo and BEBO) and from research and educational institutes. Through this collaborative forum, ECPAT has the opportunity to input to an important white paper on social networks. Furthermore, ECPAT has continued to be actively engaged in the Internet Governance Forum of the World Summit Information Summit (WSIS) to ensure implementation of agreements on protection of children in ICTs are included in the final Declaration.

Training on Internet safety was conducted in several countries. In northern Thailand, for example, government schools in partnership with the ECPAT Foundation, participated in training on internet safety for children. Follow up training is being provided and implementation through integration of child safety content to the curriculum is expected to take place following completion. A guidebook for teachers is being completed by ECPAT International for this purpose. In addition, following a series of workshops with children, parents, teachers and community groups, a guidebook on Internet safety for use with parents and community groups was also completed in collaboration with Alianza por Tus Derechos, Costa Rica. Training forums were also organised in Argentina as part of a collaboration between ECPAT, the Ministry of Education of the Government of Argentina and Save the Children. An online course on internet safety was designed through this collaboration and consists of modules moderated by ECPAT and Save the Children. A group of teachers and others working with children completed the course this year. In addition, an ECPAT Group in the country, Chicos Net, has initiated a study on practices in internet use among children. ECPAT also receives and responds, in collaboration with hotlines around the world, to reports of sexual exploitation of children including child pornography and technology related abuses.

The value of research

Joint projects carried out with ECPAT groups have included a large number of action research studies. The ECPAT groups have expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to learn more systematically about phenomenon that they encounter in the course of their work, through participatory and structured research methodologies. They value being able to acquire hands-on experience in conducting major research projects not only at national but also at regional level, as they work closely with partners in neighbouring countries in the case of regional research projects. Such studies are action focused. They are used to build awareness (especially in sub-regions and countries where CSEC is either known to be a growing problem or where there is a
reluctance to acknowledge and tackle the problem) and to plan concrete action on the problems identified, through subsequent consultations to discuss and validate the research findings with local stakeholders. This process greatly facilitates the ECPAT groups’ advocacy work at national level and the creation of strategic partnerships. Uzbekistan is a good example to cite: sharing the findings of the situational analysis research carried out in the country has enabled discussions on future joint work with key stakeholders at various levels, including government representatives who expressed interest in developing a national plan of action against CSEC. Also resulting from such interactions were training courses, targeting shelters, NGOs, schools and communities from nine regions in the country and which were attended by representatives from the Mahalyas (the community administrative system), which ensures that future interventions will have the much needed support of local authorities. In Cameroon, a similar process resulted in the pledge by key ministries to form a national committee to develop a National Plan of Action against CSEC. Research on specific issues such as the documentation of the scale and scope of child pornography in Russia and some CIS countries has led to the development of various national and regional level initiatives to tackle the problem. In Peru, research on demand has resulted in the formation of forums to work with boy children on issues of sexual violence and exploitation, from which a campaign targeting potential exploiters and the structures that facilitate the sexual exploitation of children is expected to take shape. In Indonesia, previous research on the legal framework paved the way for the current legal reform programme in the country, while the study on boy prostitution in South Asia, has proved essential in drawing attention to and catalysing the various initiatives, including action research planned by children which is now taking place and looking into this overlooked CSEC manifestation that affects many boys in the region.

Exploring the interface between CSEC and other social and human rights issues

ECPAT has also sought to explore the impact that certain social and human rights issues may have on the protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation, with a view to fostering broader strategies against CSEC, both within the network and among other key stakeholders. During the past year, the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS have been investigated through regional research conducted in six African countries. The research showed that the risks and challenges faced by children who may become or are already involved in commercial sex, have been largely ignored in HIV/AIDS interventions. These linkages had never been explored in depth in previous studies focusing on Africa, a continent greatly affected by HIV/AIDS. The goal of the research was to define the key elements that should be present when designing HIV/AIDS interventions for this highly vulnerable group of children. Recommendations have subsequently been widely disseminated to policy makers, international organisations and other key stakeholders in the region. ECPAT groups in Togo, The Gambia and Zambia are already planning new projects in line with the recommendations, with financial and technical support from ECPAT International. ECPAT will be working to continuously increase awareness among
civil society and government stakeholders on the close relationship between CSEC and HIV/AIDS in order to foster holistic and collaborative programme responses that better target CSEC victims.

Studies in various countries around the world have proved that children caught in exploitative situations, such as child domestic work, are frequently subject to sexual abuse and exploitation. The magnitude of the problem demands significant prevention efforts, starting with a basic understanding of the relationship between both phenomena. ECPAT will seek to foster appropriate responses that take this interrelationship into account and thus more effectively protect children against these violations of their rights. For example, a ‘Regional Forum of Specialists on CSEC, Child Trafficking and Domestic Child Labour’ was organised in Peru in collaboration with ILO/IPEC, gathering specialists from 15 countries in the region to discuss how to take more coordinated action against these issues. An online forum is now being established to enable exchange and validation of experiences and to facilitate the use of existing mechanisms to improve capacity for interventions. An inter-agency working group has also been formed to foster collaborative projects.

There has also been an effort to extend work to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation in contexts such as emergency and natural disaster situations, and within children’s organisations themselves. These have been areas of increasing concern on the part of the global child welfare community, as well as the ECPAT network. Tragically, during major disasters, children are frequently sexually abused or kidnapped and sold into sexual exploitation. Training to improve the capacity of network members and other NGOs to prevent and respond to such situations have begun to be implemented, making use of publications developed for this purpose. Similarly, materials have been developed and a training programme initiated on how to create child safe organisations, by assisting organisations working with children or on children’s rights to adopt/implement a Child Protection Policy. Adopting such a policy can be a challenging task, as the definition and understanding of abuse may differ according to local contexts and cultural interpretations. It can also be difficult to enforce, as proper training is required and it must be reviewed periodically to ensure its effectiveness when applied to difficult situations or in fostering responsible behaviours.

**Participation in strategic global child rights initiatives**

ECPAT has traditionally contributed to key global initiatives linked to child rights. Representation at various policy/treaty bodies and media forums has been successful in ensuring that CSEC is taken into account in the wider framework of child protection issues. An example is ECPAT’s contribution to the *UN Secretary General’s Study on the Violence against Children (SGSVAC)*, highlighting the dangers faced by children in cyberspace. This contribution has formed a good basis on which to advocate for action to better protect children against sexual exploitation in new technologies,
especially for specific actions at national level in countries intensely affected by this violation of children’s rights. ECPAT International was also represented at the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly held at the UN headquarters in New York in October 2006, when Professor Sergio Pinheiro, the independent expert leading the Study, presented its findings and recommendations. The publication that ECPAT contributed to the study, *Violence against Children in Cyberspace*, was then distributed.

Inputs were also provided to the Annual UN General Assembly resolution (Sixty-first Session, Third Committee on Children’s Rights) with emphasis on the section related to prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

ECPAT participated as an invited speaker in the Roundtable and Forum Discussion with Children and Young People and High-Level Participants, an event which was presided over by the Crown Prince of Norway and the Deputy High Commissioner of Human Rights. ECPAT took part in the launch of the child-friendly materials of the SGSVC where Mr. Kofi Annan was in attendance. Once again, participation in these forums enabled ECPAT to advocate for increased action to protect children in the realm of cyberspace. ECPAT is committed to continue its involvement in the implementation of the study’s recommendations, with special attention being given to protection against sexual exploitation of children in cyberspace.

ECPAT has been a member of the Working Group on Children without Parental Care, which was convened by International Social Service with the involvement of UNICEF and the Better Care Network. The effort arose from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation for the development of international standards for care of children without parental care. The working group drafted a set of guidelines on the basis of extensive consultations, which have now passed on to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its inter-governmental committee for technical review. These processes have resulted in Draft UN Guidelines for the Appropriate Use and Conditions of Alternative Care for Children (http://www.crin.org/bcn/initiatives.asp), which are expected to be adopted at the next UN General Assembly. Participation in this process has been an important and enriching experience for ECPAT as it has been able to input on the basis of its areas of expertise to this broader child rights agenda.

In support of other strategic human rights agendas, ECPAT was a signatory to an NGO statement on the review of the mandates of the Special Procedures by the Human Rights Council, which highlighted that a ‘rights of the child’ perspective should be adopted throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and called on Council to integrate the rights of the child both into the process of the review and into the future reformed system of Special Procedures to address violations of the rights of the child.

At the XVIth ISPCAN International Congress, held in September 2006, ECPAT’s symposium on CSEC (conducted by members of the ECPAT Board of Directors and Secretariat staff) was very well received by the audience and had a high attendance. The ISPCAN Congress was attended
by almost 900 multi-disciplinary child protection professionals and as such was a key advocacy opportunity as well as an important capacity building event. The final papers for the Congress were printed in an ECPAT publication entitled Stockholm, Yokohama and Beyond: 10 Years of Global Action Fighting Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and distributed worldwide.

As a former recipient of the Rafto Foundation Human Rights Prize in 1998, ECPAT International was invited to join the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Rafto Foundation, which were held in November 2006, in Norway. A series of interviews and a television talk show were arranged and provided ECPAT with an ideal opportunity to discuss its work. On this occasion, ECPAT held a workshop on child trafficking, in collaboration with Palermo Anno Uno and Amnesty International, Norway.

The Programmes Section of this Annual Report presents additional examples of ECPAT’s contributions to regional and global platforms concerned with children’s rights, as well as examples of projects undertaken around the world.

**Challenges and Lessons Learned**

Establishing more cooperation with the private sector has been a challenge, particularly in relation to ensuring that children are safe in the online environment and also to prevent trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation in tourism. Unfortunately many Internet service providers (ISPs), cybercafés owners and credit card companies are still largely failing to fulfill their essential role in protecting children in the realm of their professional enterprises. Engaging government Ministries of Tourism and the tourism industry itself in efforts against child sex tourism has also proved challenging, as many fear that tackling the issue may debase their image in relation to visitors and customers. The credibility gained when major corporations such as the hotel chain Accor join efforts with ECPAT has proved invaluable when gathering support from other private sector players. Moreover, we anticipate that interactions with a diverse range of actors within the IT industry will soon be translated into more concrete involvement with NGO networks like ECPAT on their part.

Undertaking situational analysis and other types of research is also a challenge, as it usually entails building the capacity of local groups and research institutes on how to tackle the subject of CSEC. Training on participatory research techniques specifically related to CSEC, especially on how to involve and interview children, has had to be provided on several occasions. While this constitutes an important capacity building exercise which is much appreciated by those taking part, it creates demands in terms of extra time and human and financial resources from the Secretariat. In an attempt to streamline such processes, the Secretariat plans to produce resource materials on how to conduct research, including a manual on how to conduct research with children on issues related to commercial sexual exploitation. This will draw on the vast
experience in the network. These materials will be made available to network researchers and future research teams working with ECPAT.

Other challenges include the issue of CSEC still being considered taboo in several societies, with communities and governments refusing to acknowledge that such abuse takes place. Hence, the subject often needs to be discussed by using different terminology and linking it with other related child rights issues, to gradually establish an environment more conducive to action planning. Gender dynamics also play a major role in perpetuating the commercial sexual exploitation of girls. This has been increasingly taken into consideration in the ECPAT programmes, for instance, by studying the demand aspect of CSEC, planning/conducting campaigns to challenge men’s stereotypical perceptions and/or empower girls, or promoting sensitisation on the harmful consequences of early marriage.

Moving Forward

A major challenge for the coming period is the planning of the Third World Congress against CSEC. World Congresses act as catalysts in the continuing impetus against CSEC and are critical in keeping the issue high on the agenda of governments, through systematic reports made by governments and assessment of progress by key decision makers. Congresses provide a unique opportunity to governments, NGOs, international agencies, the ECPAT network and other key actors to come together and share expertise and experience, enabling them to articulate adequate responses to the numerous new, and old, challenges in the fight against CSEC. The World Congress’ role in fostering accountability on the part of the above-mentioned stakeholders is also invaluable. ECPAT International will coordinate the preparations for such a major gathering and a number of preparatory meetings will be held for this purpose. The Congress is an opportunity for participating states to publicly re-affirm their commitment to the fight against CSEC and for additional countries to sign the Stockholm Declaration and commit themselves to developing national plans against CSEC. Furthermore, ECPAT International has set ambitious objectives in connection with the World Congress, for example, at least 35 per cent of the ECPAT network should develop a monitoring mechanism to include indicators for measuring progress on specific Congress’ agreements. Moreover, ECPAT should form part of long-term core working group which will analyse information from monitoring activities on the Agenda for Action to link these more systematically to treaty body reporting and follow up, particularly the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

ECPAT will continue to engage in global fora such as the WSIS process and the IGF Forum in Rio de Janeiro, proposing ways whereby governments and the ICT industry can better protect children from exploitation through new technologies. To facilitate engagement from the private sector, ECPAT will develop a Code of Conduct for cybercafés owners and pilot it in Asia for replication in other regions. The ECPAT network will also be encouraged and supported to undertake projects to create awareness on child safety online, especially through initiatives using
youth participation components. Another approach to awareness raising will be the training of teachers and fostering the inclusion of online safety in the schools curriculum, an initiative that will also be piloted in Thailand for subsequent replication in other countries. Also worth mentioning is the development of new tools that ECPAT will use to interact more directly with children in the online environment.

In the Americas region, important partnerships have been established during the reporting period, for example, the pilot project ‘Building a New Masculinity’ to be undertaken in Peru jointly with IDEIF, CODENI and REDES. Based on previous research on demand conducted in the region, this initiative will work with boys to challenge male gender constructions that play a significant role in fostering the demand for commercial sex with children. Furthermore, an online forum will be set up to facilitate collaborative efforts against child domestic work and CSEC, which are interrelated in Latin America and in other regions around the world. ECPAT and Save the Children will conduct a regional campaign in South America to increase awareness and action to protect children in the online environment. Furthermore, partnerships with Save the Children and the NGO, Chicos.net will seek to create a regional network against violence in cyberspace. Finally, jointly with ILO-IPEC, the instituto Interamericano del Niño and Save the Children, work is ongoing to create a regional observatory on CSEC.

Africa and the Middle East will see the launch of their Global Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and all the strong advocacy work that follows. The Middle East and North Africa region will also have their first Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE), which is eagerly awaited by the ECPAT groups in the region.

A strategic planning assessment will take place to evaluate the ECPAT structure, strategies and programmes in supporting member groups in West Africa, Russia and the CIS. By examining a number of factors at country level - such as, the socio-political environment for NGO work on CSEC; economic and human resource constraints and criminality; and the internal structures and systems of member group organisations and how these fit with and are affected by EI interventions - such an evaluation will provide a clear picture of the added value of EI initiatives and allow for a more effective programme strategy plan. It will also involve the development of clear indicators to provide a measure of impact.

In Europe, comprehensive documentation of the scale and scope of the problem of child pornography in Russia, Moldova and Ukraine is being compiled, with appropriate recommendations for follow up. This should provide the basis for a much needed regional project/campaign against child pornography in this sub-region, which is seriously affected by child pornography, especially by its production.
Asia and the Pacific will host a workshop in collaboration with UNESCAP on the development of National Plans of Action to combat CSEC, to build the capacity of governments and NGOs in this regard and thus foster the NPAs development in the various countries that still lack it. Furthermore, a situational analysis will be launched in the Cook Islands to understand the present situation and to develop effective responses.

The ECPAT network will continue to expand its work with partners throughout the world, gathering support and building the technical skills and capacities of stakeholders in new countries to make a real impact in eliminating one of the most abhorrent violations of children’s rights.

Carmen Madriñán
Executive Director
ECPAT INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
ECPAT International’s primary mandate is to monitor the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Agenda) and promote its adoption by a larger number of states. The adoption of the Agenda ensures that governments, international agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector are more accountable in protecting children against commercial sexual exploitation. The year 2006 marked the 10th anniversary of the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in 1996, and was therefore a key milestone in ECPAT’s mandate to monitor the status of action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) on a global basis. To mark this milestone, in 2006, ECPAT aimed to provide comprehensive information on and analysis of accomplishments and gaps in each country in which there is an ECPAT group, reflecting the work undertaken by all relevant actors. This has also included an extensive compilation of the legal framework in each country regarding child prostitution, child trafficking, child pornography and extraterritorial legislation, followed by a detailed analysis of legal gaps that seriously hinder the protection of children from sexual exploitation.

A total of 52 separate country reports covering Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Europe were produced, distributed and made available on the ECPAT website (the reports on Africa and the Middle East and North Africa will be released in late 2007). This has involved an enormous amount of research and consultation with specialists. ECPAT groups played a major role in the process, providing information on CSEC in their countries and an assessment of the legal and policy gaps that remain to be addressed. To underscore and highlight these gaps, at the end of each report there is a Priority Actions Required Section, summarising the critical actions that
should be prioritised by relevant stakeholders. Providing a unique and comprehensive knowledge base to guide advocacy and capacity-building interventions, the Global Monitoring Reports serve as a key tool for the work of ECPAT members, governments, policy-making institutions and organisations working on child rights and child protection.

In Bangkok, the ECPAT Global Monitoring Reports were launched on 19 December 2006, with the participation of over 60 representatives from NGOs, the UN and other agencies and the media. Keynote speakers included Jaap Doek, Chairperson of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, who praised the efforts made by ECPAT in the fight against CSEC. Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong of the Ministry of Justice in Thailand, Ms. Amihan Abueva, Chairperson of ECPAT, and ECPAT’s Executive Director, Ms. Carmen Madriñán, also addressed the meeting. The event was covered by local and international media. In addition, the launch of country reports took place in several countries around the world, organised by ECPAT groups with support from the Secretariat. The reports were translated into the relevant languages to facilitate their dissemination and subsequent advocacy work.

Since the launch of the Global Monitoring Reports in December 2006, legal reforms have been initiated and important international instruments have been ratified in several countries in accordance with recommendations made in the reports. In Mexico, for example, the Senate approved several important reforms to the Penal Code that had been pending for several years and which were highlighted in the ECPAT Report. ECPAT International was also consulted for advice on other legislative reforms required in the country. Another example of beneficial legislative changes in accordance with the recommendations in the country reports can be found in Indonesia, where a new Trafficking Bill was signed and subsequently submitted to Parliament for enactment, after which ECPAT was invited to participate in a legal reform process to address child trafficking.

In Bulgaria, the launch of the Global Monitoring Report was accompanied by several meetings with key institutions, including the International Programmes and Cooperation Directorate of the State Agency for Child Protection and the Departments of the National Police General Directorate, namely, the Department on Crimes against Children and the Department for Inquiry of Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. The report was also submitted to the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings under the Council of Ministers and is being used to draft the new National Plan of Action against CSEC.

In Guatemala, the launch of the report provided a platform to address the urgent need for a legal framework that adequately protects the rights of children and facilitates the prosecution and punishment of criminals. The launch was organised by ECPAT Guatemala in collaboration with the Child and Family Commission of the Congress of the Republic and was attended by members of Parliament and their advisors, representatives of various commissions of the Congress, governmental institutions and NGOs, embassies, international agencies and the media. ECPAT Guatemala, together with UNICEF and Organismo Judicial and Movimiento Social, then presented a draft bill to the Congress, proposing modifications to various articles of the Penal Code related to the rights of children.
The third African Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop (RNRE) was held in Ghana in December 2006, building on the positive outcomes of the RNREs organised in Togo and The Gambia in 2005. In all, 28 participants from nine countries attended the five-day workshop: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo and Sierra Leone. Youth delegates from all participating countries (except Sierra Leone) also participated and reported on their activities, demonstrating the value of engaging children in tackling issues related to their welfare. The meeting provided an excellent opportunity to strengthen and consolidate partnerships among ECPAT members in West Africa, creating an unprecedented space for the sharing of best practices, lessons learned and achievements. In preparation for the RNRE, a questionnaire was sent out in advance in order to identify the training needs of the groups. The RNRE concluded with presentations by each group on their concrete plans for follow-up and collaborative work.

In partnership with the local ECPAT group ASSEJA in Cameroon and under the patronage of the Ministry of Social Affairs, a national consultation was held in Yaoundé to validate the findings of a situational analysis of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and to define follow-up actions. The consultation was attended by 51 participants representing national NGOs, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and community-based organisations, plus 14 participants from various government ministries. A key achievement of the consultation was a pledge made by participants to form a national committee in order to develop a National Plan of Action against CSEC. Participants also committed to promoting legal reform to ensure better protection of children against CSEC and to map and mobilise resources to develop psychosocial support services and systems for child victims of CSEC and trafficking. In addition, the Minister of Tourism committed his ministry to working with NGOs to combat child sex tourism in particular.

Participants at the West African RNRE completed evaluation sheets to make their assessments of the workshop; a total of 21 evaluation sheets were returned. The resource persons were mainly regarded as excellent (89.5%), as was the relevance of the topics discussed (92.4%). The exchange of experiences was considered very useful (88.6%); this was mentioned as one of the most useful elements for the participants’ work, as it broadened their knowledge and will enhance their programmes. The training on advocacy strategies for working with the private sector against child sex tourism (which had been requested by participants prior to the event) was also one of the most appreciated elements. Exercises and presentations on child abuse and child protection were considered valuable by organisations in the identification and establishment of standards for child protection.
A national consultation was also organised in Niger to validate the CSEC situational analysis study for that country. The event was attended by 25 representatives from governmental organisations, NGOs and international agencies. The need for such stakeholders to work together towards the development of a National Plan of Action against CSEC was then articulated, as was the prioritising of training of trainers who support children at risk, particularly social workers, and victims of sexual exploitation.

ECPAT International has also sought to investigate the impact that social and human rights issues arising in Africa may have on the protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation, with a view to fostering broader strategies against CSEC both within the network and among other key stakeholders. Consequently, a regional study on the interface between CSEC and HIV/AIDS was carried out in six countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. Conducted in partnership with the ECPAT groups in those countries, the study included extensive interviews with children and made a number of recommendations pertaining to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in children and care for children at risk of HIV/AIDS or already involved in commercial sexual exploitation. The recommendations were presented to policymakers and international and grassroots organisations at the launch of the report at the ‘5th African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, HIV/AIDS and Children: The Challenges of Care for and Protection of Children in Africa’, organised by the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) in Uganda. The research report was also distributed to a wide range of key stakeholders in the countries researched. ECPAT groups in Togo, The Gambia and Zambia have already begun planning activities in line with these recommendations, with financial and technical support from ECPAT International.

The Secretariat continues to work with the Sub-regional Coordinators in West Africa to enhance collaboration and the exchange of information among ECPAT groups in those sub-regions. For instance, through ECPAT International’s Micro Funding Project, the Sub-regional Coordinator has coordinated the ‘make-IT-safe’ awareness-raising campaign in Lomé, Togo, and is working with Francophone West African groups to develop a regional make-IT-safe project.
A Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) was held in Peru, structured as two sessions. The first session, developed in collaboration with OIT-IPEC, focused on strengthening inter-institutional networks in the region and proposing regional actions to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The second session focused on improving links between ECPAT groups in the region. Participants also had a chance to share experiences and agree on collaborative follow-up actions to fight CSEC.

ECPAT and the Inter-American Institute of the Child, a key policy institution for the Americas, are developing a plan for joint activities.

In addition, ECPAT and Save the Children agreed to conduct a joint regional campaign in South America to increase awareness of online safety for children and mobilise actors to protect children online.

A mission was undertaken to Uruguay, where a national committee against CSEC is currently working on the development of a National Plan of Action. In addition, ECPAT International has been working with UNICEF Uruguay and the Government of Uruguay to implement the ECPAT/UNICEF/WTO Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.

In Argentina, ECPAT International coordinated the establishment of a national committee (comprising representatives from UNICEF, Save the Children and the Ministry of Tourism) to foster the implementation of the Code of Conduct. A one-year work plan to implement the Code in Argentina was finalised. Furthermore,
partnerships with Save the Children and the NGO Chicos.net are being developed with a view to creating a regional network against violence in cyberspace by 2007.

The formation of ECPAT Mexico was finalised. A mission took place to strengthen the ECPAT network in the country, which led to the development of an operational plan as well as the establishment of a national working group against sexual exploitation.

A relationship with the Cuban organisation CENESEX (National Centre for Sex Education) has also been developed, focusing on preparations for training and awareness-raising campaigns on CSEC in 2007.

The first phase of the make-IT-safe campaign in Costa Rica was completed. It involved workshops and focus groups with school students, parents, teachers, cybercafé employees and municipalities, in the lead up to a national campaign. The second phase began in September and focused on the production of campaign materials and new types of workshops. The NGO, Alianza por tus Derechos is responsible for conducting the project, drawing on its expertise on participatory methodologies for working with children.

ECPAT attended the World Tourism Forum in Brazil as a panellist and is working closely with the Brazilian Government on the implementation of a regional campaign against sexual exploitation in tourism.

In Bolivia, the ECPAT group, Proadolescentes Bolivia, began a situational analysis on CSEC, with support from the Secretariat. The group is working closely with government, NGOs and international agencies to carry out this research.

In partnership with the Instituto Interamericano del Niño and Save the Children, work is ongoing to create a regional observatory on CSEC.

Other activities included drafting a proposal with ILO/IPEC to create a website on CSEC; ongoing work with Fundación Renacer, EDIAC and ECPAT Guatemala on papers that were to be presented at the ISPCAN conference to be held in Colombia in July 2007. The ECPAT America monthly newsletter continues to be published.

East Asia and the Pacific

Technical support was provided to various ECPAT groups to enhance the scope and effectiveness of their work. For instance, the ECPAT Foundation in Thailand and its partner organisations were assisted in reassessing the current situation of sexual exploitation of children in their areas, identifying legal and policy gaps and developing a one-year
plan of action. The need to tackle child pornography was identified as a key area demanding more attention, and research to inform such work will be conducted jointly by the Foundation and its partners, among other follow-up initiatives.

Support was also given to the ECPAT coalition in Indonesia to design and implement a legal reform project, following a previous legal reform initiative undertaken in the country. In addition, the Secretariat’s micro-project fund enabled the group to translate the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) publication into Bahasa (Indonesia). The Secretariat also assisted the ECPAT coalition in Cambodia to organise a care and protection training workshop for its member organisations, which ended with a seminar entitled ‘Sharing Good Practices on the Establishment of Child Protection Networks’.

The groundwork to form an anti-CSEC network in China has continued, and it was agreed with local groups that a situational analysis on child sex tourism and trafficking of children for sexual purposes will be conducted, initially in Macau and Hong Kong, to provide the basis for future work. In addition, with assistance from ECPAT Taiwan, a number of ECPAT International publications were translated into Chinese and distributed to relevant groups.

Within the framework of the East Asia and Pacific Inter-Agency Group’s activities, ECPAT International worked with UNESCAP and ECPAT New Zealand on a CSEC situational analysis overview in the Cook Islands. Inputs were also made into the first draft of a regional overview report covering Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea. Preparations were initiated to conduct a regional workshop to build the capacity of Pacific states to develop national plans of action against CSEC.

Promoting the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action in the East Asia and Pacific region has also entailed advocacy at relevant fora and the provision of technical inputs into various relevant initiatives.

In Thailand, ECPAT International was invited by the Ministry of Tourism and Sports to be a member of the drafting committee on the National Plan of Action to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism. ECPAT International was also invited by the Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to contribute to the production of Thailand’s first country report on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, a commentary on proposed amendments to the Thai Penal Code was submitted to the National Legislative Assembly, providing recommendations to improve the protection of children from sexual offences.
ECPAT International played a major role in supporting the Asia Pacific activities related to the UN’s Study on Violence against Children as a member of the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional Committee for Follow Up to the UN Secretary-General’s Global Study on Violence against Children. During the launch of the study in Thailand in October 2006, ECPAT highlighted the absence of appropriate laws and initiatives to combat child pornography in the region, urging regional governments to take immediate action.

As a panellist at the 2nd Asia Human Rights Forum held in Seoul, which convened representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions, parliamentary human rights committees, academics and activists, ECPAT drew attention to the need to bring a child-rights focus to all development policies in the region. In particular, ECPAT questioned the absence of a policy framework to guide the rapid expansion of the information communications sector in Asia, which has taken place with little analysis and understanding of the impact on children. ECPAT was invited to co-host the next forum, which will focus on children’s rights and CSEC in particular.

ECPAT International was also invited to be a panel speaker at the Asian Regional Summit entitled ‘Public-Private Partnerships to End Human Trafficking and Forced Labour: New Business Solutions to A Global Challenge’, held in Hong Kong. The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism was presented as a successful practice to be adopted by the private sector as a tool for ensuring corporate social responsibility.

South Asia

The first Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) for South Asian ECPAT groups was held in Kathmandu in February 2007. Besides providing a forum for the exchange of information and lessons learned on combating CSEC in the region, the RNRE provided an excellent capacity-building opportunity in two key work areas: the prostitution of boys and protecting children from sexual exploitation in emergency situations. The RNRE also focused on discussing and addressing key network development issues related to the ECPAT network. Feedback received from the participants was very positive and group members have been making proposals for joint work based on the action plan developed during the event.

At the Capacity Building Workshop on Working with Men and Boys, organised by the MenEngage Alliance (a network of organisations promoting greater male engagement in the fight against
gender-based violence), the findings of ECPAT’s extensive research into the prostitution of boys in South Asia were shared with other participants. ECPAT was subsequently invited by the South Asia UNDP Regional Centre to participate in the planning of a joint Asia Pacific Gender-Based Violence Prevention Campaign and joined a steering committee formed for this purpose, comprised of UN agencies together with Save the Children Sweden and Oxfam.

Working in partnership with regional child rights bodies has been vital in ensuring that the fight to combat CSEC is prioritised by relevant stakeholders. ECPAT International has a strong presence in the South Asia region and is considered a key actor in the fight against CSEC. In recognition of this, ECPAT International was elected to chair the South Asia Coordination Group (SACG) which was formed to coordinate regional inter-agency collaborative initiatives. The groups involved in SACG include UNICEF, ILO, Save the Children, PLAN, UNIFEM, UNFPA and WHO. Meetings of this influential group resulted in sub-groups being developed to undertake initiatives against key CSEC issues, including early marriage and trafficking. Action plans on CSEC and violence against children have also been developed, and it was agreed that ECPAT will lead a working group on child sexual abuse and exploitation. ECPAT is also part of the SACG Working Group on Children and Young People’s Participation and was instrumental in the development of a strategy paper on this subject. ECPAT has also taken the lead in developing the SACG website.

ECPAT International also participated in the South Asia Forum for Ending Violence against Children (SAF-VAC) Regional Consultation, building links with high-level government representatives from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This was pivotal in assisting ECPAT to assess the incidence of CSEC and develop networks in new countries. Ministers from these countries agreed on the vision and mission of the SAF-VAC and identified the focal points and ministries to be responsible for working on its mandate. Initially, the focus of action will be on physical and psychological punishment (PPP) and early marriage issues.

In addition, ECPAT facilitated the process to select an NGO representative from South Asia to the Global NGO Advisory Council, which has been set up in Geneva to promote the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Study on Violence against Children. The Chairperson of the ECPAT member organisation in Nepal, Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN), was nominated to be the regional representative on this high-level global council.

ECPAT International was invited to speak at the opening session of the Forum for Internet Technology (FIT), the 2nd National Conference on Rural ICT Centres of Nepal. A workshop on violence in cyberspace was also conducted at the event. Participants from government ministries and bodies, community-based information and communication technology (ICT) organisations and INGOs welcomed the information presented and indicated a strong interest in following up and incorporating child safety elements in the work of ICT-focused organisations.
Difficulties in recruiting the new Regional Officer for the Middle East and North Africa have delayed the activities planned for this region. In the meantime, the region has been a focus of a number of ECPAT programmes, such as the care and protection of victims of CSEC and combating child sex tourism and trafficking. For instance, a regional training workshop on protecting children from sexual violence and exploitation in emergency and disaster situations was conducted in Jordan for nearly 30 participants from Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Bahrain, Tunisia, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Participants included representatives from NGOs, government and law enforcement agencies, medical practitioners and academia. The training enabled participants to learn more about the different manifestations of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation in such situations; the challenges and advantages of different interventions; and the most effective protection mechanisms. As a result of the training, participating groups are now more prepared in being able to utilise their own specialist knowledge and expertise, set up community protection committees, create ‘safe spaces’ for children, provide psychosocial support and education and develop help lines and hotlines for children in emergency situations. As CSEC is a taboo subject in many countries of the region, the training was particularly important in terms of awareness raising among groups and in strengthening the network of groups working on CSEC-related issues.

Also of note is ECPAT’s contribution to the MENA Regional launch of the UN Study on the Violence against Children, held in Egypt. ECPAT International gave a presentation on its experience in combatting child trafficking for sexual purposes and conducted a capacity building session on the same subject. The presentation focused upon training for law enforcers and caregivers, based on the manual developed by te ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. This input resulted in requests for more information on the issue, collaboration and expansion of contacts in the region.

ECPAT International, together with ECPAT groups and partners from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, participated in the 2nd Arab ISPCAN conference in Yemen. The focus of the conference was violence against children as well as sexual violence and exploitation, a subject which is particularly sensitive for many of the MENA countries.

The first Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) for ECPAT groups in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was organised in Barcelona, in partnership with local ECPAT member, ACIM (ECPAT Spain). The RNRE was attended by 35 participants from 21 ECPAT groups as well as from partner organisations in Kazakhstan.
and Kyrgyzstan and representatives of ECPAT’s International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC). The RNRE provided a forum for sharing information and best practice in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) through technical workshops previously requested by the groups themselves. The workshops focused on child pornography and the involvement of the private sector, best practice in research and lobbying, capacity building for fundraising, enhancing child and youth participation and child protection work in general. Presentations were also made on the various research studies recently carried out by ECPAT in Europe and the CIS, with an emphasis on research methodologies. All participants asked for a second European RNRE to take place in the coming year.

Much of the work in Eastern Europe and the CIS has focused on combating CSEC through new technologies. ECPAT’s Regional Seminar on Child Pornography in Russia and the CIS, held in 2006, indicated that major gaps remain in adjusting legal frameworks and providing effective protection to children against exploitation in pornography and IT-related crimes. In partnership with ECPAT groups in Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, a regional study has been initiated to increase knowledge of the incidence and scope of the use of IT technologies to sexually exploit children in this sub-region.

In Russia, training was provided for teachers and psychologists on how to protect children online, backed by the Department of Education in Moscow. Similar training was provided for computer teachers in Belarus, and ECPAT groups in Belarus and Ukraine have already carried out over 15 trainings on Internet safety for school children. As part of the make-IT-safe campaign, postcards on online safety were prepared in Russian and Ukrainian and, under the Secretariat’s micro-funding programme, support was provided to implement small projects in Belarus, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan.

In terms of capacity building, ECPAT International organised a training workshop in Ukraine on the rehabilitation of CSEC victims for 29 psychologists, during the First European RNRE, held in Barcelona, the workshop session on child pornography focused on sharing best practices and involved presentations on: (1) the blocking system and hotline developed by ECPAT Sweden; (2) the experience of ECPAT Switzerland in working with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block access voluntarily to websites containing child pornography; (3) Save the Children Denmark’s approach to improve victim identification, which remains one of the main challenges when addressing violence against children in cyberspace; (4) ACIM-ECPAT Spain’s training on safer use of the Internet targeting primary school students; and (5) ECPAT Germany’s awareness training and training-of-trainer workshops for private sector managers. The workshop was also used to plan future actions to be undertaken collectively by the groups in the region, which will include: lobbying for the inclusion of child safety in Information Technology (IT) in school curricula; lobbying at European level for a centralised database on victims and perpetrators; and enhancing identification of victims through training for police in Eastern Europe and the CIS, while also seeking to improve links between police from the CIS and partners from Western Europe and Interpol.
following an invitation by the Institute for the Improvement of Education. In Kazakhstan, a three-day training workshop on international instruments and national law to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation was provided to staff of the Ministry of Education, social workers, psychologists from boarding schools and representatives of NGOs, who will use the knowledge acquired to work with institutionalised children and with street children. The Ministry will also develop materials on CSEC prevention and the rehabilitation of sexually exploited children. Participants at the training also drafted recommendations concerning the development of a National Plan of Action against CSEC, which will be presented to the Ministry of Education and the Committee on Children’s Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In Moldova, participation at a meeting on CSEC-related legislation focused on how to address existing legal gaps and obstacles to law enforcement.

ECPAT provided technical support to ECPAT groups in Europe on the drafting of alternative reports on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), as part of a strategy to enhance ECPAT’s advocacy work with key child protection monitoring bodies. It is a significant achievement that, for the 46th session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (to be held in the second half of 2007), ECPAT alternative reports to four state reports on the Optional Protocol from Bulgaria, France, Spain and Ukraine are being considered.

Furthermore, efforts continue to be made to expand the ECPAT network in order to ensure optimal expertise and concerted action in combating CSEC. A national consultation was held in Uzbekistan to share the findings of the situational analysis carried out in the country and to foster collaboration with local stakeholders. Meetings were held with government representatives to assess the type of support that ECPAT could provide, for example, in the development of a National Plan of Action against CSEC. Subsequently, a training session was organised for participants from shelters, NGOs, schools and communities from nine regions in the country, which helped increase understanding of CSEC-related issues and in supporting the development of a network and follow-up action. The participation of representatives from the Mahalyas, the community administrative system, should ensure that future work at the local level is backed by local authorities.

An assessment mission to Armenia identified potential partners for future interventions, through a series of meetings with NGOs, international agencies and relevant governmental structures. An assessment mission to
Finland was undertaken, which included a meeting with representatives from government institutions, UN and intergovernmental agencies, international organisations and NGOs to discuss manifestations of CSEC and provide recommendations for priority actions.

An assessment mission was undertaken to Poland to meet several key partners, followed by a roundtable discussion and a networking meeting. A work plan on future activities to combat CSEC was then developed jointly. Databases on Macedonia, Greece, Georgia and Azerbaijan have been developed in preparation for work to be initiated in those countries.

Important contributions to policymaking were made within the framework of key European institutions. ECPAT was represented at the various meetings of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, aimed at preparing a binding Council of Europe legal instrument on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse. ECPAT was able to raise technical issues related to a number of draft articles. ECPAT was also represented at the First European Forum on Children’s Rights, held in Berlin and organised by the German Ministry of Justice and the Directorate General of the European Commission (EC), at which inputs were provided to the European Union’s strategy on children’s rights currently under development. Furthermore, ECPAT participated in the Consultative Meeting on Trafficking in Human Beings at the invitation of the Directorate General - Justice, Freedom and Security of the EC. This meeting was a brainstorming session aimed at providing the EC with recommendations to enhance national coordination mechanisms and ensure early identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking. ECPAT International also participated in the European Seminar on Monitoring Systems of Child Abuse, organised by the European Network of National Observatories on Childhood.

Other advocacy work included the issuing of a response to the Hungarian Government’s plan to modify the Penal Code to allow pornographic material involving 14- to 17-year-olds to be produced and kept for personal use: ECPAT International issued a statement to key European institutions on the need to strengthen child pornography laws.
The Information and Education Department (IED) plays a crucial role in compiling and disseminating knowledge and information about the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Such knowledge is available to members of the ECPAT network and to all stakeholders concerned with CSEC and child protection issues - in the form of research studies, training manuals, good practice guides, awareness-raising booklets and newsletters - through publications and on the ECPAT website. Moreover, the website features news related to CSEC cases worldwide as well as to initiatives being conducted to combat it by ECPAT groups and other key organisations, thus providing a comprehensive overview of current trends and developments. During the reporting period, the website registered an average of 32,000 hits per day.

The restructuring of the ECPAT International website was ongoing during the year. A redesign of the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) website was undertaken in order to facilitate the involvement of youth in the activities of the ECPAT network.

The IED provides significant support to the programmes undertaken by ECPAT International and network members, with a varied range of materials produced in connection with their specific activities. Printed versions of such publications are also distributed to relevant child rights organisations, international and government agencies, policy institutions and academia throughout the world. Increasingly, ECPAT publications are being translated into other languages, such as French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Thai and Khmer, in order to better meet the needs of ECPAT groups. Publications are also revised and reprinted to ensure that they are up to date.

Materials on a range of topics were published during the reporting period, including:

- The 2006 edition of ECPAT International’s *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, was a major enterprise that required intensive work and coordination with all Secretariat staff, ECPAT groups and external organisations. A total of 52 country-specific reports were produced and distributed worldwide (see more details in the section Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action). Several reports were translated into relevant languages to facilitate their dissemination and subsequent advocacy work;
• Guidelines on Reporting under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
• Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes: Training Guide and Questions and Answers;
• Distilling Elements of Good Practice: the Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes;
• A CD Rom with materials on Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism;
• Child Protection Policies and Procedures;
• Child Safe Organisations pack containing a Training Manual, a Self-Study Manual and a CD ROM;
• Draft Interim Report on Linkages between HIV/AIDS and CSEC in Africa;
• The journal-format publication Linkages between HIV/AIDS and CSEC in Africa. This is the second of a new journal-style publication, which alternated with the traditional newsletter format. The journal is of a more technical nature and is a valuable contribution to workshops, conferences, RNREs and other events and activities;
• ECPAT International Journal: Compendium of Articles on 10 Years of Fighting CSEC;
• YPP – Good Practices for Working with Experiential and At-risk Youth;
• What is CSEC (definitions for young people) – French and English-language versions;
• Young People Online brochure;
• EICYAC (ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee) brochure;
• ECPAT Foundation Training Manual (on how children can protect themselves from sexual harm, for the ECPAT group in Thailand);
• ECPAT International Information Booklet, English and Thai versions;
• Revised Questions and Answers on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, English, Thai, Chinese, Khmer (Cambodian) and Bahasa (Indonesia) versions;
• Information sheets on ECPAT’s history, the work of network members, specific manifestations of CSEC and progress that has been made regionally, with the purpose of providing continuously updated information to interested parties on the fight against CSEC. The information sheets for Europe & CIS and for East Asia and the Pacific were finalised, as were those on child sex tourism;
• Reports on situational analyses conducted in Uzbekistan, Cameroon and Turkey;
• Violence against Children in Cyberspace newsletter (for the UN’s Study on Violence against Children regional launch in Bangkok and global launch in New York);
• ECPAT International newsletters; and
• ECPAT International Annual Report.

In addition, Psychosocial Rehabilitation - Self-Study and Training Guide, Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations and Violence against Children in Cyberspace were reprinted.

In order to enhance information dissemination and communications between the Secretariat and the ECPAT network, the IED developed an E-bulletin, which is sent every two to three weeks
In the last few years, the IED has taken on a new responsibility in building the capacity of ECPAT groups. Through the Information Technology Resource Centre (ITRC) project, tailored training is provided to ECPAT groups to: (1) develop, operate and sustain a resource centre, based on local needs; (2) improve access to and use of information technologies; and (3) improve the collection of useful resources and sharing of knowledge and good practice between groups. In this reporting period, capacity-building workshops took place in Thailand for the ECPAT Foundation and in Cambodia for the national ECPAT coalition. Preparations were initiated for an ITRC workshop for African ECPAT groups, and a manual providing guidelines on establishing a CSEC-specific resource centre was produced to support the training sessions.

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ECPAT International seeks to establish and maintain good relations with the media not only to advocate for required measures in specific countries/regions (for example, the need to improve identification and rescue of children abused in pornography) but also to foster understanding of the various implications of CSEC and to ensure that cases and particular topics are portrayed in an accurate manner, with language that respects the children’s integrity and privacy. Extensive media liaison has thus been undertaken, both in response to inquiries and in a more proactive manner according to advocacy needs identified by ECPAT groups and the Secretariat’s programme staff. Furthermore, support has been provided to ECPAT groups’ media relations for key events (for example, the launch of the Global Monitoring Reports and ECPAT’s contributions to the launch of the UN’s Study on Violence against Children).

Organising and coordinating global campaigns undertaken collaboratively with the ECPAT network also represents a major task. The make-IT-safe campaign took off in several countries, stretching as far as Costa Rica, Ukraine, Togo and Kenya. The campaign has involved awareness-raising activities targeting selected groups, such as schoolchildren and teachers, as well as the signing of a petition to urge the private sector to take the necessary measures to curb child pornography and ensure that children are better protected online. During the reporting period, the ECPAT groups working on child safety in cyberspace have embarked on their own campaign activities, with less support being required from the Secretariat. At the same time, preparations to network members, summarising the Secretariat’s and the network’s events, activities and the projects undertaken in partnership with ECPAT and external groups. The E-bulletin was initially in English and Spanish, with French to be introduced in the next reporting year.
for Phase II of the campaign, which will take a more interactive and grassroots approach, have been initiated. Development of a number of materials has begun and a make-IT-safe online forum was set up for ECPAT youth and EICYAC members to make contributions to the development of the campaign and provide a youth perspective.

Consultation was carried out with network members in Africa regarding their level of collaboration with the media and the areas in which they need capacity building.

CARE AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF CSEC


Total Expenditure: US$134,888

Objectives: To ensure the rights to care and protection of those children who are at risk or victimised by CSE.

New developments in this programme, which traditionally focused on training in the rehabilitation of CSEC victims, include the provision of training on protecting children from sexual violence and exploitation in emergencies and natural-disaster situations, as well as on how to create child-safe organisations. These had been areas of increasing concern on the part of the wider child-welfare community as well as the ECPAT network, and indeed the demand for these types of trainings has proved to be considerable. Furthermore, the provision of training has become more strategic in the sense that training sessions are now provided to members of several organisations from a given country or region (instead of various members of the same organisation) so as to reach a larger number of organisations and also facilitate networking. Furthermore, the programme has sought to maximise training opportunities by incorporating a strong training-of-trainers component, whereby caregivers, social workers and child rights activists are trained not only in particular areas but also in how to conduct similar
trainings, thus sharing the knowledge acquired with their colleagues and partners and creating a significant multiplier effect.

An important new initiative has been the training of trainers for Save the Children’s child protection staff, building upon the partnership established during the joint development of materials to promote child-safe organisations (CSOs). Four days of training were held in Bangkok for 25 child protection staff from India, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Tibet, China, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand. In addition to increasing participants’ knowledge and capacities in relation to child protection, this was an excellent opportunity to raise awareness about CSEC and to establish links in countries currently without ECPAT groups. The impact assessment of the project was extremely positive and will inform future work, particularly the forthcoming CSO training for South Asia.

In Cambodia, ECPAT International facilitated training in the rehabilitation of CSEC victims for 24 staff members from NGOs working directly with children. This was particularly valuable as most of the attendees worked with children in shelters but had never had any in-service development opportunities. In Thailand, the ECPAT Foundation was supported in running a training session on how to create child-safe organisations, targeting 30 partner groups in the north of Thailand. Moreover, a mapping exercise is being conducted to identify gaps in service provision in the area and establish appropriate responses. Training for caregivers was also conducted in Turkey as part of the network development activities being conducted in the country at present. In addition, technical workshops were also provided for ECPAT groups at various RNREs.

Support has also been provided to the European Law Enforcement Group in building their capacity to train new trainers on combating trafficking for sexual purposes (for example, techniques for interviewing children and undertaking multi-agency work et cetera). Substantive comments were provided to key documents, such as the draft European Convention on Protecting Children from CSEC and the Joint East-West Europe Anti-Trafficking Initiative Training Manual, and feedback was given to various individuals and groups in relation to issues of care and protection: for example, on a training programme for social workers organised by ECPAT Mongolia.

Presentations were made at a number of key events. At a two-week training course on combating the sexual exploitation of children - organised by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office’s Embassies in Phnom Penh and Bangkok, Microsoft and the UK’s Child Exploitation and
Online Protection Centre (CEOP) and in association with members of the Virtual Global Task Force – ECPAT conducted a session on the challenges of multi-agency and multi-country child protection. Participants represented NGOs, law enforcement agencies and the judicial system from nine countries in South and South-east Asia. Furthermore, two papers, one on protecting children in emergencies and the other on the linkages between child marriage and CSEC, were presented at the 16th ISPCAN International Congress, which was held in the UK. At the Arab ISPCAN meeting in Yemen, a presentation was given on protecting children from sexual violence and exploitation. Abstracts on protecting children from sexual violence in emergencies and on creating child-safe organisations were also submitted for the First International Conference on Child Sexual Abuse in Africa (scheduled for September 2007).

The publication Child Protection Policies & Procedures Guide for ECPAT International was finalised, and child protection awareness training was formalised for all Secretariat staff as part of their induction process. Moreover, an intensive two-day training of trainers session was provided for regional and programme staff at the Secretariat to enable them to conduct initial child-protection awareness training within their programmes. To deepen their understanding of processes for rehabilitation of CSEC victims, internal workshops on models of alternative care, resilience and attachment theory were also conducted.

It should be noted that the Secretariat receives a continuous flow of child protection referrals and reports from other agencies and individuals all over the world (for instance, on cases of child pornography on the Internet and on child sex tourism) and builds on existing relationships with law enforcement and child protection agencies to ensure proper referral of cases to the appropriate agencies and/or authorities.

**CHILD AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION**

**Funders:** General Fund donors, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**Total Expenditure:** US$128,282

**Objectives:** To promote and integrate the meaningful participation of children and youth within the ECPAT network in the fight against CSEC.

The Child and Youth Participation (CYP) Programme has promoted and supported active child and youth participation both within the ECPAT network and at key national, regional and global child rights fora. The increased participation of young people at key ECPAT conferences and capacity-building workshops, such as the recent Regional Network Resource Exchanges (RNREs) held in South East Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Europe, has led to greater conceptual clarity on the issue of children’s participation and increased the capacity of ECPAT groups to facilitate the substantive and sustained participation of young people in their work.
A new resolution has been approved by the ECPAT International Board of Directors whereby groups applying for membership of the network will now be required to detail which activities they carry out to promote child and youth participation in their work, thus stressing the importance of involving children in the ECPAT network activities.

As part of a global inter-agency planning group, ECPAT, together with Save the Children UK, Plan International, IFCO, Child Rights Information Network and UNICEF, facilitated the participation of 33 children from various countries to attend the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) Day of General Discussion, held in September 2006 in Geneva. Prior to the Day of General Discussion, a two-day meeting was organised to prepare the children for their participation at the event in relation to two central themes: the right of the child to be heard in judicial and administrative proceedings and the participation of children in society at large. The youth representative to ECPAT International’s Board of Directors was one of the two youth facilitators selected for the preparatory meeting.

In support of the UN’s Study on Violence against Children, ECPAT facilitated the selection of young people to attend and speak at the global launch of the study, held in New York, as well as at the Youth Forum of Violence against Children regional launch held in Bangkok. To maximise the advocacy opportunities provided through the launches of the study, video interviews were conducted with children on challenges they face in cyberspace and how they ensure their safety online. The interviews were compiled on a CD-ROM and distributed to relevant stakeholders, children and young people.

Nurpur, the Child Representative sponsored by ECPAT International, delivered the opening message on behalf of children at the UNCRC’s Day of General Discussion. She stated that, in coming to Geneva, she had met children from all over the world to discuss the problems they face, and she realised that children everywhere face similar difficulties. The Committee was then asked to consider a number of requests from the group of young people, including:

- The need to promote the creation of separate child-friendly juvenile systems and courts; and
- The establishment of a parallel Child and Advisory Committee within the UNCRC, to ensure that relevant children’s issues are tackled and to monitor the work of the Committee at regular intervals.

As a follow up, ECPAT is working with the inter-agency group to facilitate children’s inputs into the draft UNCRC General Comments on Article 12, which deals with child participation in matters that affect their lives. Also, plans are under way to publish a guidebook for governments on implementing the recommendations of the General Comments on Article 12.

ECPAT International is represented at the Inter-Agency Group on Children’s Participation in the Southeast Asia and Pacific Region, which has finalised a publication entitled *Minimum Standards for Consulting with Children*, to be published for wider circulation and usage.

The CYP Programme has increasingly focused on reviewing, documenting and disseminating existing best practices and lessons learned on young people’s participation, with the following publications in progress:
Continuous support has been provided to members of the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) to build youth networks that can participate in anti-CSEC work at local, national, regional and international levels. The regional youth representatives of EICYAC were assisted in the implementation of their Regional Action Plans, which have included activities such as micro-projects in Bangladesh to raise awareness of trafficking issues among flood victims and in Canada to initiate a campaign against CSEC among college students. The make-IT-safe campaign in Kenya, implemented by the African EICYAC member, was successfully completed. Also of note is the North America EICYAC representative’s participation at a roundtable discussion organised by the Canadian Government’s Committee against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth. In addition, EICYAC members are taking the lead in setting up a database of child and youth groups/organisations in their regions. This database will provide information on the nature and extent of child and youth action within the ECPAT network whilst also being useful for conducting regional campaigns and programmes against CSEC involving young people. An online course on advocacy was also developed to help EICYAC members better understand advocacy processes and platforms and thus develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy for EICYAC. Finally, the EICYAC website (www.eicyac.org) was launched, featuring information on EICYAC’s activities and plans for each region as well as a ‘get involved’ section for young people wishing to join the global movement against CSEC.
The Youth Partnership Project has been undertaken in India, Nepal and Bangladesh since 2005 in partnership with local ECPAT groups Aparajeyo-Bangladesh, Maiti Nepal and SANLAAP. The primary objective of the project is to instigate, support and strengthen youth participation in the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in South Asia, as well as within the global structures of the ECPAT International network. The YPP aims to have a positive and empowering psychosocial impact on child victims of CSEC by developing their active participation, learning and advocacy in combating CSEC. Peer-support programmes have now been established in 70 schools and shelters and youth-led community awareness campaigns on CSEC and HIV/AIDS have been conducted. In addition, a micro-project fund is enabling disadvantaged children and young people in the region to develop and implement initiatives that they themselves have identified as priorities.

The Peer Support Programme has been implemented in 36 schools in India, Bangladesh and Nepal, where trained YPP members support both survivors and children at high risk of trafficking, whilst also providing information about CSEC and cultivating positive relationships with students. Topics addressed in the Peer Support Programme include CSEC, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, child rights, child labour, child abuse and the roles that youth can play in combating these issues. Many schools have begun conducting outreach to other schools, and each school involved in the programme has formed a YPP group, comprising peer supporters and other interested students.

Implementation of the Peer Support Programme has also begun in shelters. Fora for welfare providers and shelter homes staff as well as peer support workshops were organised for this purpose. Twelve shelters have been identified to participate in each of the project countries. The shelters are located in urban areas and along the borders between India, Bangladesh and Nepal, where there are high rates of poverty and trafficking.

Youth trained in advocacy have also led and organised community awareness campaigns in all three project countries, canvassing a wide range of activities, including trips to remote villages where there are high levels of trafficking to share information with the local community and village leaders. For example, young people in Nepal had a unique opportunity to influence national policy by contributing to the drafting of the interim Nepali Constitution. Their input drew on the recommendations given in ECPAT’s legal reform report on Nepal. In India, the YPP team and SANLAAP, the ECPAT group in the country, launched a youth march campaign along the
India/Bangladesh/Nepal border to raise awareness of CSEC and trafficking. Over 200,000 people joined en route, and more than 5,000,000 people were reached and sensitised through media and other tools. The YPP India team also organised a National Youth Consultation jointly with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which brought together 90 young people to discuss issues of protection, participation, development, education and awareness. Moreover, the YPP India team is assisting government schools to implement a ‘lifestyle curriculum’, whereby information on issues related to CSEC, trafficking and HIV/AIDS will be systematically provided to large numbers of students. In Bangladesh, journalism training was held for the YPP youth advocates, and initial plans for an advocacy campaign involving celebrities and policymakers were implemented. A ‘wall’ magazine (monthly issue of posters, pictures and other information on CSEC which is posted on a wall, for easy accessibility) was also developed, with contributions from 26 youth organisations. The magazine will run from April to December 2007, culminating in an exhibition and an awards programme.

Micro-projects developed by the YPP youth aim to benefit child and youth survivors of commercial sexual exploitation in a way that is both creative and manageable by the young people themselves. Examples of youth micro-projects undertaken during the reporting period include: a puppetry training class; community awareness programmes to promote a society free from CSEC; open-air dramas; the development of an educational video against CSEC by YPP members trained in media and advocacy; and an art competition to develop CSEC awareness posters.

The YPP team also participated in a study tour to northern Thailand to meet ECPAT partners and youngsters involved in different youth participation projects as well as to share best practices.

The YPP now has a total of six youth facilitators: two in each of the three project countries, who take responsibility for key aspects of project management. The facilitators are experiential youth, who play an active role as part of the project team, providing a valuable youth perspective to the project while also gaining work experience that will be beneficial to them in the future.

The best practices identified within the YPP were documented in a child-friendly publication based on information collected through direct consultations with the youth participants. This publication has been translated into local languages (Hindi, Bengali and Nepali) as well as into French and Spanish for dissemination to the wider ECPAT network. In addition, YPP best practices and recommendations for working with experiential youth are presented to ECPAT groups at Regional Network Resource Exchanges (RNREs) held around the world, and many ECPAT network groups have expressed interest in replicating the project in their regions. The YPP website (www.yppsa.com) is also regularly updated, featuring news related to the project as well
An external evaluation of the project, conducted in May 2007, found that: “The project is making a visible positive difference to young people directly involved in its work, many of whom have lived through and survived the experience of commercial sexual exploitation. There is widespread consensus among all stakeholders from the international through to the grassroots level that the premier achievement of the project is the substantive difference it has made to the lives of the young people involved. Young people themselves cited a number of changes which are indicative of a real and tangible empowering effect: increasing levels of confidence, skills and capacities and an improvement in relations with others.”

One of the purposes of the evaluation was to contribute to the development of a model for the participation of experiential and at-risk youth in the fight against CSEC. Recommendations arising from the evaluation were incorporated into the Phase II Concept Note, which was developed based on recommendations from young people involved in the project. A core YPP group has now formed in all three project countries, and YPP Phase II will be an excellent opportunity to build upon the work that has been done to both strengthen and sustain the youth-led advocacy work in the region and internationally in addition to providing valuable direct support to child survivors and young people at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

COMBATING CHILD SEX TOURISM AND TRAFFICKING

Funders: General Fund donors, Bread for the World, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, The Latin American Children’s Trust

Total Expenditure: US$107,204

Objectives: To prevent and reduce child sex tourism in emerging, established and non-tourism destinations and to use the Code of Conduct in a deliberate way for that purpose; and to strengthen action and collaboration at all levels of society to protect children against trafficking for sexual purposes.
With research demonstrating an increasing link between the trafficking of children for sexual purposes and child sex tourism, it was decided that the Combating Child Sex Tourism programme would also involve coordination of ECPAT International’s trafficking prevention efforts. Structuring the programme in this way was all the more appropriate given the current push to involve private sector actors in the battle against trafficking in children. As the engagement of travel and tourism companies has proved essential to combating child sex tourism, many child protection organisations have felt that a similar strategy should be put in place to tackle trafficking, especially when transportation companies are a central part of the trafficking process and could play a huge role in fighting it. As such, combining the work against child sex tourism with anti-trafficking efforts is expected to ensure greater effectiveness in protecting children from these violations.

As the human trafficking issue has become the focus of many organisations’ work, a shift in focus at the international level is being made to trafficking for labour. The trafficking of women and children is often addressed in related projects and studies as a single phenomenon. ECPAT International advocates that the issue of child trafficking for sexual purposes is distinct from trafficking for child labour. Also, children must be distinguished from women, because children have different needs and rights. Such issues were highlighted at the launch of the UN Study on Violence against Children, held in Egypt, at which ECPAT conducted a session on trafficking in children for sexual purposes for participants from several Middle Eastern countries. This was followed by requests for further information and discussions on potential collaboration with stakeholders in the region.

Strategic liaison with key stakeholders, the provision of technical support and presentations at several tourism-related events were undertaken to promote the adoption and implementation of the ECPAT/WTO/UNICEF Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.

Various new projects were carried out as part of the ongoing collaboration with hotel chain Accor towards the implementation of the Code in Asia, such as the development of awareness-raising materials and a fundraising event. Not only were new joint Accor-ECPAT donation boxes developed but the annual Walk for Children event raised US$ 8,000 for ECPAT’s continued work against child sex tourism. Meetings were also held with Accor Paris to discuss implementation of the Code in Accor hotels around the world, with a strong push to implement the Code throughout Accor properties in West Africa. In addition, initial training sessions and awareness-raising events were organised for tour operator Kuoni International in key tourist destinations in Thailand, at which partner hotels and tourism services were the main participants. These sessions will be followed by training sessions in other tourism destinations. The Kuoni International training sessions have already resulted in staff members identifying and reporting instances of child sexual exploitation. These reports have been sent to ECPAT and law enforcement contacts for follow up. The Evason hotel in Phuket, Thailand, is one of the newest signatories to the Code, and initial support has been given to train staff.
An important development over this reporting period has been the Thai Ministry of Tourism’s decision to create a National Plan of Action to combat child sex tourism and trafficking. ECPAT was invited to be a member of the Drafting Committee and is heavily involved in providing technical inputs to the draft plan. In relation to this, ECPAT is working closely with the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking (UNIAP) and the Thai Ministry of Tourism to host a regional seminar for the six governments of the Sub-Mekong region to engage the private sector in combating child sex tourism and child trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Presentations to advocate for best practices within the private sector were also made at various events, such as the Skål World Congress, held in Thailand. Skål is a major travel and tourism industry association that is now distributing information about ECPAT and the fight against child sex tourism and CSEC to its members throughout the world. Presentations on the Code of Conduct were also made at a corporate social responsibility conference in Singapore and at the INWA Inter Vida Madrid conference on tourism and sexual commercial exploitation of children, which resulted in information on child sex tourism being broadcast on France Info, the main French radio news channel and one of the largest in Europe.

A number of strategic documents were prepared for the meeting of the UN World Tourism Organization Task Force, the 2007 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Code of Conduct and a key meeting with ECPAT groups (Germany, Spain, Costa Rica, Austria, UK) in Europe. Consequently, the ECPAT network was able to contribute to significant outcomes resulting from such events. For example, at the 2007 AGM on the Code, the Strategy for the Organisational Development of ‘The Code’ Organisation was approved, which represents a major step forward in setting out important measures for The Code to grow as a multi-stakeholder organisation (for example, the establishment of regional offices and standardisation of training et cetera).

In an attempt to ensure that there are concrete outcomes from the implementation of the Code and that signatories participate effectively and efficiently in related activities, ECPAT has worked on the new monitoring and information system in collaboration with ECPAT Switzerland and members of the travel industry who are experienced in implementing the Code. According to the new system, companies applying for membership at the Code organisation are required to prepare an action plan for implementation, with the participation of the local Code partners/ECPAT groups, the Code Executive Committee and the Code Secretariat in New York.

The Secretariat has also worked continuously with ECPAT groups to combat child sex tourism and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. For instance, at ECPAT’s national consultation in

Two CD-ROMs were produced featuring a collection of best practices from the global ECPAT network in combating child sex tourism and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. The CD-ROMs have been widely distributed to ECPAT groups, international organisations and other relevant institutions.
Cameroon, organised to present the findings of a situational analysis of CSEC, group discussions were held to assess how to tackle these issues in the country and the support that the Secretariat will provide in this regard. Training on techniques to engage the private sector was provided to West African ECPAT groups at the Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) held in Ghana. At the request of ECPAT Spain, the Secretariat was represented at their conference held to disseminate the findings of a child prostitution study. ECPAT Spain felt that ECPAT International’s representation at the event lent more weight to its leadership of the consultation process and to the follow-up agreements made with other key stakeholders.

In Stockholm, the Secretariat joined ECPAT Sweden in two major advocacy events focusing on global child sex tourism as well as Swedish child sex tourists. First, a seminar on child sex tourism was organised at the Stockholm Criminology Symposium for criminologists and academics from around the world (preceded by a press conference attended by many TV and radio channels and print media). ECPAT then gave a presentation on child sex tourism at the Swedish Parliament. Ministers and other government delegates made public commitments to increase action against child sex tourism and the Ministers of Justice and Social Affairs in particular committed to improving the number of extraterritorial convictions as well as work at the European level to better combat child sex tourism (especially as the Swedish Government will assume the Presidency of the European Union in 2009).

PROMOTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BEST LAW PRACTICES

**Funders:** General Fund Donors, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**Total Expenditure:** US$67,593

**Objectives:** To strengthen existing legal frameworks and law enforcement practices to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation; to build the capacity of the ECPAT network on legal issues; to develop CSEC-related legal resources and make them available to the ECPAT network and the general public; to lead the ECPAT alternative reporting process under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and to provide technical assistance to the ECPAT network and Secretariat on legal issues.

ECPAT’s publication *Guidelines on Reporting under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* was finalised, serving as an important reference material for the ECPAT.

As a result of the work undertaken for the preparation of the *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, a comprehensive and detailed compilation of the legislation governing the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in 52 countries is now available both in hard copy and on the ECPAT website for governments, legislators, law enforcers, child rights advocates and other stakeholders engaged in promoting laws that effectively protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. Each country report describes the main provisions, if any, of laws on child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and child pornography as well as other provisions that may be applied to related crimes. The areas of alignment as well as the existing gaps between national laws and the relevant international/regional standards are then outlined, followed by recommendations for legal reform.
network groups involved in the preparation of Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol. Also developed was a chart summarising for each country in which ECPAT has members the reporting status under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and previous experience in reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, technical assistance was provided to ECPAT groups in Bulgaria, Chile and France to support the preparation and submission of Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol. Similar support was provided in relation to the Ukraine’s Alternative Report. The groups in countries scheduled to report within the coming year are being contacted to foster and support NGO involvement in the reporting process.

A draft publication on best practices was developed to improve understanding of legal instruments applying to CSEC and to increase protection for child victims within the legal system. This publication is based on case studies around the world and builds on the experience of ECPAT groups working on legal issues as well as on extensive research conducted worldwide.

ECPAT contributed to the criminal law sections of the Council of Europe’s draft Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Moreover, technical inputs were submitted to the Annual UN General Assembly resolution (61st session, Third Committee on Children’s Rights) regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of children.

In Indonesia, a legal reform project was initiated in collaboration with the National Coalition for the Elimination of CSEC, which aims to: build the capacity of the coalition members to deal with CSEC legal issues; to foster networking; to advocate and lobby for laws and legal procedures that better protect children from CSEC; to raise awareness on legal issues related to CSEC and child rights; and to build the capacity of law enforcers, such as lawyers, police, prosecutors and service providers, to improve their handling of CSEC cases. The activities already initiated include the development of a directory of stakeholders working on CSEC as well as the preparation of a Call for Action advocacy publication. The latter is being undertaken with support from a team of local legal experts, who also began the process of drafting recommendations and the necessary articles to be proposed to government groups working on amendments to the criminal law.
A statement was issued to the Indian government urging that the proposed amendments to the *Information Technology Act* mention and define ‘child pornography’ so that related offences are effectively criminalised under Indian law. This work was followed up by the ECPAT groups and other NGOs in the country lobbying for ECPAT’s recommendations to be considered. In Thailand, a statement was submitted to the National Legislative Assembly in relation to proposed amendments to the Thai *Criminal Code* in an effort to ensure that the proposed changes lead effectively to greater protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation, in accordance with international standards.

Other activities included the review of situational analyses of the sexual exploitation of children conducted in Niger and Turkey to highlight areas of alignment and gaps between national laws and international legal instruments related to CSEC. In addition, a section on the Optional Protocol was developed for the EICYAC online course (please refer to the Child and Youth Participation section for details).

**PREVENTING EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH THE INTERNET AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

*Funders:* Oak Foundation  
*Total Expenditure:* US$25,496

**Objectives:** To strengthen action and collaboration at all levels of society to protect children against child pornography and other possible dangers of new technologies.

Children are at the forefront in the use of new technologies and in the exploration within virtual spaces and are thus primary actors in the virtual realm. Their regular use, interaction with and increasing involvement in the construction and development of virtual social life has made them the fastest growing market segment for the producers of new technologies and also an easy target for those seeking to exploit them sexually.

Lobby work targeting the ICT industry, including ISPs, as well as academics, policymakers, criminologists and other key stakeholders, aimed to foster better understanding of the issue and lead to the implementation of concrete measures to ensure that children are protected in cyberspace and while using information technology.

For example, ECPAT has provided significant technical inputs to the various follow-up meetings to the UN’s World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Each phase of the WSIS process involves many months of consultations and negotiations among UN member states, UN
experts, the private sector and non-governmental representatives, who review vast amounts of information and share a broad spectrum of experiences in issues related to the Information Society. ECPAT’s participation in the process has been crucial to ensure that related child protection issues are considered in the various discussions and deliberations. As a co-facilitator with UNESCO of the Action Line on Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society, ECPAT has also been calling for a special meeting to focus on child protection within the WSIS follow-up process, in particular, within its Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

ECPAT International was also represented at a conference arranged by the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) in the USA, at which law enforcement agencies, government representatives, IT industry officials and national and international NGOs discussed current trends of online usage and how to stop the production and circulation of child-abuse images. Key presenters expressed their appreciation of ECPAT’s leading role in bringing the issue forward, and beneficial contacts were established with these stakeholders, paving the way for future collaboration on the protection of children online.

A concept paper entitled *Violence against Children in Cyberspace* was presented at a symposium organised by civil society organisation Knowing Children in collaboration with the National University of Singapore. Attendees were mainly scholars and researchers from around the world, and this presentation helped to bring the issue of violence in cyberspace to the attention of a significant number of key people who are able to address it in their work. Participants recommended further work on this issue and expressed interest in close collaboration with ECPAT International.

A start has been made on developing materials as part of the awareness-raising and capacity building component of this programme, such as a manual for Internet safety to be used to train and educate young people and preparations started for online safety training sessions targeting school children to be conducted in a range of schools in Bangkok. A CD-ROM containing interviews with children on their experiences in cyberspace was compiled for the launch of the UN’s Study on Violence against Children, to which ECPAT has contributed from the perspective of violence against children in cyberspace. The CD-ROM will also be used for training sessions on online safety.

ECPAT groups have been provided with continuous technical support on issues
of child safety in cyberspace and child pornography, and all Secretariat staff have been trained in current issues pertaining to child safety online and the ways in which new forms of ICT are being used to harm children.

ACTION PROGRAMME AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN MINORS FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES

Funders: UNICRI, Cooperazione Italiana
Total Expenditure: US$7,396

ECPAT International and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) organised a conference in Rome to present the outcomes of the joint Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes. The project, which lasted over two years, combined interventions which included: strengthening the law, data collection and monitoring of law enforcement; training different professionals working on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and child trafficking; enhancing prevention; and providing effective victim assistance in Costa Rica, Thailand and Ukraine. Despite the locations of the programme partners across different regions, all the countries present common features in terms of child trafficking for sexual purposes inasmuch as they are origin, transit and destination countries with significant sub-regional and internal trafficking problems. The Action Programme therefore provided an important avenue for participating organisations to collaborate and learn from each other’s work.

The event attracted media interest, with articles appearing in La Repubblica, one of the key newspapers in Italy, and coverage given by RAI TV and others. During the visit to Italy, ECPAT International also held meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss ECPAT’s work globally and express appreciation for the Italian Government’s support to the Action Programme through the Italian Cooperation. In addition, ECPAT International met with specialists of Differenza Donna, one of the leading NGOs providing direct assistance to trafficking victims, to discuss follow-up initiatives.

Project activities in Ukraine included the final conference entitled ‘Development of a National Referral System for Providing Assistance to Children Suffering from Trafficking in Human Beings and Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Ukraine’, jointly organised by local project partner, La Strada Ukraine, and the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports Affairs, with support from the Ministry of the Interior. In addition to presentations on the outcomes of the Action Programme, the conference involved sharing best practices in the social prevention of trafficking of children, protection and social rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking and commercial
sexual exploitation and the development of recommendations for improving national legislation. A training manual on prevention, rehabilitation and protection of child victims of trafficking and CSEC developed within the framework of the project was also officially launched during the event. Ukrainian parliamentarians; specialists from the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior; specialists from oblast departments on youth and sport affairs; staff from the departments of education and science and Department of Health; staff from social service centres for families, children and youth; and various NGO representatives participated in the conference, which provided a valuable opportunity to progress with the implementation of measures to protect children by key local stakeholders and decision makers.

In Thailand, local project partner FACE also organised a conference to present the Action Programme outcomes, during which the training manual on combating human trafficking for practitioners and the database on human trafficking were officially launched. Relevant government and non-governmental organisations, INGOs and UN agencies attended the conference and expressed interest in further application of the manual.

In Costa Rica, local partner, Paniamor, conducted three two-day training sessions on child trafficking for sexual purposes for border and immigration police. The attendance of Panamanian authorities provided a good opportunity for commencing coordination against trafficking between Panama and Costa Rica. To complement this training activity, Paniamor also developed a methodological booklet to be used by training facilitators in conjunction with the existing Manual on Norms and Procedures related to Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Central America, produced under the framework of the Central American Legal Reform Project previously coordinated by ECPAT International.
Fundraising

Fundraising efforts undertaken during the reporting period were successful in bringing in a total of US$1,922,500. ECPAT International is deeply grateful to the following agencies, which have placed the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) as a priority in their support for the advancement of children and human rights:

CORDAID, ACCOR Asia, Bread for the World, Christian Aid and Comic Relief (in coordination with Christian Aid), Church of Sweden, Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs, Kinderpostzegels, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Groupe Développement, Latin American Children’s Trust, Oak Foundation, Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund, Save the Children – Peru, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), UBS Optimus Bank, UNICRI, Week of Compassion and Victoria and Caroline Blood.

General Fund Donors

ECPAT would like to express its great appreciation for the generous support to its General Fund provided by the following agencies:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
- ECPAT Luxembourg
- Groupe Développement
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs
- Christian Aid
- ACCOR Asia
- Oak Foundation
- Bread for the World

The Secretariat has sought to facilitate the mobilisation of resources by ECPAT groups, in particular, by adding workshops on fundraising techniques in capacity-building initiatives, such as the Regional Network Resource Exchanges (RNREs). Moreover, the provision of micro-funding for small grassroots projects has also been greatly appreciated by the network, including youth groups, as the initiative has been found to be a critical component for supporting nascent grassroots efforts and initiatives, which are essential to the development of the network. Finally, the Secretariat has assisted the channelling of financial support for action against CESC by jointly undertaking projects with regional or multi-country scope in cooperation with ECPAT groups or other organisations fighting CSEC.
**PROJECT EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMME AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**

**Project Expenditures**

**July 2006 – June 2007**

1. Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action, 48.4%
2. Child & Youth Participation, 16.1%
3. Information and Education Resources, 16%
4. Care and Protection for Victims of CSEC, 6.3%
5. Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking, 5%
6. Media and Communication, 3.6%
7. Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices, 3.1%
8. Preventing CSEC on the Internet, 1.2%
9. UNICRI, 0.3%

**Donations Income**

**July 2006 – June 2007**

1. MoFA, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg/MoFA France/EC/PT, Luxembourg/Groupe Développement: $753,040
2. Christian Aid & Comic Relief: $241,281
3. OAK Foundation: $171,377
4. Irish Aid: $127,400
5. Bread for the World: $88,589
6. The Latin American Children’s Trust: $40,000
7. Scandinavia: $40,000
8. ACCORD: $37,582
9. Other Income: $37,183
10. CORDAID: $28,183
11. ACCORD Asia: $24,256
12. UNICRI: $22,683
13. Week of Compassion: $20,000
14. Victoria & Caroline Blood: $18,731
15. Save the Children Peru: $14,289
16. Save the Children Japan: $11,573
17. UNICRI Social Justice: $11,242
18. UNICRI, 0.3%
19. Other Income: $4,992
20. Other Income: $3,509
21. Other Income: $2,000

**Programme and Administrative Costs**

**July 2006 – June 2007**

- **DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS 82%**
- **ADMINISTRATION COSTS 18%**

*Administrative Costs include personnel costs, travel and accommodation, office rent and related expenses, furniture and equipment, and other general administrative costs.*
Carmen Madriñán Executive Director
Mark Capaldi Deputy Director, Programmes
Desislava Dzhurkova Deputy Director, Administration, Human Resources and Finance

Jamnonglux Nakviroj Office Manager
Alina Mackeyeva Finance Officer
Mike Annison Fundraising Officer
Anjan Bose Information and Communication Technology Officer
Veravan Prachoommark External Liaison Officer
Amon Amornsupsiri Finance Assistant
Thanit Moolkhean Finance Assistant
Arada Yawilat Office Assistant
Maricruz Tabbia Management Assistant
Teerasak Ratinukulkit IT Assistant

Eris Kasmi Communications and Campaigns Officer
Anthony Burnett Information Officer
Maria Thundu Editor/Production Associate
Manida Naebklang Designer/Production Associate
Vorajit Sunaseewenonta Resource Centre/Information Associate
Ekachart Piriyanand Information Assistant-Website

Hindowa Lebbie Regional Officer – Africa
Ernesto Galmez Regional Associate – Americas
Kritsana Dechalert Regional Officer – Asia and Pacific
Nattawut Teachtanawat Regional Associate – Asia and Pacific
Sendrine Constant Regional Officer – Europe and CIS
Olha Shved Regional Associate for CIS
Alessia Altamura Regional Associate for Central and Eastern Europe
Junita Upadhayay Programme Officer, Child & Youth Participation and Focal Point for South Asia

Luc Ferran Programme Officer, Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking
Patchareeborn Sakulpitakphor Programme Associate, Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking
Vimala A. Crispin Programme Officer, Child and Youth Partnership Project – South Asia

Catherine Beaulieu Programme Officer, Legal Programme
Stephanie Delaney Programme Officer, Care & Protection of Victims of CSEC
Sinart King Programme Associate, Care & Protection of Victims of CSEC

Long-term consultants, interns and volunteers during the reporting period

Renata Coccaro Consultant – Agenda for Action Reporting
Danielle Sever Australian Youth Ambassador for Development/Information and Education Department Intern
Julie Deziel Legal Intern
María Hernandez Legal Intern
Michaela Kromer Child and Youth Participation Intern
Christina Cabral Intern – Americas
FINANCIAL REPORT
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, 2007 and 2006 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 includes 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 provide 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, 2007 and 2006 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) BANGKOK
Registration No. 4292, August 21, 2006
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>USD</td>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
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<td>Cash and other receivables</td>
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<td>Deposit</td>
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<td>Total Non-current Assets</td>
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<td>8,656</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
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<td>501,123</td>
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<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td>Accounts payable</td>
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<td>Accrued expenses</td>
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<td>17,698</td>
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<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
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<td><strong>FUNDS BALANCES</strong></td>
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<td>Specific funds</td>
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<td>General funds</td>
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<td>293,644</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES</strong></td>
<td>241,819</td>
<td>501,123</td>
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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, 2007 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific donation income</td>
<td>5.1, 5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>General donation income</td>
<td>5.1, 5.2</td>
<td>1,351,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,922,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXPENSES** |          |          |
| Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Agenda for Action | 11.1 | 885,721  | 884,246   |
| Information and Educational Resources | 11.2 | 342,910  | 201,075   |
| Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (formerly Capacity Building: Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSEC) | 11.3 | 134,888  | 225,450   |
| Child and Youth Participation (formerly Youth Participation) | 11.4 | 346,566  | 162,576   |
| Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking (formerly Preventing Child Sex Tourism) | 11.5 | 107,204  | 71,853    |
| Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices (formerly Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives) | 11.6 | 67,593   | 70,730    |
| Preventing CSEC on the Internet | 11.7 | 25,495   | 18,086    |
| Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America | 11.8 | -        | 159,348   |
| ECPAT’s Third International Assembly | 11.9 | -        | 331,251   |
| Communication and Campaigns | 11.10 | 77,615   | 61,281    |
| Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand | 11.11 | 161,758  | -         |
| **Total expenses** |          | 2,149,750 | 2,185,896 |

| Income in excess of (less than) expenses | (227,250) | (705,717) |
| Opening fund balance | 293,644   | 999,383   |
| Prior years adjustments | 16 | - | (22) |
| **Closing fund balance** | 13.1, 13.2 | 66,394   | 293,644   |

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
## Statements of Funds, Receipts and Disbursements

for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash: Brought forward</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at financial institutions</td>
<td>335,439</td>
<td>888,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>30,725</td>
<td>28,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>51,361</td>
<td>81,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>50,604</td>
<td>51,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>4,574</td>
<td>4,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash</strong></td>
<td>468,129</td>
<td>1,053,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Addition:**                |        |        |
| Donations                    |        |        |
| Donations receipts during the current year | 1,922,500 | 1,480,179 |
| **Non-cash payments:**       |        |        |
| Accounts payable closing balance | 157,727 | 184,699 |
| Accrued expenses closing balance | 17,698  | 22,780 |
| Prior year adjustment        | -      | (22)   |
| **Total Additions**          | 2,566,054 | 2,741,316 |

| **Deductions:**              |        |        |
| Disbursements for various projects | (2,149,750) | (2,185,896) |
| Change in prepayments and deposits - net | 614   | (3,819) |
| Accounts payable opening balance | (184,699) | (171,713) |
| Accrued expenses opening balance | (22,780)  | (21,593) |
| Change in donations receivables - net | 17,402  | 109,834 |
| **Total Deductions**         | 226,841 | 468,129 |

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
## Statements of Funds, Receipts and Disbursements

for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash: Carried forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at the financial institutions</td>
<td>165,290</td>
<td>335,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>16,075</td>
<td>30,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>24,390</td>
<td>51,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>20,815</td>
<td>50,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>226,841</td>
<td>468,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
### DONATION INCOME

For the year ended June 30, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor/Project Description</th>
<th>Total Donations Received USD</th>
<th>Accrued Donations Income USD</th>
<th>Total Donations Income USD</th>
<th>Project Specific Income USD</th>
<th>General Income USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>24,256</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,256</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>26,175</td>
<td>13,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Organization for Development (CORDAID)</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid/Comic Relief</td>
<td>241,281</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>241,281</td>
<td>203,189</td>
<td>38,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>-</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>753,040</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>753,040</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>753,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>127,400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127,400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Foundation</td>
<td>171,377</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>171,377</td>
<td>149,024</td>
<td>22,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primate8s World Relief and Development Fund</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children - Peru</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Income</td>
<td>14,289</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,289</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>8,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICRI</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria and Caroline Blood</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>35,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,922,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,922,500</td>
<td>571,433</td>
<td>1,351,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Information:

**Donations in Advance**

For the year ended June 30, 2007

All donations received in financial year 2006-2007 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognised as income in the financial year 2006-2007. 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 2006-2007 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months, subtracted from the total value of the donations. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

### Additional Information:

**Donations in Advance**

For the year ended June 30, 2007

All donations received in financial year 2006-2007 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognised as income in the financial year 2006-2007. 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 2006-2007 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months, subtracted from the total value of the donations. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Period of Donation</th>
<th>Donor/Project Description</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>CORDAID</td>
<td>7,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Asia/Pacific; Combating Child Sex Tourism; General Fund</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>13,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Africa, Europe/CIS; Preventing SEC on the Internet; Communications &amp; Campaigning; General Fund</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>Oak Foundation</td>
<td>42,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Americas; Combating Child Sex Tourism</td>
<td>July 2007 to April 2008</td>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>73,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Americas | July 2007 to September 2007 | Save the Children - Peru | 1,500 | 139,017
## Donation Income

For the year ended June 30, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Donations Received</th>
<th>Accrued Donations Income</th>
<th>Total Donations Income</th>
<th>Project Specific Income</th>
<th>General Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Anglican Church of Canada (PWDR)</td>
<td>11,312</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,312</td>
<td>11,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish Government</td>
<td>103,582</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>103,582</td>
<td>103,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>49,973</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49,973</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Aid</td>
<td>70,329</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,329</td>
<td>70,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICRI</td>
<td>41,940</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41,940</td>
<td>41,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid/Comic Relief</td>
<td>203,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>241,281</td>
<td>167,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>25,675</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,675</td>
<td>12,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Organisation For Development (CORDAID)</td>
<td>17,942</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,942</td>
<td>17,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>4,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Aid</td>
<td>33,365</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,365</td>
<td>33,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Government</td>
<td>77,154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77,154</td>
<td>77,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Charles Legacy</td>
<td>5,695</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,695</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olof Palme</td>
<td>17,977</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,977</td>
<td>17,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>316,585</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>316,585</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAK Foundation</td>
<td>202,427</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>202,427</td>
<td>202,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerkinactie</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misereor</td>
<td>35,578</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35,578</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus bank</td>
<td>152,886</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>152,886</td>
<td>152,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Cooperation</td>
<td>4,560</td>
<td>17,379</td>
<td>21,939</td>
<td>21,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry donations</td>
<td>7,212</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,212</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinderpostzegels</td>
<td>62,593</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,593</td>
<td>62,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,462,800</td>
<td>17,379</td>
<td>1,480,179</td>
<td>1,016,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Information:

**Donations in Advance**

For the year ended June 30, 2006

All donations received in financial year 2005-2006 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognised as income in the financial year 2005-2006. 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 2005-2006 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months, subtracted from the total value of the donations. 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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking Monitoring and Implementing the Agenda for Action-Africa</td>
<td>July 2006 to December 2006</td>
<td>Finish Government</td>
<td>51,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking Monitoring and Implementing the Agenda for Action-MENA</td>
<td>July 2006 to December 2006</td>
<td>UBS Optimus Bank</td>
<td>76,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building: Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSECJune 2007</td>
<td>July 2006 to</td>
<td>Kinderpostzegels</td>
<td>62,593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 190,827 |
### Specific and General Fund Balances

for the year ended June 30, 2007

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at July 1, 2005</strong></td>
<td>293,644</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>293,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>571,433</td>
<td>1,351,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,338,188</td>
<td>(1,338,188)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,203,265</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>2,216,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilisation of funds</strong></td>
<td>(2,149,750)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,149,750)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at June 30, 2006</strong></td>
<td>15 USD 53,515</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>66,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The specific and general balances indicated above include the donations in advance amounting to USD 139,017 as shown under Note 5.1 of this report.

### Specific and General Funds for the Year Ended June 30, 2006

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at July 1, 2004</strong></td>
<td>641,578</td>
<td>357,805</td>
<td>999,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1,016,966</td>
<td>463,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>821,018</td>
<td>(821,018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,479,562</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,479,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilisation of funds</strong></td>
<td>(2,185,896)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,185,896)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior years adjustment</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at June 30, 2005</strong></td>
<td>15 USD 293,644</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>293,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The specific balances indicated above include the donations in advance amounting to USD 190,827 as shown under Note 5.2 of this report.
## TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>495,108</td>
<td>365,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>308,556</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of CSEC (formerly Capacity Building:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSEC)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>67,303</td>
<td>203,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation (formerly Youth Participation)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>115,892</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking (formerly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presenting Child Sex Tourism)</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>52,094</td>
<td>66,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(formerly Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>67,593</td>
<td>10,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Protection of Children from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT’s Third International Assembly</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>73,970</td>
<td>61,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>157,672</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1, 13.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,338,188</td>
<td>821,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIFIC FUND

**Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2007 USD</th>
<th>2006 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of CSEC (formerly Capacity Building: Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSEC)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation (formerly Youth Participation)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking (formerly Presenting Child Sex Tourism)</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices (formerly Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>53,515</td>
<td>40,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT’s Third International Assembly</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Communications</td>
<td>13.1, 13.2</td>
<td>53,515</td>
<td>293,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statements in this report are an abridged version of the ECPAT Financial Statement. A copy of the full Financial Statement is available on request.
THE ECPAT NETWORK

*This section includes reports received from the ECPAT International network groups for this reporting period.*
THE ECPAT NETWORK

*There are 79 groups in 72 countries*
AFRICA

CLOSE (Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de
Défense des Droits de l’Enfant)
Mr. Norbert Fannu-Ako
08 BP 00495, Tri Postal, Cotonou

BENIN
[et] +229 21 920 257
[ax] +229 21 918 209
[em] exam_benin@yahoo.fr, reseau_close@yahoo.fr,
mireille_fannuako@yahoo.fr

ABSE (Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfant)
Mr. Gerard Bruno Yonti
Avenue du Kalgogo, 02, BP 5262 Ouagadougou 02, Burkina Faso

BURKINA FASO
[et] +226 5096-5655, 7014 4101/7025 1075
[ax] +226 5096-5655
[em] mabse@abse.org

ASJEJA (Association, Enfants, Jeunes et Avenir)
Mr. Zingui Assamou
Rue Sebastien, B.P. 5988 Nionloklak, Yaoundé

CAMEROON
[et] Fax +237 22 02 2079
[em] asjenamz@yahoo.fr or zingui@camnet.cm

SOS Violences Sexuelles
Dr. Osset Kouakou
06 BP 1899, Abidjan 06

COTE D’IVOIRE
[et] Fax +225 22 44 45 71
[em] sosviol@yahoo.ca

Forum on street children - Ethiopia
Mr. Teda Gebre Mariam
Mr. Amaklewe Cherkioune
P. O. Box 9562, Addis Ababa

Ethiopia
[et] +251 15 95 372 221, 15 92 40 09
[ax] +251 15 95 372 221
[em] fscetiethi@onet.et, amaklewe@yahoo.com

Child Protection Alliance
Mr. Mnjudu Drannene
TANGO Building Fajara M section, Bakau

GAMBIA
[et] Fax +220 978 639
[em] cogapmba@yahoo.com

GNRC (Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child)
Ms. Susan Saba
P. O. Box C2976, Cantonments – ACCRA,

GHANA
[et] Fax + 233 21 51 26 551
[em] gnrc@ku.cm.gov

National Children’s Council
Ms. M F. Bette Noyan
9th Floor C & R Court Labourdonnais Street, Port Louis

MAURITIUS
[et] +230 217 60 60/0
[ax] +230 237 10 88
[em] mncouncil@fninet.mv

Rede da Criança
Ms. Amelia Fernanda
Rua das Flores, 52, Bairro Central
Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE
[et] Fax +292 21 910 216/75
[ax] +292 21 910 225
[em] crianca@vcabo.co.mz
Website: www.rededacriancia.org.mz

G-NESE (Groupeement Nigérien des ONGs pour la lutte contre l’Exploitation
Sexuelle des Enfants)
Mr. Hadiza Habiba Babacar
Stade Céntral Seyni Kountché, Porte 1134, PB 2081, Niamey

NIGER
Tel: +00227 20 56 491/106 06 491 / 210 582/210 591
[em] esf-ong@2001@yahoo.fr

WOCON (Women’s Consortium of Nigeria)
Ms. Ira Chameni Chigboghi
P. O. Box 54627, Iyaya, Lagos

NIGERIA
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africa
Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de défense des droits de l'Enfant (CLOSE) is a network of more than 30 NGOs concerned with the protection of children against sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation. CLOSE was established in 1998 and became an affiliate member of ECPAT International in March 2002. This network was set up in order to mobilise actors to combat trafficking and child sexual exploitation. Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde (ESAM) is the coordinator for the network.

CLOSE is involved in the implementation of a bilateral agreement with Nigeria to combat trafficking. For lobbying purposes, CLOSE is represented in the National Unit of Coordination and Monitoring for the Protection of Children and works in collaboration with other members. CLOSE is a member of the Child Trafficking and Exploitation, Violence against Children and Juvenile Justice working groups.

This strategic position has allowed CLOSE and its representatives to influence state policy on children's rights, for example, during the 6th Consultation of the Joint Benin-Nigeria Committee in early 2007. This meeting led to the adoption of a joint action plan between Benin and Nigeria (2006-2007) to respond to the problem of trafficking, especially of women and children. One of the most important activities undertaken by the two countries during the second half of 2007 was a synchronised campaign in the border region most affected by this problem.

In the absence of a specific study on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children, ESAM relies on its partnership with Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès (AFVP), Benin branch, in order to provide legal assistance to minors in conflict with the law and victims of abuse, especially sexual exploitation. A study on juvenile justice in Benin is currently being carried out by ESAM.

Members of CLOSE participated in the regional network resource exchange (RNRE) workshop organised by ECPAT International in Accra, Ghana. CLOSE advocated for youth participation in the fight against CSEC through the creation of Committees for the Defence of Child Rights in schools. Members of these committees are trained on issues relating to child rights, as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

CLOSE continued the national campaign for combating CSEC and continued to raise awareness through theatre, sketches and other activities.

CLOSE participated with other sub-regional coalitions in a regional meeting organised in
Senegal by Save the Children Sweden to exchange experience between coalitions, in order to
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for the year 2006; participation of children as important beneficiaries of activities conducted on
their behalf; and activities related to this issue, in accordance with the UN study led by Professor
Sergio Paulo Pinheiro.

A CLOSE representative participated in the 2006 ISPCAN International Congress in York, UK
along with ECPAT International representatives. CLOSE also participated in the 5th African
Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in Kampala, Uganda from 27-29 March 2007. Following
presentation of its alternative report in June 2006 on the implementation of the CRC, CLOSE
participated in several workshops on civil society responses to ‘A World Fit for Children’ and ‘An
Africa Fit for Children’. CLOSE also took part in meetings scheduled by the African Union in
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Association Enfants Jeunes et Avenir (ASSEJA) was established in 1994 and offers support and training to young people and marginalised groups, particularly street children. The organisation’s main objectives include sensitising the public to the issue of marginalised children and helping to house, educate and reintegrate street children and provide them with professional training.

ASSEJA conducts work in the following areas: qualitative research on the scale of CSEC; setting up national consultations on CSEC with civil servants, civil society representatives, authorities and international organisations; media campaigns; education workshops on life skills and vocational training; training sessions on child rights, child trafficking and child labour; the running of a reception and training centre for vulnerable children; and advocating for changes in legislation to protect and uphold the rights of children.

ASSEJA is a member of a civil society coalition against child abuse, created in 2005 to sensitise the public on the issue; a member of CD Watch, a network for the fight against exploitative child domestic labour in Cameroon; and a member of the National Committee against Child Trafficking, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, with the support of the International Labour Organization.

The strategy adopted in the fight against CSEC developed by ASSEJA includes sensitising the public on the reality of CSEC and involving them in that fight through the adoption of behaviours based on the prevention and protection of children, including: requesting the media to facilitate discussions on CSEC in order to inform the public on the phenomenon; allowing children to make testimonies based on their experiences and impressions concerning CSEC; and mobilising the actors involved in the fight against CSEC within communities and through a network in order to prompt actions geared towards prevention.

The involvement of key national and international actors is crucial: ASSEJA’s network of actors involved in the fight against CSEC is comprised of government representatives, members of civil society and development partners.

ASSEJA ensures the implementation of sensitisation actions through the production and dissemination of sensitisation leaflets and the production of radio programmes.
SOS Violences Sexuelles was established in 1997 and works to combat sexual exploitation and sexual violence against women and children, mainly through providing support and raising awareness, particularly among young people.

The organisation employs legal consultants, psychologists, doctors and field workers, who provide psychological, legal and medical support to women and child victims of sexual abuse and counseling to perpetrators in order to help avoid recidivism.

SOS Violences regularly conducts awareness raising sessions with young people from high and primary schools to increase their awareness on the risks of sexual abuse and thus help its prevention. The group also produces brochures informing the general public about the services offered to victims of sexual abuse, trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation.

The group also sponsored the establishment of a youth organisation: Youth Movement against Sexual Violence in Côte d’Ivoire (MJVS-CI), in February 2006, to fight against all forms of sexual abuse against children.

SOS runs four telephone helplines, which victims of sexual exploitation are encouraged to call and set up appointments with specialists. Callers have included victims of rape, genital mutilation, marital violence, abuse and forced marriage. If SOS does not have the expertise to deal with the situations reported, the callers are referred to a NGO Working Group, comprising 50 national and international organisations working in the country.

In June 2006 (in collaboration with UNICEF), an SOS psychologist provided training on psychosocial care to NGO managers, medical personnel and social workers. The training took place in Man, located in the West of the country and which witnessed military battles during the armed conflict and is under the control of rebel forces. In October 2006 (also in collaboration with UNICEF), an SOS psychologist provided training on the same theme and to a similar audience, in Yamoussoukro, which is located in the centre of the country and is under the control of Government troops.

In February/March 2007, press conferences were held in two Abidjan cybercafés, involving youth from the Youth Movement. The theme was ‘Children Using the Internet: Advantages, Disadvantages and Solutions’.

At international level, SOS participated in: a seminar on defending minority rights organised in Yaoundé, Cameroon by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies and Minority Rights Group International, in July 2006; and the ECPAT International regional workshop on CSEC, in Accra, Ghana, in November 2006.
Since 1989, Forum on Street Children – Ethiopia (FSCE) has worked to ensure the rights and protection of urban disadvantaged children in Ethiopia, including street children, children who have been physically and sexually abused and exploited, trafficked children, orphans and vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law.

The main emphasis of their work has been on protecting children from all forms of abuse. FSCE’s current programme interventions include prevention and support, advocacy and child protection, holistic and integrated child development, child resource and capacity building and gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming.

The FSCE has established database centres which provide up-to-date information on the extent of CSEC and collaborates with police commissions in the cities where FSCE is represented.

Representatives from community-based organisations, religious leaders, hospital staff, school teachers, police officers, youth and target children receive information on the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

Psychosocial support; basic services, such as meals and medical treatment; education; life skills training and employment or income-generating activities are provided for sexually abused children through drop-in centres in five cities, which have been set up in areas with many nightclubs, bars and brothels.

Preventive activities against sexual abuse and exploitation of children through advocacy and awareness raising were carried out for different target groups at varying levels. Representatives from community-based organisations, religious leaders, hospital staff, school teachers, police officers, youth and children received information on the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of children. In addition to this, FSCE has been serving as Secretary of the National Steering Committee against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children, chaired by the Ministry of Women Affairs Department of Mothers and Children. The Committee has produced a National Plan of Action against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, which will be in use for the period 2006-2010.

Through its Holistic and Integrated Child Development programmes, FSCE works to promote the livelihood of poor families so that they are able to send their children to school and reduce the risk of becoming engaged in street life and sexually exploitative situations for survival.
Child Protection Alliance in The Gambia was formed on April 2001 and was the first inter-agency collaborative institution on child protection in The Gambia. It currently has 63 member organisations, including UN agencies, bilateral institutions, NGOs, civil society organisations, child and youth organisations and government departments.

Its objectives include: awareness raising on child abuse and exploitation in order to break the culture of silence surrounding it; building national and institutional capacity to prevent child abuse and exploitation and protect victims; promote networking and alliance building among agencies involved in child protection; and empower children with skills and knowledge and encourage their participation in decision making.

To fulfill these objectives, CPA runs sensitisation workshops on responsible tourism and the role of stakeholders in the protection of children from sexual exploitation in tourism for: teachers on HIV/AIDS, CSEC and child rights; religious and community leaders, parents and care and protection service providers on the Children’s Act 2005; and security officers and employees of small and medium scale enterprises.

Several training workshops took place during the reporting period, including: a training workshop for security officers on child rights and sexual abuse and exploitation; training for security officers and for soldiers from the Gambia Armed Forces on child sexual abuse and exploitation and The Gambia’s Children’s Act; training for children on ways to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation; training on child rights programming for CPA staff members, member organisation programme officers and partners on: the concepts of child rights programming; principles and methodology child rights programming; child rights issues in the African context; reporting processes and monitoring mechanisms for the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the crucial role of NGOs in these aspects; as well as the importance of actively involving children in the reporting and monitoring processes of the CRC and ACRWC. A training workshop on child rights and child-friendly budgeting was also held for Parliamentarians.

Other training workshops included training on child rights, violence against children and the Children’s Act for a variety of audiences; training of local government administrators and officials on child rights; and training for final year college students on corporal punishment and alternative disciplinary measures.

CPA also conducted an awareness raising event for men and boys on fighting violence against girls. Participants pledged to conduct community outreach programmes, radio talk shows and
mini-training at organisational level on violence against girls and women and to advocate for tough legal sanctions and community opprobrium against perpetrators of violence against girls and women.

The Voice of the Young, the youth group within CPA, conducted 11 radio programmes at two of the most popular radio stations in the Gambia, ‘City Limit’ and ‘Kids With Talents.’ The topics were mainly on violence against children: corporal punishment, sexual abuse, and harmful traditional practices. These topics were deliberated in English, Mandinka and Wolof (local languages). The children themselves served as panellists and moderators of these radio programmes.

Voice members also visited five schools in the Greater Banjul Area and held talks with the students on child rights, responsibilities of children and child sexual abuse. More than one hundred and fifty students attended the talks in each school visited. Information materials were shared with the children.

Two bantabas (public places for discussion or interaction) were held over the past year, in May and in August. The first was attended by 150 children and the theme was ‘Children Need Protection against Sexual Abuse, Not Your Silence’; the second was themed ‘Children and Communities Unite to Fight Child Sex Tourism’. Each month Voice of the Young holds its General Membership Meeting which is attended by all members, who are given the opportunity to share views, experiences and understanding on a series of issues affecting their lives in The Gambia, plan upcoming programmes and activities and make presentations on relevant topics.

CPA members attended the 5th African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect held in Kampala, Uganda in March; the Meeting of Child Rights Coalition partners with SCS in West Africa held in Saly, Senegal in July.
The Ghana NGO Coalition is an umbrella organisation that aims to build capacity on good models of practice in law enforcement to protect children from CSEC; build capacity of local youth groups, including in peer counselling, media work and lobbying; raise awareness and provide training to groups on children and young people’s participation; and implement regional collaboration activities.

The group works with ministries and agencies, including the Ministry for Women and Children Affairs; lobbies government to establish temporary shelters for CSEC victims in each region; implements a make-IT-safe campaign; shares documentation between countries in the region to strengthen the sub-regional network; develops youth-friendly information materials to facilitate youth training; collects data on knowledge, attitudes and practices of trafficked children and their parents; involves parents, chiefs and District Assemblies in the reintegration of children into their communities; and develops structures to protect children’s welfare, including foster homes, children’s hospitals and child panels.

Child Panels were established in all 138 districts, which is a statutory provision in the Children’s Act of Ghana (Act 560 Section 27). These are quasi-judicial bodies that mediate in civil and criminal matters at community level to ensure the protection and development of the child.

In collaboration with ILO/IPEC, a Child Labor Monitoring System was introduced in many districts as a result of the establishment of Community Child Labour Committees to work against the perpetrators of CSEC.

The make-IT-safe Campaign was adopted by schools in many regions, targeting schoolchildren and young people as they are the main users of Information and Communication Technologies, particularly, mobile phones, the Internet, Social Networking sites and on-line games. Parents, guardians, churches and policy-makers were also targeted.

There has been a high involvement of young people in programme planning and implementation and they have also contributed to information, education and communication activities, such as peer-to-peer counseling, drama, symposia and radio quizzes.

Some of the Coalition’s individual organisations have established youth centres that provide a safe and friendly environment for children and young people, who spend their leisure time reading and playing indoor games, for example. Facilities such as counseling units, reference libraries, audio-visual and internet centres and outdoor games equipment are available at some of the youth centres.
Rede da Criança is a network of 59 national and international organisations committed to the welfare of children living in difficult circumstances in Mozambique. Its objectives are to improve the joint impact of its members in their realisation of social and educational programmes, resource mobilisation and public sensitisation and advocacy for the rights and needs of children.

The activities of Rede da Criança include: coordination, public awareness, training, information service and networking. Rede da Criança has conducted several training workshops on various themes, such as project management, elaboration of project proposals, monitoring and evaluation, project sustainability and child psychology.
Groupement Nigérien Contre l’Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants (G-NESE) is a framework for consultation and exchange between its members, which aims to promote and protect the rights of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including child pornography, child prostitution, child trafficking and child sex tourism.

A major feature of G-NESE’s work is raising awareness in schools on the risks of sexual exploitation through the ICT industry and implementation of a make-IT-safe campaign through correspondence, direct contacts and press releases; dissemination of research results; further study on the forms of sexual exploitation in the urban community of Niamey, the capital city of Niger; training of cybercafé owners on the risks of sexual exploitation through the Internet; training in schools and for hotel managers on CSEC; and lobbying and advocacy for better protection of children through conferences and debates.

G-NESE is a member of the National Network to Fight against Child Labour, the Consultation Group on Violence against Women and Children and of the National Committee on Trafficking in Persons.
The Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON) is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan and non-religious organisation committed to the enforcement of women's and children's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. WOCON focuses on combating the trafficking of women and children, particularly through advocacy, research and direct action programmes on child trafficking.

Its activities include: sensitisation campaigns to prevent child labour and child trafficking; provision of food and relief materials for trafficked children rescued from slave camps and facilitation of their repatriation to their home country; capacity-building projects for children in domestic work and prostitution, including the provision of sex education and measures for the prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS; media and education campaigns on child trafficking and CSEC in the form of posters, leaflets and stickers on child labour, child trafficking and HIV/AIDS prevention; and education campaigns to mobilise women, youth, hotel workers and road transport workers in combating human trafficking and forced labour.

As a follow up to the UNESCO research conducted on human trafficking in West Africa, using Nigeria as one of the pilot cases, and with support from UNESCO, a media campaign and advocacy and awareness workshop were held in Lagos to popularise the UNESCO policy paper: Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root Causes and Recommendations. These activities were attended by media representatives, traditional and community leaders, judicial officers, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP), government and non-governmental organisation officials, representatives from community-based organisations, hotel staff, youth, students, and teachers. The media campaign enjoyed national coverage and publicity.

WOCON also held a sensitisation programme in Urhomi, a rural community in Edo State, which has a high level of trafficking in young women and girls, especially to Europe for prostitution. Stickers and t-shirts with the campaign messages: “The fight against human trafficking is for you and I” and “Let’s join hands to fight the modern slavery of human trafficking”, were produced by WOCON and distributed in Lagos and Urhomi.

As part of its campaign against gender violence in November-December 2006, WOCON organised (with support from the African Women's Development Fund) a sensitisation campaign among young women between the ages of 15 and 25 in secondary schools and tertiary institutions in Lagos to educate them on child rights and ways to protect themselves from gender-based violence. Information materials depicting gender violence and ways to prevent it were also produced and distributed among adolescent girls and young women.
The school founded by WOCON to prevent child trafficking and child labour, in the Ajegunle community of Ogun State – a border town known as a source, transit and receiving community for trafficked children – currently has a student body of 360 children (173 males and 187 females). WOCON is funding the payment of one teacher and has mobilised the provision of nine other teachers by the community, State and Federal Government.

In recognition of World AIDS Day on 1 December 2006, WOCON organised a market rally and open air forum to sensitise the public, particularly market vendors and young girls, on HIV/AIDS and linkages with trafficking in women and children. Information, educational and communication (IEC) materials on HIV/AIDS, CSEC and human trafficking were distributed among vendors and customers, together with t-shirts featuring campaign slogans.

WOCON participated in the 51st session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, in New York in March 2007 and held a side event on the “Cultural challenges to the elimination of girl child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in West Africa”. The event took the form of a panel discussion by experts from West African countries who shared their experiences on addressing the challenges and best practices needed for the elimination of girl child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of the girl child in the sub-region.

WOCON carried out sensitisation/advocacy programmes in rural communities in Lagos and other states on trafficking in women and children, with support from the US Embassy Democracy and Governance Fund (including outreach in market/motor park and open-air areas, and in villages identified as source or receiving communities for trafficked children). Community members were sensitised on identification of trafficking transactions, strategies to combat such incidents and mobilisation of activities to curb child trafficking in the targeted areas. A media campaign addressed the issue of child trafficking and helped to educate the public and highlight cases of CSEC. Posters, leaflets and stickers on child labour, child trafficking and HIV/AIDS prevention were produced and widely disseminated.

WOCON also participated in activities as a member of the task force committee on anti-child trafficking and child abuse at South-West zonal and States levels to ensure implementation of the National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking and to monitor implementation of the Stockholm Agenda on CSEC. WOCON also became a member of the National Network of Civil Society Organisations against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL) which established shelters in the towns of Abeokuta and Seme, on the border between Nigeria and Benin Republic, for the rescued trafficked children from the quarry sites.
Child Welfare South Africa (CWSA) is an umbrella body that represents 169 affiliates and branches as well as 55 children's organisations in communities throughout South Africa. It forms the largest non-profit, non-governmental organisation in South Africa in the fields of child protection, together with child and family care and development. CWSA aims to promote, protect and enhance the safety, well-being and healthy development of children.

The Gauteng CSEC Networking Forum, established in 2004, brings together 30 CWSA members and other key role players, to share experiences and work together to establish a holistic service to CSEC victims. Efforts began to develop a model for replicatation of the Forum throughout South Africa, which included a workshop organised and hosted by ECPAT International.

To address the problem of child trafficking in South Africa, CWSA developed awareness raising activities to educate communities and key stakeholders on the nature of the problem and to look at ways of preventing children and families from being put at risk. Workshops were held in three provinces reaching a total of 323 community members, CWSA volunteers and other key stakeholders. Further awareness raising activities were undertaken in rural communities of Eastern Cape Province and 5,000 learners and 280 educators were trained in 26 rural communities. Follow-up community activities, such as presentations and talks reached 1,200 children.

CWSA organised training and skills development for social workers, in the provision of psychosocial care and support to CSEC victims. Extensive training for 23 CWSA staff members was undertaken by the Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative, while CWSA staff developed training manuals. The trainees will provide training to CWSA members and volunteers.

Asibavikele (‘Lets Protect Them’) is a national programme that facilitates community-based care and support to children orphaned and made vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS in disadvantaged communities. These children often become CSEC victims so the programme involves communities in the identification and care of orphans and vulnerable children, sensitises communities to the rights of children and establishes foster care and safe homes. It has been established in nine provinces at 21 sites across the country, with support from the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for Aids Relief. 10,141 orphaned and vulnerable children were reached through the programme.

The Isolabantwana programme provides a 24-hour child abuse, community-based service to vulnerable children and families by CWSA volunteers, trained in child protection and child abuse intervention methods. The community-level volunteers identify and intervene when child abuse is suspected. There are currently 64 Isolabantwana programmes reaching more than 12,000 children annually.
The Kiota Women’s Development Organization (KIWOHEDE) was established in 1999 and is dedicated to the empowerment of women and girls. In recent years, it has been an active host and participant in various international workshops and meetings, such as the Second East and Southern African Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in May 2006 and the East Africa Sub-Regional Field Exchange visit for Promoting Good Practices in Child Domestic Workers Interventions in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam in May 2006.

KIWOHEDE is one of the organisations participating in the development of a National Orphans Vulnerable Children Trust (OVC) under the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children. This trust will be a good platform for facilitating the implementation of certain aspects of national OVC policy, drawing in non-governmental stakeholders and helping to raise funds.

KIWOHEDE is among ten NGOs in Tanzania collaborating in holding a Popular Tribunal on the lives of girls and women in order to draw attention and action to specific threats to their well being. The Popular Tribunal is scheduled to take place at the beginning of November 2007. KIWOHEDE is the lead NGO of the tribunal on the situation of house girls (domestic workers). The Popular Tribunal will be a high profile mechanism to increase public awareness on these issues, but more importantly to influence public policy and create an accountability framework surrounding them.

KIWOHEDE has also been selected to offer HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing services to the public following the National HIV Testing Campaign launched in 2007 by the President of Tanzania. KIWOHEDE is emphasising and intensifying its efforts to reach about 4,000 girls and boys who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation to undertake tests for HIV.
WAO-Afrique is the African branch of the Women’s Aid Organization (WAO), a Belgian-based NGO. WAO-Afrique was founded in 1985 and was officially registered by the Togolese authorities in 1990. It has observer status with the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights.

The organisation’s objectives are to: promote and protect the rights of children; help enhance the capacity of NGOs working to defend children’s rights; initiate and carry out research on the violation of children’s rights; assist in legislative reforms on children’s rights; promote and reinforce peace and stability; help promote education on children’s rights; engage wider society in the fight against the exploitation of children; and defend and promote socio-economic rights.

In the period 2006-2007, research on the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS was conducted in Togo. The report was launched in Uganda in March 2007 during the 5th African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect regarding HIV/AIDS.

From November 2006 to February 2007, WAO-Afrique in collaboration with the national network Reseau des Organisations de lutte contre la Maltraitance, l’Abus et l’Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants, carried out a sensitisation and information campaign against CSEC in Lomé-Togo. More than 1,500 people were reached through media, public awareness activities and sketches performed by children and youth clubs. The campaign was aimed at hairdressers, tailors, dressmakers, student centres, schools and churches as places where children spend a certain amount of their time. The campaign indicated the need for continued sensitisation, care and support for children exploited in commercial sexual exploitation and their families.

WAO-Afrique participated in the third Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in Ghana in November 2006 and presented a report on Phase I of the make-IT-safe campaign.

WAO-Afrique’s role was crucial in initiating the establishment of child and youth clubs fighting against CSEC. A new club, “SIDA & Droits de l’Enfant”, was set up, providing training and information dissemination on child rights, CSEC, HIV/AIDS and the make-IT-safe campaign to members.

WAO participated in the fourth meeting of the Sub Regional Network of Actions against Child Trafficking and Labour in West and Central Africa, held in Benin in May 2007. The group also participated in several CSEC-related seminars, conferences and meetings; and was nominated for the new Consultative Committee of West and Central African NGOs to the UN.

WAO-Afrique produces a quarterly regional bulletin with contributions from ECPAT groups in the region.
ECPAT Uganda is a five-member coalition that was established in 2002: the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network links various child-focused organisations in terms of advocacy at the national level and capacity building; Hope After Rape offers psychosocial support to survivors of sexual abuse and gendered violence; Slum Aid Project provides support to impoverished families; the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect advocates for children’s rights; and the Uganda Youth Development Link provides support to children who are affected by substance abuse. Since June 2003, the ECPAT Uganda coalition has been coordinated by the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network, a network of more than 60 child-focused organisations that engage in direct programme implementation and service delivery throughout Uganda.

From April 2006, research was conducted in order to generate information on the extent and magnitude of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in strategic locations of Uganda where CSEC was reported to be on the increase. Recommendations in the study included: formation of anti-CSEC task forces; training children on assertiveness; regulating bar, saloon and video operators to minimise the involvement of children; and assisting poor families through income-generating activities.

A regional research study on HIV/AIDS was conducted in June-July 2006 in The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Zambia and Kenya, which explored the factors that place children at risk of HIV/AIDS and CSEC. The aim of the project was to establish an accessible and appropriate framework of prevention, protection and care against HIV/AIDS for children at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

As a result of the intensified advocacy and follow up by ECPAT Uganda, proposals were made to incorporate aspects of the National Plan of Action on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation into the Social Development Sector Investment Plan for the period 2004-2007.

The coalition has been very active in the local media by addressing the issues of CSEC and child abuse. Their members have participated in a number of programmes and child rights awareness meetings across the country involving the general public and child rights actors.

ECPAT Uganda facilitated the 5th African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect held in March 2007 in Kampala.
The Children in Need Network (CHIN) is a consortium of over 240 organisations working to promote the rights and welfare of children in Zambia. Twenty organisations are now actively working in the area of CSEC, which is increasing at alarming rates in Zambia.

Activities carried out by CHIN members include several key awareness raising activities, such as a consensus-building workshop to identify issues and strategies, community meetings, group discussions, drama performances and film screenings. CHIN is actively pursuing the development of a national plan of action on CSEC in order to streamline the work of members on CSEC.

The issue of CSEC is not well known in Zambia, and hence there is not enough documentation on HIV and AIDS and its linkage to CSEC. However, the Zambian Government recently conducted a survey on CSEC, although more information is needed to have a better understanding of CSEC issues.

Children in Need commemorated their 10th anniversary in November 2006. The event was combined with the Annual General Meeting. The guest of honour was the Minister for Community Development and Social Services of Zambia. Members from the coalition participated in the International Day of the Child, where children were directly involved in the activities organised during the day. They distributed flyers, badges, pamphlets on CSEC and booklets on child rights.

During the last quarter of 2006, CHIN produced eight radio programmes on Sexual Reproductive Health which were distributed to three community radio stations. The aim of the programme was to publicise the concepts of healthy living with respect to HIV/AIDS, STDs, etc. The programmes were organised with the help of the Doctors Outreach Care, who provided resource personnel for the topics covered.

CHIN also organised two workshops for its members as part of the Child Care Upgrading Programming in Zambia, initiated by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and supported by UNICEF, as well as a series of training workshops in Lusaka in December 2006. The first workshop was on ‘Project Management and Resource Mobilisation’. A three-day session on ‘Mainstreaming Sexual Productive Health’ followed, with the participation of 56 member organisations.

Throughout the reporting period, CHIN organised a number of awareness raising campaigns under the theme ‘End Child Defilement’. T-shirts, posters, booklets, flyers and badges were produced and distributed in all provinces where the campaign took place.
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Mexico
Nicaragua
USA

americas
ARGENTINEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
ARGENTINA

The Argentinean Committee for the Follow-up of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CASACIDN) is a coalition of civil society organisations that works to promote the rights of children and adolescents. It was established in 1991 and became part of the ECPAT International network in 2007. The main objectives of the committee are to disseminate information on the CRC and mobilise the community to effectively protect the rights of children. Its work is focused on: investigating claims concerning threats to and violations of the rights of children and youth; drafting Alternative Reports to the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; capacity building and institutional strengthening; and monitoring the provincial and national laws on the protection of the rights of children. The coalition is also conducting an online course on the laws governing children’s rights.

As part of a human rights campaign for youth entitled ‘You Have Rights; You Can Demand Them’, eight fictional short films canvassing human rights issues are being produced and aired in schools, pubs and other entertainment venues, cultural centers, cinemas and on public and cable television. Each film focuses on a specific right: for example, the right to work, health, participation, education and non-discrimination, among others. Other activities within the campaign include the distribution of postcards and the design of a website with online videos. Two films have been produced to date and another two are currently in production.
Pro Adolescentes Bolivia undertakes activities to combat trafficking in children, including: capacity-building workshops on human trafficking for governmental institutions working on children’s and women’s issues and/or justice, law enforcement and social services; participation in working groups to amend laws relating to human trafficking; and the dissemination of information on the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling, with a special emphasis on children, in coordination with government agencies (such as the Ministry of Justice). This activity has been carried out through workshops, seminars, interviews with mass media and in working groups. The group also provides psychological support to the families of missing people.

Over the past three years, Pro Adolescentes has been participating in a campaign against child trafficking in Bolivia, training personnel in governmental and non-governmental institutions, ensuring that the issue of trafficking is included in the school curricula and offering support to victims of trafficking for sexual and exploitative purposes. Pro Adolescentes has also supported the IOM in the design of the first national awareness campaign against trafficking in Bolivia, producing posters in four languages and appearing on radio and television.

The Director of Pro Adolescentes was a consultant in the drafting of the National Strategy against Human Trafficking, coordinating with the IOM and the Minister of Presidency. Currently, this initiative is supported within the framework of the National Council against Human Trafficking and Smuggling in Bolivia, of which Pro Adolescentes is a member.

The group is implementing a project for the prevention of child trafficking and awareness raising on reproductive and sexual health, in the main municipalities of La Paz, aiming to reach 4,000 students in 16 schools. The overall objective of this project is to improve the levels of information, education and awareness of children on trafficking and to improve access to information on subjects related to sexual and reproductive health.

Pro Adolescentes Bolivia also lobbied the Social Policy Commission of the House of Representatives to approve the law against child trafficking. Similarly, the organisation actively participated in a working group with the Minister of Justice and other organisations to modify the sections of the Penal Code pertaining to trafficking and smuggling.

The group is the civil society representative of the web portal for missing persons in Bolivia, (www.bolivianosdesaparecidos.org) and also supports the the Volunteer Network in Bolivia. The
group continues to cultivate productive working relationships with the Minister of Justice, the Government's Special Force to Combat Crime - Human Trafficking and Smuggling Division, the Network of Missing Latin Americans, Save the Children Sweden and the Inter-American Centre against Disappearances, Exploitation and Trafficking.

Pro Adolescentes Bolivia works with youth in conflict with the law by supporting their reintegration into their family and society. The group belongs to the National Juvenile Justice Table and the Inter-institutional Table of the Qalahuma Center. Pro Adolescentes also produced a situational analysis of the state of adolescents in conflict with the law in Bolivia.

The group is currently undertaking a situational analysis of the extent of CSEC in the country, with financial and technical support provided by ECPAT International and the National Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of the Bolivian State. The analysis is national in scope, with emphasis on major cities and tourist areas of Bolivia.
ECPAT Brazil is a coalition of 15 organisations working to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente da Bahia acts as the Executive Secretary of the coalition.

In May 2007, the coalition, led by the National Committee against Sexual Exploitation, organised a campaign for the National Day against Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children under the slogan ‘Fighting Impunity and Guaranteeing Protection’. This is a day on which organised civil society promotes social and political mobilisation to raise awareness among the population of the gravity of sexual violence. Seminars and meetings for the evaluation of the National Plan of Action on Sexual Violence against Children were organised. In addition, nationally-renowned artists participated in the campaign.

During the reporting period, a Youth-Action project was established by the youth of the National Committee against Sexual Violence towards Children, arising from the need to mobilise national youth movements to combat sexual violence and create fora for discussion and awareness-raising on the issue. The project aimed to engage youth in networking and collaboration for the implementation of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Violence towards Children.
Founded in 1996, Beyond Borders is a grassroots movement of lawyers, members of the public and youth volunteers that has been an affiliate member of ECPAT International since 1999. Although Beyond Borders started as an advocacy group, it is now involved in a variety of educational, training, research and legal activities on behalf of sexually exploited children. The objectives of Beyond Borders are to: lobby the government for improved laws; teach children and youth about their rights; monitor the sentencing of offenders found guilty of cross-jurisdictional crimes against children; educate the public on the dangers of the Internet and propose practical ways of ensuring child safety; offer assistance through networking, communicating and advocating for children who are victims of crime or accused of crimes outside their own countries; raise awareness on the plight of children exploited in the sex trade and support initiatives to have them regarded not as criminals but as victims; and conduct research and coordinate with agencies and organisations interested in creating an international criminal court.

During the reporting period, Beyond Borders continued to maintain a regularly-updated youth-friendly website and a comprehensive bi-annual newsletter, also available online. The Beyond Borders’ newsletters are sent to all members of Parliament.

Beyond Borders continues to advocate for Canadian children who become child brides to polygamous men in the province of British Columbia. The dual mandate of Canada’s hotline is to receive and analyse tips from the public regarding potentially illegal material and activities, such as the online sexual exploitation of children, to refer leads to the appropriate law enforcement agency and to provide the public with information and other resources to keep them and their families safe whilst on the Internet.

Beyond Borders continues to work with the travel and tourism industry, encouraging the signing of the Code of Conduct, and drafted user-friendly fact sheets on Criminal Code offences, child sexual abuse crimes and Beyond Borders’ position on CSEC issues. A brochure on child sex tourism is available on the Beyond Borders website in English, French and Spanish.

Beyond Borders serves on the board of other initiatives to stop CSEC, including the Media Awareness Initiative about Sexually Exploited Youth and the Sexual Exploitation Education and Awareness Coalition of Toronto, which focuses on children in difficult circumstances.

The organisation continues to expand and attract a multi-ethnic and diverse mix of highly-motivated and qualified people, including young people. In 2007, Beyond Borders plans to expand its presence in Edmonton and Montreal.
Three years ago in 2004, Beyond Borders, launched a modest national media awards programme to recognise exemplary work on the part of journalists who had produced stories on the sexual exploitation of children. Since 2004, awareness about the award has grown and it is becoming a sought-after symbol of distinction for print and electronic media journalists. Media awards set the standard for journalistic excellence and raise awareness about how reporting on the commercial sexual exploitation of children can be done in a compelling yet respectful way.

With the help of Child Wise, Australia’s ECPAT group, the Beyond Borders youth persuaded the Lonely Planet office in the United States to inform travellers of the risks and effects of child sex tourism. All of the Lonely Planet guidebooks on Central and South American destinations will now include a section designed by Beyond Borders youth, based on an information and awareness page developed by Child Wise for the guidebooks for South-east Asia.
ONG Raíces has implemented several campaigns to combat the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), with the support of Terre des Hommes Germany and ILO/IPEC.

ONG Raíces is a part of the Latin American Missing Persons Network, which oversees a database on missing people that is linked to the network in nine countries. The database is a key instrument in locating victims of trafficking. In collaboration with Save the Children, ILO and the British Embassy, ONG Raíces has been lobbying for the development of laws that address trafficking, particularly through seminars and conferences and by participating in the drafting of a bill that criminalises child trafficking and establishes adequate prevention and prosecution measures. ONG Raíces has also been mapping trafficking routes in Chile and collaborating with the police and the Migration Department.

Since 2001, ONG Raíces has been running a care and recovery centre for CSEC victims (Centro de Acogida ONG Raíces). Aside from the holistic services provided, a drama therapy workshop is also held regularly.

ONG Raíces carried out an awareness-raising campaign in 2006-2007 in collaboration with the ILO, entitled ‘No hay excusas. El comercio sexual con personas menores de 18 años es un crimen’ (‘There Are No Excuses. Sexual Commerce with Children is a Crime’). For this campaign, various public awareness-raising activities were undertaken, materials were designed and training took place in different institutions to generate discussion amongst Chileans on the ways in which CSEC is culturally tolerated and justified.

The Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for Chile was launched on 27 April 2007. The report highlighted the significant improvements made in recent years in combating CSEC and its various manifestations, underlining the efforts of the State and of civil society organisations. The report also identified areas for improvement and outlined specific recommendations to remedy them. In attendance at the launch were 130 people, including representatives of various NGOs working on children’s rights, public and private institutions and the press.

ONG Raíces continued its work to raise awareness and combat trafficking of children in Chile. In collaboration with the national TV channel, TVN, the group produced a special programme on child trafficking for sexual purposes. The campaign ‘Alto al trafico de niños y niñas’ (‘Stop Child Trafficking’) was launched and brochures and posters were printed with information on trafficking and on the new draft bill that criminalises trafficking. Also, an adaptation of a video produced by Fundacion Esperanza (Colombia) was screened in the city of Santiago.
The group continues to train police officers in the protection of victims’ rights and, with Save the Children Sweden, has also assisted in mapping strategic social and geographic risk areas susceptible to illicit smuggling and human trafficking as well as the most significant institutional gaps in confronting them. Since 2006, ONG Raíces has been conducting a poll on cases of children trafficked for sexual exploitation in Chile.

ONG Raíces was appointed to promote the missing people search system for Chile, implemented through the website www.chilenosdesaparecidos.org, which is part of the network Missing Latin-Americans (www.latinoamericanosdesaparecidos.org). In 2006, the group installed a diffusion module in Santiago Airport to let the public know about this tool for searching for missing persons and preventing trafficking.

Child victims of commercial sexual exploitation continue to benefit from the theatre workshop programme launched three years ago, which assists in rehabilitating victims by providing a therapeutic outlet for them to come to terms with their exploitation.

On 18 May 2007, to commemorate the National Day against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ONG Raíces called for increased awareness of and education on the need to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, in its capacity as Chile’s representative at the Global March against Child Labour, the group participated in the 4th Latin American Forum of Children’s Rights NGOs from 24 to 27 May 2007.
ECPAT Colombia works to promote and defend children’s rights, especially victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The group has worked in vulnerable communities and educational institutions in the cities of Barranquilla, Bogota and Cartagena de Indias, becoming a leader in CSEC prevention and awareness-raising for youth in the country.

The group has focused its work on two areas: prevention and awareness and youth participation in public policy. In the area of prevention and awareness, activities undertaken include: the creation of an ECPAT Youth Group for CSEC prevention; training children and youth on CSEC issues; conducting recreational activities with child victims as part of their social reintegration; and awareness-raising workshops for parents in communities vulnerable to CSEC. In addition, the group undertakes prevention activities on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS prevention activities and educational activities on contraception methods, sexual health and reproductive rights for children and youth.

During the reporting period, two youth fora were organised: one at the regional level and the other at the national level. These fora, which took place in 2006, aimed to make children and youth aware of the need to assume an active and participatory role in the fight against CSEC.

ECPAT Colombia is also involved in working groups comprised of governmental and non-governmental organisations that work to prevent child abuse and CSEC. The group contributed to the Education and Children at Risk Working Group, participating in the formulation of the National Education Plan 2006-2015, drawing on its experience working with Colombia’s vulnerable youth.

In May 2007, the Youth Group of ECPAT Columbia began to collaborate with the local media, particularly radio stations, to promote the active participation and contribution of the Youth Group in the main cities of Colombia towards combating CSEC. One of the most powerful radio stations in the country provided the group with equipment and air time to raise awareness of the issue and mobilise the public to take action.

Future plans include: strengthening the knowledge of the Youth Group at the national level with regard to CSEC; prevention and awareness raising; influencing public policy through participation in the Youth Council and District Council for Support to Abused and Sexually Exploited Children in Cartagena and Bogota; and CSEC prevention through cultural, artistic and recreational activities using community resources and local communication channels.
Founded in 1987, Fundación Paniamor is a non-profit organisation dedicated to protecting the rights of children in Costa Rica. The organisation works towards combating CSEC, in particular, trafficking in children and child sex tourism, by raising awareness, working with law enforcement agencies and running a database containing information on trafficking.

The group has established a training programme on the Code of Conduct for employees from tourism industry, hotels, car rental and taxi companies, tour operators, ship crew, and associations. Fundación Paniamor is creating a monitoring and evaluation strategy to enhance the implementation of the Code of Conduct and produced and distributed materials in several languages as part of its ‘Responsible and Sustainable Tourism’ campaign, including posters for tour operators, promotional materials for international travel events, advertisements for tourism magazines, website banners and TV and radio advertisements. The group has also undertaken a media campaign in high-risk areas for trafficking for sexual purposes to raise awareness and to encourage prevention and reporting.

In collaboration with World Vision Costa Rica, Save the Children Sweden and other local NGOs and tourism companies, Paniamor has been active in the prevention of child sex tourism and in implementing the Code of Conduct in Costa Rica since 2001. As a result, The Code has been implemented in all of the national tourism associations, and over 4,000 people in 200 tourism companies have been trained. Relevant promotional materials, including posters, banners, stickers and brochures, were created.

An awareness-raising media campaign was carried out on radio, television and in alternative media, with the objective of increasing the public’s knowledge of the severity of child trafficking for sexual purposes in the country and encouraging the reporting of such cases. Information, resources and links on the campaign can be found at www.protegiendoles.org.

Between 2004-2007, Paniamor has been mapping the social and geographical characteristics of CSEC in Costa Rica, in partnership with Save the Children Sweden. A report to be used by law enforcement agents in Costa Rica has been produced, along with four up-to-date maps on domestic and international trafficking routes, sex tourism routes and local demand.
Founded in 1998, Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS) is a non-profit organisation that works with youth in difficult circumstances and their families. MAIS’s priorities are to help children stay in school, promote their participation in issues that concern them and prevent the abuse and mistreatment of children, including commercial sexual exploitation. MAIS also works with regional and national institutions to raise awareness about the sexual exploitation of children and disseminate information about legislation that protects children. It is a member of the NGO Coalition for Children and of the Inter-Institutional Commission against Abuse and CSEC and coordinates the Northern Zone of the NGO Children’s Project against HIV/AIDS.

MAIS provides skills training for heads of families in order to help them improve household income, thus reducing the likelihood of children becoming involved in economic activities that affect school performance or attendance or increase their vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation. MAIS also offers academic support to children aged between nine and 14 years with learning difficulties as well as social and personal development support to children at high risk of commercial sexual exploitation. MAIS offers a vocational training programme for children and parents, with the goal of fostering preventative attitudes toward sexual abuse, family violence, HIV/AIDS and CSE. The ‘Attention for Young People and Adults on Working Skills Programme’ offers youngsters who drop out of school an opportunity to attain a productive skill so that they will not become involved in commercial sexual exploitation. With the support from the Fund for Local Initiatives, beauty, bakery, sewing and furniture upholstery courses continue to be taught to children between 14 and 17 years old.

MAIS participates in the National NGOs alliance to combat HIV/AIDS among children and is the focal point on CSEC within the country. MAIS has also been working on changing attitudes among community members in the Municipality of Sosúa, where CSEC is tolerated as a means of subsistence.

From 9 to 11 May 2007, MAIS participated in a workshop held by the ILO-IPEC office of the Dominican Republic, along with representatives from 24 NGOs across the country. The goal of the workshop was for organisations to share their work and experiences in combating the worst forms of child labour. As part of a strategy developed at the workshop, the commercial sexual exploitation of children in domestic child labour, dangerous work, trafficking and smuggling is being integrated into prevention and protection programmes within these organisations.
ECPAT Guatemala's work focuses on the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) through training sessions for officials and organisations involved in combating CSEC; coordinating programmes that provide direct care to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation; researching and developing literature and other materials on the subject; technical consultation; promoting public policies on social and organisational protection; and lobbying for legal reforms to help children and young people who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT Guatemala is involved in a number of projects, including a campaign to strengthen the institutional capacity and protection of sexually exploited children and the prosecution of exploiters, supported by the German Technical Cooperation. The campaign aims to improve the capacity of law enforcement to deal with CSEC cases. With the support of UNICEF, ECPAT Guatemala is working on a strategy to combat CSEC and trafficking. It promotes the Code of Conduct against child sex tourism in areas with the highest incidence and is involved in capacity-building and sensitisation activities and the distribution of information materials on CST. ECPAT Guatemala also supports initiatives to assist CSEC victims and combat trafficking of children.

Since June 2006, with the support of the US Government, ECPAT Guatemala has been working on detection and referral of trafficking victims in order to arrange their repatriation and social reintegration. This project also has an awareness-raising component, which targets communities in border areas and judges and prosecutors at the national level. Research is also being carried out to analyse the situation in these areas.

Another project designed to strengthen the protection of children and young people from CSE has resulted in the development of a manual on teenagers at risk or who are victims of CSE. The manual was designed for members of the National Civil Police (Policía Nacional Civil, or PNC).

Other activities undertaken during the reporting period include: developing a training and intervention manual for migration officers; organising jointly with PNC a training course on police for children at risk or victims of CSE; and facilitating the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Department of State (Ministerio de Gobernación) and ECPAT Guatemala, aimed at training the PNC on this topic at national level.

On April 24, 2007, the Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for Guatemala was launched.
Another project, which began in 2004 and was jointly organised with Casa Alianza and the Welfare Department and funded by ILO-IPEC, focused on providing direct care to sexually exploited children and teenagers. The project provides 300 victims with comprehensive care with a rights-based approach, emphasising family reintegration and the return of the victims to their country of origin. Also, a database was developed for the registration and follow-up of those cases. The first part ended in 2005, and the second phase is expected to last until August 2008.

Together with UNICEF, ECPAT Guatemala presented a draft bill to the Congress modifying the Penal Code’s various articles that concern the rights of children and adolescents. It is hoped that the draft bill be approved by the Congress in 2007.
ECPAT Mexico became an affiliate member of the ECPAT International network in December 2001. The group works to establish a network of individuals and organisations dedicated to child welfare and has created a partnership with the Network for Children’s Rights, which comprises over 50 organisations in Mexico and over 400 organisations worldwide.

The group has worked on legal reform in relation to CSEC and trafficking for sexual purposes; incorporated CSEC into the public agenda and raised awareness through the mass media; helped increase membership of the Committee for the Elaboration of a Trafficking Law, composed of representatives from academia, international organisations, NGOs and government agencies; conducted a CSEC situational analysis in the State of Tabasco; participated in the training of Oaxaca prosecutors; and designed and coordinated a child forum on CSEC. The group also conducts capacity-building workshops on CSEC and sensitisation campaigns on child prostitution for NGOs.

In collaboration with EDIAC, ECPAT Mexico implemented the campaign ‘Prostitución No Con Nuestros Niños’ (‘Prostitution: Not With Our Children’). This campaign was carried out in Mexico City. Its main objectives were to raise awareness among the community and generate action to prevent child prostitution. Signs and brochures were also developed, alerting the communities about child sexual exploitation, describing the modus operandi of the exploiters, suggesting actions to prevent CSEC and detailing the penalties given to exploiters. As part of this campaign, different activities, such as theatre performances, took place to give visibility to the problem and generate debates on child prostitution among the community. Children were active participants in the planning, execution and evaluation of these activities.

The group also conducted capacity building on CSEC for NGOs in Cierra de Oaxaca and Mexico City.

On March, 2007, ECPAT Mexico launched the Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for Mexico. The report highlighted the need to update the National Plan of Action against CSEC and drew attention to the plight of children as young as 12 years old being trafficked to the US-Mexico border, where they are sold to bars and held there against their will. The report also mapped popular child sex tourism destinations of Mexico, such as the border areas of Tijuana and Juarez City, together with Acapulco and Cancun. Approximately 100 people attended the event, from all sectors of society.
Casa Alianza is a non-profit organisation dedicated to defending the rights of and rehabilitating street children in Central America. It is the Latin American branch of the New York-based Covenant House.

Activities carried out by the group include: advocacy work on the reform of the Penal Code on crimes related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), including fora and workshops with authorities and agents of the judicial system and civil society; awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns and workshops carried out in schools for teenagers, teachers, parents, migration authorities and the Ministry of Family on trafficking and repatriation of victims; and capacity-building activities on technical issues related to international instruments on sexual exploitation of children. Other initiatives carried out over the reporting period included the promotion of a National Plan of Action against CSEC and awareness raising for at-risk communities.

Direct care is also provided to child victims of CSEC in the group’s centres for victims. The group also assists in filing claims, following up judicial procedures and providing support to victims in trials related to CSEC to ensure that the rights of child victims of sexual exploitation are respected.

Casa Alianza is working towards the implementation of a special protection system for child victims of sexual violence. Its components include the elaboration of conceptual, methodological and technical frameworks for the definition of criteria, indicators and tools for monitoring the rehabilitation of child victims and the development of a care and protection protocol for child victims of sexual violence.

In March of 2007, Casa Alianza facilitated a training workshop to prevent the sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children in San Carlos by raising awareness of the international legislation governing CSEC and educating the public about the impact of CSEC on victims. The workshop was attended by public officials, law enforcement authorities and communities from different regions.
ECPAT-USA was established in 1991. It conducts research on child sexual exploitation, including prostitution and trafficking; organises training sessions, raises awareness and provides educational materials about human trafficking, child sex tourism, U.S. military involvement with child sexual exploitation and child sexual exploitation in the United States; and advocates for government policies and programmes to prevent and combat the sexual exploitation of children.

The ECPAT-USA Protect Children in Tourism Project came to an end in 2007. The project involved training sessions, the distribution of materials and other resources to companies and awareness-raising activities. The project sought the cooperation of the travel and tourism industries to combat child sex tourism and promote The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism. ECPAT-USA is currently pressing more U.S. companies to sign the Code of Conduct.

ECPAT-USA publishes a bi-annual newsletter, regularly provides expert testimony at government hearings and offers technical assistance and training to government agencies and NGOs around the country.

In late 2007, ECPAT-USA will begin a research project on children trafficked to the United States for domestic servitude. The aim of the project is to highlight the existence of this phenomenon to the American public and develop policies, programmes and laws that would help prevent this form of exploitation from happening, improve the ability of the child welfare system to identify victims and contribute to the development of services to help them.

On 30 May 2007, the ECPAT-USA Youth Educational Outreach Project held an event in New York City’s Union Square, displaying a mural about child sexual exploitation designed and painted by youth aged 15 to 18, to raise awareness of child trafficking. Youth participants for this project were recruited from high schools in Brooklyn, New York, by means of flyers and contacting school staff. The ECPAT-USA Youth Educational Outreach Project was the first project carried out by the new ECPAT-USA Youth Education Programme.
east asia and the pacific

Australia
Cambodia
Hong Kong/China
Indonesia
Japan
Mongolia
New Zealand
Philippines
South Korea
Taiwan
Thailand
Child Wise is an Australian non-profit organisation dedicated to protecting children everywhere. Established in 1993, it is the only Australian-based organisation working exclusively to prevent the sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Australia, Asia and the Pacific. Child Wise combines direct support, advocacy, community education, research, programme implementation and training to provide innovative, highly-specialised and enduring prevention, protection and recovery responses to protect children in communities in Australia and overseas. Child Wise is also the Regional Focal Point against Child Sexual Abuse, Violence and Exploitation for the NGO Group monitoring implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Child Wise has been providing information, support, counselling and advice via the ‘Help Desk’ to Australians affected by or concerned about child sexual abuse. The Help Desk also offers expert guidance to assist individuals, organisations and services working with children with a free advisory service.

The ‘Speak Up’ campaign was launched in 2007 to encourage Australians to report child abuse. Over 12,000 posters and 14,000 postcards were distributed to more than 10,000 organisations Australia-wide, including libraries, community health centres and neighbourhood homes.

Child Wise launched a national groundbreaking awareness campaign, including a TV commercial, to highlight the prevalence of trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

Child Wise has worked closely with the Australian tourism and travel industry to address child sexual exploitation since 1994. ‘Travel with Care’ is an education programme on child sex tourism and Australia’s child sex tourism legislation, aimed at the travel industry, travel schools, Australian travellers and the general public. The group has produced leaflets for travellers, travel and tourism training curriculum development, a video and an information kit for the travel industry. Similarly, Child Wise’s ongoing campaign ‘Don’t Let Child Abuse Travel’ educates travellers about Australian child sex tourism legislation and has led to an increase of reported incidences of child sex tourism to the Australian Federal Police.

Child Wise works in partnership with all ASEAN countries to prevent child sexual abuse in tourism destinations. The ASEAN Regional Education Campaign was rolled out across South East Asia in 2006 and continues to raise community awareness and action. Broad distribution of materials has reached tens of thousands of people across the ASEAN region. Awareness raising materials have been displayed in Internet cafes, hotels, taxis, ferries, ‘tuk-tuks’, souvenir shops and beachfront areas in an effort to reach the public.
During 2006-07, thirteen Child Wise Tourism Training workshops across the ASEAN region were delivered, equipping over 800 tourism staff from various sectors with skills to identify and report child sexual exploitation.

‘Choose with Care’ is a prevention programme designed to build the capacity of organisations and communities to reduce the risks of child abuse in programmes working with children. The programme assists organisations to develop and implement child-safe practices, including child protection policies and adopting child-safe recruitment and screening for staff and volunteers.

Child Wise has set up a Cambodian office with national staff, which aims to build the capacity of Cambodians by mobilising individuals, communities, organisations and authorities to take action against child sexual abuse and help prevent trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

In 2006, Child Wise ran a workshop for People Against Child Exploitation (PACE) in Papua New Guinea to build its capacity as a coalition to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. Subsequently, PACE has an updated National Action Plan to help end sexual offences against children in PNG.

Other activities and initiatives include: research in 2006 on child sex tourists in Cambodia; lobbying the Australian Government, resulting in the introduction of more appropriate legislation on child pornography and a national phone hotline to report online child pornography; a national education campaign; and the establishment of a police unit dedicated to locating and terminating illegal online activities of this nature.

Child Wise’s research project entitled ‘Speaking for Themselves’ has given a voice to young people involved in commercial sexual activity in Melbourne. The report aimed to assist government and NGOs to develop more appropriate intervention strategies and to improve services for young people involved in commercial sexual exploitation.

Child Wise has delivered Child Trauma Counselling Training in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar.
The ECPAT affiliate group in Cambodia is a network of national and international organisations and relevant institutions working on issues of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). It mobilises key stakeholders and promotes coordinated action for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. ECPAT in Cambodia consists of 27 member organisations working together to ensure that children throughout the country “enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation”.

The ECPAT group in Cambodia works in close cooperation with several key actors, including the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, and the Cambodian National Council for Children, various UN agencies, NGOs and foreign embassies in Cambodia.

During 2006-2007, the group’s work included training, workshops and the production of awareness raising and information materials.

In December 2006, the group conducted capacity building on data collection methods for member organizations in cooperation with Cambodian Research Development. In May 2007, the group conducted capacity building workshops for member organizations on Gender Awareness in cooperation with Gender and Development of Cambodia.

The group works with other child rights organisations and government agencies: On 1 June 2007, it organised International Children’s Day in cooperation with The National Council for Children and the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child; it conducted capacity building on care and protection for coalition members who provide direct services to victims, with support from ECPAT International; it conducted child sex tourism training workshops on “Preventing Child Abuse in Tourism Destinations” for tourism industry personnel, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism; held a workshop on a draft CSEC law with 40 Cambodian lawyers, in cooperation with Acting for Women in Distressing Situations; and held a one-day seminar on Sharing Good Practices and Establishment of a Child Protection Network.

In March 2007, the affiliate group launched a database survey project called “NGO Joint Statistics on Rape and Trafficking”. The project collects data and information on rape and trafficking of male and female children of all ages and nationalities in Cambodia between 2003 and 2004. The objectives of the project are to provide valid and reliable statistical analysis that will support NGOs in their projects and provide accurate records to monitor progress over future years. Twenty-two local and international NGOs participated in the study and the report collates information
on 558 cases of rape and 761 cases of trafficking. A continuation of this project analysing cases between 2005 and 2006 has begun with approximately 40 NGOs participating in the survey.

During the reporting period the group published two issues of their newsletter and distributed 4,000 copies; published media articles and a situational analysis in local newspapers on reported cases of rape and trafficking, informing people about trends and routes of trafficking.

They also produced CST billboards, which were displayed in the provinces of Svay Rieng, near the Cambodia-Vietnam border, Banteay Mearchey, near the Cambodia-Thailand border and Kampong Cham; 10 CST signboards were put up in tourist destinations in five provinces (Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Kratie) with the message: “Absolutely against Child Sex Tourism”; buses traveling between Phnom Penh-Siem Reap and Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville – two main tourist destinations – carried CST mobile billboards; and three CST messages were included in the popular magazine, The Cambodian Scene.

In May 2007, the meeting for the establishment of the National Task Force on Human Trafficking in Cambodia took place. The establishment of the NTF was initiated by the Government of Cambodia. Its purpose was to cooperate with relevant institutions and civil society representatives to effectively solve the human trafficking issues. ECPAT Cambodia was selected as a representative of NGOs and vice-chair of the prevention working group. The other working groups were the Protection and Reintegration group and the Prosecution group.
Against Child Abuse (ACA) works under the theme ‘Ensure a Safe and Child-Friendly Hong Kong Community with Zero Tolerance of Violence’, including violence in cyberspace. The organisation's objectives are to remove all forms of child abuse or neglect in Hong Kong; to establish, maintain and support a professional service for abused or neglected children; and to promote awareness among the wider public about child abuse in order to prevent it. The group runs a hotline, provides investigation and casework services and conducts certificate courses on child protection for social workers, teachers, administrators and police officers. Legal protection for children is also a key area of activity for the group. The ACA is a member of the Hong Kong Committee on Children’s Rights.

The project 'Actualise Zero Tolerance of Violence against Children: Moving Beyond Physical and Humiliating Punishment' was carried out between April 2006 and March 2007. Major activities within this project included training sessions on volunteering, a painting event at Kowloon Park, a set of exhibition boards entitled ‘Beyond Corporal Punishment’, discussion forums with parents and the publishing of a training manual.

Another important project that took place between April 2006 and May 2007 was the Child Council Project, which aimed to inform children of child rights issues in a local and international context. Over 100 children counselors were trained through this project. Representatives from the Child Council have presented their views on the implementation of children's rights legislation in Hong Kong to UN officials in Geneva.

ACA has joined a group of NGOs to establish the Alliance for Children Commission. The aim of this alliance is to set up a children's commission in Hong Kong. This group has campaigned for a high-level independent representative of children and has lobbied for child impact assessments when policies are introduced or changed.

Other advocacy activities during this reporting period included lobbying for the establishment of a Serious and Fatal Child Abuse Case Review Committee and a Head Start Home Visiting Programme for a number of families with newborn children. Legal protection for children is also a key advocacy issue for the group. ACA held four press conferences, met with legislators and attended the Legislative Council Welfare and Home Affairs Panel sessions to make its proposals widely known.

During 2006-2007, ACA was very active in conducting a number of training sessions and workshops on parent-child relationships, volunteering and violence prevention for teenagers. As part of its outreach programme, the organisation has been involved in many press conferences,
talk shows and other media related events. The organisation has also been engaged in a number of educational activities and programmes in different schools, holding workshops and organising public talks on several issues.

A child protection certificate course and a child protection sharing forum on preventing cyber child sexual harassment were well attended by social workers, teachers, administrators and police officers.

In September 2006, ACA participated at the 16th ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect.

The group’s hotline, investigation and casework services continued to increase and improve, with careful monitoring of each social worker’s caseload to ensure that necessary attention is given to children and families.
The National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, known as the National Coalition, became an ECPAT affiliate group in 2005. The National Coalition has since implemented a series of programmes to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Indonesia. Currently, the National Coalition has 17 members located in several provinces, including NGOs, law experts and a university. Recent activities of the coalition include: formulating a strategic plan for legal reform on CSEC in Indonesia; mapping stakeholders to implement CSEC programmes; producing a directory of CSEC stakeholders; documenting experiences in handling CSEC cases; drafting and disseminating articles on CSEC; analysing incidences of CSEC in selected Indonesian provinces; and advocating for the central and provincial governments to strengthen the plan of action for the elimination of CSEC.

Indonesia’s Department of Culture and Tourism appointed the National Coalition as the facilitator at three provincial workshops to prevent CSEC in tourist destination areas. Three workshops were held in three provinces with a total of 50 participants at each workshop. The participants were representatives of tourism industries, travel agencies, hotel and restaurant owners, tourist guides, police, NGO activists and universities. A meeting with UNICEF to undertake a mapping project on CSEC in tourist destination areas took place in 2007.

The Ministry for Woman’s Empowerment of the Republic of Indonesia enlisted the National Coalition to collect data on CSEC in six areas of the country with the aim of developing CSEC prevention strategies in them.

The National Coalition encouraged the Indonesian Government to ratify the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

As part of its public outreach work, the National Coalition has developed awareness raising materials on CSEC and distributed them to the local media.
ECPAT/Japan Kansai was established in 1992. The organisation works towards the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), in cooperation with ECPAT networks, other related organisations and concerned individuals within and outside of Japan.

ECPAT/Japan Kansai has been a national counterpart for the implementation of a UNESCAP project on the Elimination of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth in Asia and the Pacific. This project includes a public awareness raising campaign and capacity building for personnel providing care to children. ECPAT Japan Kansai is responsible for collecting information about child sexual abuse and best practice with regard to its prevention and treatment and strengthening activities to prevent child sexual abuse.

ECPAT/Japan Kansai facilitates workshops for teachers and parents on the issue of safety of children. These workshops cover topics such as abduction, sexual harassment and molestation, protection of personal information and images, the various forms of child abuse by adults and bullying by peers.

ECPAT/Japan Kansai continued to network with other groups working on child rights, violence against women, trafficking and other related areas and co-sponsored forums on issues, such as the trafficking of women into Japan.

ECPAT/Japan Kansai’s future activities include continued promotion of the SAFE Programme, which targets school-age children and informs them about personal safety. The SAFE programme was launched in July 2005 and has since been used in schools and community organisations through various networks and non-governmental organisations. The programme also includes training teachers to deepen their understanding of the issues and increase their skills to enable them to conduct educational sessions for their students. ECPAT Japan Kansai has started a blog focusing on the SAFE Programme.

ECPAT Japan Kansai will continue to provide information through its website, media and other forums. The group plans to share experiences in the area of education against CSEC, sexual abuse and other forms of violence against children, particularly within the ECPAT network, and is interested in sharing experiences with countries that share a similar social context.
ECPAT/STOP Japan was founded in 1992 and lobbies for new and amended legislation and aims to ensure that effective law enforcement exists to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). ECPAT/STOP Japan also conducts advocacy activities for child safety on the Internet.

Additionally, ECPAT/STOP works to ensure the implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism in Japan. ECPAT/STOP Japan translated the Code into Japanese, developed a Code training manual and video and conducts training seminars for signatory companies.

Although the anti-CSEC amendment bill was passed in 2004, some very important points were dropped from the revision, including the criminalisation of mere possession of the images of real children being abused and the regulation of child sexual abuse representation in virtual forms. In 2007-2008, a second review will take place by the group, which will lobby for appropriate changes as well as for the establishment of a substantial system for victim recovery and reintegration.

Reflecting the wide use of the Internet, the number of cases of children victimised in sex-related crimes stemming from online dating sites has risen in Japan. In order to improve the situation, ECPAT/STOP Japan put great efforts into advocacy activities for child safety on the Internet, including lectures to junior high school students and parent-teacher association members.

Following the training seminar for the Prevention and Reporting of Commercial Child Pornography on the Internet, ECPAT/STOP Japan, ECPAT Sweden, the Embassy of Sweden and the Japan Committee for UNICEF, in the presence of Queen Silvia of Sweden, jointly organised an International Symposium entitled ‘Blocking of Commercial Child Pornography Web Sites on the Internet’ at the Swedish Embassy in Tokyo in March 2007. The symposium focused on dealing with commercial child pornography web sites and the possibility for Internet Service Providers to actively contribute to the work against these illegal activities. Representatives from ECPAT Sweden were invited as keynote speakers.

The Internet Hotline Centre, run by IA Japan and financed by NPA, was established in June 2006 to follow up on information reported from all over Japan on the sexual abuse and exploitation of children; ECPAT/STOP Japan is one of its advisory committee members. The Internet Hotline Centre became a member of the International Association of Internet Hotline Providers in 2007.

After signing the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism in March 2005, a Code of Conduct Project Implementation Group was
formed in Tokyo comprising representatives from the signatory companies, UNICEF Japan Committee, ECPAT/STOP Japan, the Japan Association of Travel Agents and the Overseas Tour Operator Association. The group met regularly from May 2005 to 2007 to carry out duties. ECPAT/STOP Japan developed a logo and distributed it to the signatory companies for use in their brochures and other materials. In 2007, the logo appeared in the in-flight magazines of the Japanese airlines ANA and JAL. Other activities included linking the Code’s homepage to that of Narita Airport and promoting the CSEC video to international airports in Kansai and Narita in 2006-07. These efforts have increased the number of travel companies becoming signatories to the Code in Japan.
The Affiliate Group of ECPAT International in Mongolia is a non-profit coalition of 30 governmental and non-governmental organisations that formed in March 2004 and works collectively and voluntarily to support the rights of children and align its activities with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child other such international and national legal instruments.

The Affiliate Group of ECPAT International in Mongolia works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, international NGOs and UN agencies to: increase participation and strengthen cooperation of organisations working to prevent, protect and rehabilitate child victims of commercial sexual exploitation; collaborate with relevant organisations on policy making; and raise awareness about child sexual abuse and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. A capacity-building project funded by UNICEF has helped to enhance cooperation between individuals, organisations and communities to combat child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation and to promote the rights of children at the national level.

In November 2006, ECPAT Mongolia, in collaboration with ECPAT International and the Ministry of Social Welfare, organised a training of trainers workshop with the participation of social workers. The purpose of the workshop was to improve the quality of children’s protection, rehabilitation and prevention programmes; to prepare a training programme and booklets containing required information; and prepare the trainers to train more social workers.
ECPAT New Zealand (ECPAT NZ) was formed in 1993. Its earlier focus on public awareness-raising of issues related to commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), law reform and advocacy has expanded to include Internet safety initiatives and research and community education on child protection, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.

Through legal submissions, media releases, interviews and public debate, ECPAT NZ has ensured that CSEC issues, such as child prostitution and child pornography, are addressed through law reform. A number of research papers by ECPAT NZ have been published, including papers on the involvement and victimisation of children in commercial sexual activity. ECPAT NZ works within the Auckland network on the prevention of child prostitution, involving practitioners, social services providers, police, local councils and youth advocates. The network provides opportunities for exchange of information and collaboration.

Following a 2005-06 advocacy initiative on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, ECPAT New Zealand continues to collaborate with other child rights organisations to lobby for legislative reform of the national adoption law and for New Zealand to ratify and comply with the Optional Protocol.

Collaboration with Child Wise Australia continued over the reporting period, with the aim of implementing the ‘Choose with Care’ prevention programme in New Zealand.

A research and advocacy project entitled ‘Speaking for Ourselves’ began in early 2005, giving a voice to sexually exploited children. ECPAT NZ collaborated closely with agencies, providing street outreach services to sex workers to attract young people to the project. Recommendations for policy and action will be published in 2007.

ECPAT NZ decided to replicate ECPAT Sweden’s successful child pornography hotline and blocking project by developing software to block child pornographic material in New Zealand. Work with government agencies and Internet service providers (ISPs) resulted in a commitment from five ISPs to participate in a trial of the blocking software in the second half of 2006. ECPAT NZ, in partnership with the Department of Internal Affairs, will operate a reporting hotline later in 2007.

ECPAT NZ is currently working to establish a national paedophile register.

As part of a tourism campaign developed to raise awareness on child sex tourism, concerned travellers have been confidentially reporting incidents of child sex abuse cases through the

ECPAT NZ formed a partnership with Punanga Tauturu, Inc. to conduct a situational analysis of CSEC in the Cook Islands on behalf of ECPAT International and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The report was finalised during the reporting period and will be launched later in 2007.

ECPAT NZ regularly engaged with the media by issuing press releases, letters and articles. The group worked with a wide variety of agencies and individuals, including government agencies, the Ministry of Justice, Department of Internal Affairs, New Zealand Police and Customs. Strong relationships with child rights and advocacy organisations, such as Save the Children, World Vision and UNICEF NZ, continue to develop. The Council for International Development and NZAID provided support and technical advice on work in the Pacific region.
ECPAT Philippines aims to build structures and mechanisms for enhancing programmes and services for the promotion, protection and fulfillment of children’s rights. One of its main objectives is to generate public awareness on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and encourage local citizenry to become responsive and proactive participants in its prevention and elimination. With its child-oriented advocacy, ECPAT Philippines actively supports the involvement of young people in seeking solutions to end CSEC.

ECPAT Philippines is the NGO representative of the children’s sector in the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking, a multi-sectoral council created by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the law; promulgate rules and regulations; coordinate the programmes and services on trafficking, including conduct of a major information campaign; and formulate a comprehensive and integrated programme to prevent and suppress trafficking.

The Sub-Task Force on Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual exploitation of Children was formed under the Council for the Welfare of Children, an agency under the Office of the President. Its role is to coordinate efforts regarding programmes and services related to the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation. ECPAT Philippines plays a major role in providing inputs and leading the discussion process of the Sub-Committee as well as the larger committee on Children in Need of Special Protection.

Child pornography was identified as one of the major areas of concern for legislative advocacy. ECPAT Philippines has initiated training on child-friendly tourism, capacity building and staff development and provided further training for law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. The group has also opened a temporary shelter for girl victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT Philippines is currently working towards the adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Traveller’s Code by local tourism stakeholders.
The Naeil Women’s Centre for Youth (NWYC) was established in 1995 and became an ECPAT affiliate group in 2005. The group focuses on ending overseas child sex tourism by Koreans; promoting the reporting of sex offenders; providing education and training for caregivers and counselling for child victims; campaign/awareness raising on the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children in Travel and Tourism; and preventive programmes on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

NWYC continues to work to combat child sex tourism perpetrated by Koreans at the national level through the National Youth Commission. In 2007, NWYC conducted a survey on child sex tourism in the Philippines and, in collaboration with the Korean Broadcasting Agency, revealed the findings of the research on national television. The group also provided financial support to a shelter for sexually abused girls in the Philippines.

The campaign to promote the Notification Statute of Sex Offenders, launched in 2003, is ongoing.

NWYC has implemented outreach programmes for street youth, such as counselling, sex education, preventive education on prostitution and a crisis intervention programme to provide food and medical services to victims.
ECPAT Taiwan was first established in May 1991 and is actively involved in preventing child prostitution and online child pornography, providing support to sexually exploited children, conducting activities to increase youth participation and the general promotion of child welfare. Its activities include: the promotion of policy and legal reforms, social education, rehabilitation programmes and promoting a greater understanding and awareness of the importance of protecting children.

ECPAT Taiwan is involved in a number of rehabilitative projects for trafficked victims from China, such as the Hsin Chu Youth House and the Jing Lu detention centre for Chinese girls. The art project for trafficking victims from Hsin-chu county in China provided services to 294 victims from July 2006 to February 2007, encouraging victims to recount their experiences and to develop their self-confidence and potential. A manual on trafficking was published in May 2007 and was distributed to relevant stakeholders.

The group also works on the ‘Girls Independent Project’, whereby social workers refer girls who have just left the shelters. The project aims to empower the girls and help them become independent by providing consultations on and assistance with career or education plans. The project also assists girls to set savings plans and find affordable accommodation.

ECPAT Taiwan has maintained Web547 since its inception in July 1999. Web547 is a hotline for reporting illegal and harmful Internet content. ECPAT Taiwan receives reports from Internet users, the IT industry and other hotlines. After a report is categorised and analysed by monitoring volunteers and a hotline specialist, it is sent to the 9th Brigade of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, the local Computer Crime Task Force and other hotlines. ECPAT Taiwan has been a member of the International Association of Internet Hotline Providers since May 2004, and Web547 is the only hotline in the Chinese-speaking area. ECPAT Taiwan also signed an agreement with the top 10 Internet content providers and Internet Service providers in Taiwan and collaborates with the Computer Crime Task Forces in 25 counties to strengthen the network in combating child pornography online. To enhance the processing of reports and statistics on child pornography, ECPAT Taiwan renewed the database system of child pornography reports in July 2006. From June 2006 to July 2007, Web 547 received and dealt with 4,629 reports.

ECPAT Taiwan also established Web885 Internet Counseling Hotline (www.web885.com) in August 2006 to help children who had encountered problems online, while additional websites were set up to teach primary school students the laws, etiquette and skills for online self-protection in an interesting and interactive way, for example. All websites were integrated as 3C Online Programme in 2007.
In order to eradicate the demand for child pornography, ECPAT Taiwan collaborated with the parliament to draft an amendment making the possession of child pornography illegal. The amendment was adopted in June 2007.

Members of the Youth Human Rights Camp established Youth Act Together Taiwan, a group dealing with child rights in the country. In 2007, it established a team of storytellers training peer volunteers in telling stories concerning child’s rights to kids. Aiming to advocate against child prostitution among fellow students, a film tour in areas frequented by youth began in July 2007 showing documentaries and films around this topic.

ECPAT Taiwan is one of the co-organisers of V-Day; a global day to raise awareness of and stop violence against women and girls. V-Day was conducted in March 2007.

An illustrated book on a child’s perspective of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was published in November 2006. The book was distributed to 2,600 elementary schools.

The Child Film Festival, which has been organised by ECPAT Taiwan since 2004, toured many provinces of China in 2006 and was attended by 2,149 children and youth. The festival strives to provide opportunities for children to learn more about themselves and for adults to pay more attention to children’s needs and rights.

The Tourism Bureau of Thailand, in collaboration with EPCAT Taiwan, published a brochure on child sex tourism and its legal ramifications for use in training sessions for hotel managers in 2006.

ECPAT Taiwan is part of the Child Alliance, which seeks to monitor the implementation of the Law to Suppress Sexual Transactions with Children and Juveniles. It conducts yearly assessments and holds conferences to which relevant government officials, legislators and law enforcers are invited to discuss how to close the gaps identified in the current legislation.

ECPAT Taiwan recently conducted a comparative study on the national policies dealing with children’s online safety. Since 2005, ECPAT Taiwan has undertaken awareness-raising activities on child safety on the internet and produced and distributed an animation CD-ROM to 2,600 elementary schools.
The ECPAT Foundation began as a pilot project of ECPAT International, focusing on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the North of Thailand. It was registered as a local non-governmental organisation in 1999. The vision of the ECPAT Foundation is the realisation of the rights of all children to live free from child prostitution, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes. Its mission is to work with partners and networking agencies to eliminate CSEC.

The Foundation is working as the coordination office for its local partner organisations and networking agencies, including child and youth organisations and the business sector. The Foundation participates in training, seminars, workshops and meetings with local and international agencies at national, provincial, district and grassroots levels. It organises case conferences and training activities, CSEC prevention, child sex tourism prevention and fundraising. The main focus of the working strategy of the Foundation is the participation process, brainstorming, planning and sharing knowledge and information in order to raise awareness about CSEC, including human trafficking.

The Foundation works closely with a multi-disciplinary team consisting of medical doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, lawyers, attorneys, police and Foundation staff to assist victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking through a process of investigation, counselling, rehabilitation and reintegration services. The Foundation also works with local networking agencies to prevent CSEC, including child sex tourism and child pornography, not only in Chiang Rai province where the Foundation is based, but also in other northern provinces, such as Phayao and Chiang Mai.

During the reporting period, ECPAT Foundation continued to liaise and coordinate with its local partners and networking organisations, including local NGOs, government and the private sector. As part of this collaboration a training manual on how children and youth can protect themselves from CSEC was produced and a work-plan on regional activities was developed.

As part of its capacity-building mandate, the ECPAT Foundation organised a number of training sessions and workshops with the support of ECPAT International, on topics such as fundraising, child-safe organisations, information technology and resource centre development, child sex tourism and child trafficking prevention. The Foundation raised awareness on child sex tourism among tourists and community members through public announcements and advertisements placed on the radio and in local magazines.
The Foundation organised two training camps for children and youth which aimed to teach them about the UN Convention on the Rights of Children, reproductive health, CSEC and trafficking of children.

The Foundation collaborated with partner organisations in documenting and promoting best practice in CSEC prevention work through shelters, counseling and child-led research. Part of this work has been translated into English.

The Foundation also played a key role in the protection of children from CSEC and abuse. It is a member of the Provincial Coordinating Sub-Committee on Solving the Problems of Trafficking in Children and Women; the Rescue Operations Unit as part of a multi-disciplinary team; the Provincial Sub-committee on Child Protection, Chiang Rai province; and the Working Group Advocating on Violence against Children and Women, Chiang Rai province.
Albania  Luxembourg
Austria  Netherlands
Belarus  Norway
Belgium  Republic of Moldova
Bulgaria  Republic of Serbia
Czech Republic  Romania
Denmark  Russian Federation
Estonia  Spain
France  Sweden
Germany  Switzerland
Italy  Ukraine
United Kingdom
The Albanian Coalition against Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ACTSEC) is supported by the Children’s Human Rights Centre of Albania (CRCA), a major child rights organisation in the country and a partner of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group since early 2001. ACTSEC is also supported by the Information and Research Centre for Children’s Rights in Albania and the Albanian Children’s Rights Network.

ACTSEC promotes close cooperation with other ECPAT groups in Europe: the group supported a training course entitled ‘Protection of Children from Trafficking for Sexual Purposes’, organised by the CRCA, in cooperation with ECPAT Netherlands and ECPAT Belgium, the aim of which was to strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions and NGOs to work against child trafficking in Albania; and in cooperation with CRCA, ACTSEC also organises computer literacy classes for children from socially excluded and marginalised areas. ACTSEC has made significant efforts in conducting awareness raising activities for students and teachers on the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

CRCA, as part of their lobbying activities, sent proposals for new amendments to the Criminal Code to the Juvenile Commission of the Parliament. The proposed changes were approved by the Ministry of Justice and other ministries and include higher penalties for child labour exploiters and new provisions for the sale of children and child sexual exploitation. The distribution of child pornography as a criminal act was also included, as it was not previously criminalised.

The national campaign, “Education for All”, was launched in April 2007 in collaboration with other members of the Coalition for Education of Children in Albania. Activities included a call to Parliamentarians to increase efforts on education, a national workshop with the Ministry of Education, dissemination of a ‘Child-Friendly Schools’ poster and a petition for Members of Parliament.

ACTSEC is part of a project on ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in 12 countries in Europe. The ECPAT training guide, *Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes*, will be adapted to the local context and national trainings for law enforcement and NGOs and social workers will be organised.

The ACTSEC youth group was recently established by 21 Social Sciences and Law School students from the University of Tirana. The group will support and advise ACTSEC on initiatives against CSEC and to be the voice of young people. The group will play an active role in ACTSEC decision-making processes by contributing to the work to strengthen the capacities of young people; and conducting lobbying and awareness raising activities on the use of new technologies.
ECPAT Austria is a coalition of eight NGOs working on child rights issues and conducting research on child prostitution and child pornography. The coalition also aims to establish sustainable training structures on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and the Code of Conduct with the tourism industry, strengthen youth work and develop specific activities on CSEC by and for youth.

With the support of ECPAT International, the ECPAT Austria launched the Global Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the Agenda for Action in December 2006. A press conference was organised in the lead up to the event, which was attended by journalists, governmental representatives and NGOs.

In February 2007, UNICEF and IOM invited experts, including ECPAT Austria, to discuss and develop recommendations to present to the Government on better protection of victims of child trafficking.

ECPAT Austria was invited to apply for membership on the Governmental National Task Force on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and will participate in the soon-to-be established sub-working group on child trafficking. This is an important step forward in positioning the group as an expert on CSEC and child trafficking in Austria.

In 2007, ECPAT Austria set up a Youth Advisory Committee (YAC), comprised of an active group of young people, which will be involved in a project on preventing child pornography. A member of the YAC was elected as the ECPAT Western European Youth Representative on the ECPAT International Child and Youth advisory Committee Board.

Since the beginning of 2007, the group has followed a case of child abuse committed by an Austrian citizen in India and was instrumental in getting authorities to act and in identifying the contact persons and procedures to follow.

ECPAT Austria lobbies for the implementation of the Code of Conduct among tour operators in the country and with their cooperation raises awareness on child sex tourism through workshops. TUI Austria has taken the lead in implementing the Code of Conduct and motivating other stakeholders to do the same. ECPAT Austria is developing training modules for staff of TUI travel agencies. The biggest Austrian tour operator and travel agent, Ruefa/Verkehrsbüro, (which has over 400 national retailer offices in Austria) has also agreed to start implementing the Code, and the group is preparing information tools for this purpose. In addition, ACCOR Austria has shown interest in cooperating with the group.
On 5 March 2007, a podium discussion was organised for representatives of the tourism sector, a child psychiatrist, a representative from the Ministry of Justice and a representative from ECPAT Austria. During the event, representatives from the group were interviewed by TV, radio and print journalists, using it as an opportunity to draw political attention to the issue of child sex tourism and lobbying for implementation of the Code of Conduct.

A high-level meeting between the State Secretary, ECPAT Austria and key representatives from the tourism sector took place in May 2007 at which the group, in collaboration with the national tourism industry, presented a list of suggested actions to be taken by the tourism industry to raise awareness of and prevent child sex tourism. It was decided that a leaflet will be produced and distributed to customers at travel agencies or by mail together with tickets and other travel documents and educational materials will be produced and used in tourism academies.

As a result of high interest from schools and member organisations, the exhibition ‘Look At – Don’t look Away’, aimed at raising awareness on child sex tourism, continued its tour across Austria, which started in 2005. Workshops and seminars have also been organised in parallel with the exhibition.

Projects on the implementation of the Code of Conduct in Kenya, Bulgaria and Romania initiated by coalition member ‘Respect’ are still ongoing. In Romania and Bulgaria, pilot training has been conducted for staff in the tourism industry. From February 2007, emphasis has been on assisting hotels with in-house staff training as well as establishing a monitoring structure. This process is still ongoing. Meanwhile, a webpage was established, containing information on the Code of Conduct and an information booklet on the new standard procedure for implementing the Code was disseminated.

Future activities for the group include: continued fundraising for the study on child trafficking and child prostitution in Austria; establishing sustainable training structures on child sex tourism and the Code with the tourism industry; and strengthening youth work and developing specific activities on CSEC by and for youth. ECPAT Austria is also planning to increase its focus on child pornography in the coming year. An awareness-raising project as well as a website and a workshop for Austrian schools are being developed, and partners have been approached. The intended launch of the project is the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse on 19 November 2007.
Children Not for Abuse (CNA) has been affiliated with the ECPAT network since 2000. The organisation promotes children’s rights and, in particular, works to protect children from sexual exploitation, physical and psychological violence and cruelty. Activities are carried out in schools and communities to preventing violence against children and adolescents. In cooperation with state institutions and public organisations, CNA assists in the training of specialists, such as teachers, psychologists, legal agencies and health care providers.

In February 2007, CNA participated in the regional launch of ECPAT’s Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against CSEC, organised in Ukraine by the All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against CSEC, which highlighted important recommendations from the report and provided an opportunity for information and experience sharing between Ukraine and Belarus. Belarusian representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Department of Crime Prevention among Youth, the Committee on Minor Affairs in the Ministry of Interior and the National Institute of Education attended the launch.

CNA is part of the project ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in twelve countries in Europe. The ECPAT training guide, Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, will be adapted to the local context and multi-stakeholder trainings will be conducted. Five training sessions on child abuse prevention were provided for teachers and psychologists in schools, colleges and shelters in Minsk. A module on trafficking prevention was also included in this training. A session on the basic principles of child abuse prevention in foster families was conducted for foster parents.

With support from ECPAT International, CNA is collaborating on a regional research study on child pornography with ECPAT affiliate groups from Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. Following an ECPAT training seminar for teachers on protecting children from sexual violence in cyberspace, CNA, in collaboration with two NGOs, organised two roundtables on the theme ‘Collaboration between NGOs and State organisations of Belarus on the use of new technologies in social work with families’.

CNA also participated in the International Conference on Combating Trafficking in Persons: Cooperation between Source and Destination Countries, jointly organised by IOM, UNICEF and OSCE in Minsk; a conference on ‘New methods and forms of the work with family on domestic violence prevention’ conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs; a conference on ‘Family without violence’, for parents in Zavodskoj, a district of Minsk, and two seminars conducted by La Strada on ‘Social work with victims of trafficking’ for specialists from centres for social support for families in Vitebsky and Mogilevsky districts.
ECPAT Belgium was established in 1994 and has been a non-profit organisation since 2004. It is a coalition of more than 30 NGOs working on the issue of child rights and development. ECPAT Belgium works mainly in the areas of combating child sex tourism and trafficking of children, assisting youth at risk, increasing youth participation and stemming demand for CSEC.

As part of the Children’s Rights Network, ECPAT Belgium lobbies for legal reform as well as for the implementation of the recommendations arising from the UN Study on Violence against Children. A working group involving members of the police force and other law enforcers has been set up to review the present extraterritorial legislation for CSEC-related crimes and formulate proposals to improve its implementation.

Together with Child Focus and the Children’s Rights Network, a research study on child prostitution and sex tourism in Belgium is being undertaken.

A book entitled Globalisation and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, based on a study of child sex tourism in six countries (South Africa, Morocco, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, USA and Belarus) will be published.

ECPAT Belgium is working with different tourism schools to disseminate information on CSEC and participates in several tourism fairs, such as Belasia and Salon du Tourisme Autrement. Based on a peer-to-peer approach, students from the Isalt Tourism School and ECPAT Belgium’s main partner in this initiative held several information sessions in other tourism schools. Two students will develop a presentation video and a leaflet on the work of ECPAT Belgium in order to increase the visibility of the group with the public.

The national prevention campaign ‘Stop Child Prostitution’, which focuses on demand and targets truck drivers, army officials, embassy personnel and NGOs, was implemented between 2004 and 2005 in collaboration with the federal police, the transport federation, national railway, Child Focus and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was launched again in March 2007. In connection with this campaign, a European conference entitled ‘Travelling Abusers in Europe’ was held on 7 and 8 May 2007 in cooperation with the European Law Enforcement Organisation (EUROPOL). ECPAT Belgium also developed a partnership with the NHO, OASIS to set up a similar campaign geared towards businessmen.
The Neglected Children Society (NCS) was founded in 1997 in Sofia, Bulgaria, and is an affiliate member of the ECPAT network. NCS members work on a voluntary basis and include experts on prevention of juvenile delinquency, the judicial system and the police, as well as specialists in research, psychology, sociology, social work and publishing. NCS aims to: prevent violence against children, child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and all other forms of child sexual exploitation; re-integrate children at risk; and rehabilitate child victims of CSEC.

The NCS has been engaged in the implementation of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group’s Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes. NCS also worked on adapting the training guide *Combating the Trafficking Children for Sexual Purposes* to the national context and translating the guide into Bulgarian.

The Neglected Children Society is also a member of the Permanent Monitoring Commission on the implementation of the Code of Conduct in Bulgaria.

NCS is involved in the project on ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in twelve countries in Europe, and will conduct two multi-stakeholder training sessions in June and October 2007 (with the support of four trainers with police and social work backgrounds, who participated in the International Training of Trainers held in May 2007 in Berlin under the framework of the project).

Psychologists from NCS deliver lectures in schools for students and parents about the risks for children of becoming involved in prostitution, pornography and trafficking and issues related to the protection of children against sexual abuse and trafficking for sexual purposes. NCS staff also carry out a number of psychological consultations and psychotherapy interventions with parents and child victims of domestic sexual abuse and prostitution and provide psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration to victims of CSEC.

NCS, in collaboration with ECPAT International launched Bulgaria’s *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against CSEC* on 26 January 2007. More than 80 participants from various institutions, Embassies, local and international NGOs and media were present at the Global Monitoring Report launch, which received considerable attention from media, TV programmes, radio broadcasts and websites focusing on the issue of CSEC.

Also in collaboration with ECPAT International, NCS produced an alternative report to the *State Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and*
child pornography. Outcomes of the work were presented to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in June 2007 in Geneva, during the pre-session meeting, as well as the situation of CSEC in Bulgaria.

NCS has a permanent consultative status with the inter-institutional consultative group of the State Agency for Child Protection for the implementation of the Bulgarian Referral Mechanism for child victims of trafficking and has made recommendations based on these two reports, according to the circumstances related to the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union.

In June, NCS conducted training for police officers from specialised national and regional units, social workers from child protection departments and directors and psychologists from the three crisis centres for child victims of trafficking.

NCS has a permanent consultative status with the inter-institutional consultative group of the State Agency for Child Protection for the implementation of the Bulgarian Referral Mechanism for child victims of trafficking and has made recommendations based on the two reports produced with ECPAT International, according to the circumstances related to the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union.

NCS experts reported CSEC and related issues at a number of national conferences and meetings, and were consulted in the preparation of a national survey on violence among children in schools - a project which was realised by the National Commission for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and other experts.
The Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA) was established in 1995 and is a growing partnership of churches, related associations and NGOs. The membership and partner base comprises organisations and individuals in over 48 countries. ENYA began its work to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and youth in 1998.

The ‘Out of the Shadows – Into the Rainbow’ programme addresses the trafficking, forced prostitution and sexual abuse of children, youth and women in East and Central Europe. The programme has expanded and now includes interactive training seminars, prevention programmes and strategies for the establishment of independent ‘Lighthouse’ youth homes. All programmes are co-managed in cooperation with young people living on the streets, Roma youth and communities, survivors and youth living in state institutional care or those who have just received independent status. ENYA also developed specialised peer-to-peer leadership programmes promoting the full inclusion of young people in the fight against CSEC.

ENYA is now part of the project ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in twelve countries in Europe. The ECPAT training guide, *Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes*, will be adapted to the local context and will be used in national multi-stakeholder trainings.

During the reporting period, ENYA mainly focused on prevention, especially with at-risk youth, including those from institutional care and those who are unemployed. This was accomplished through seminars and unemployment training events.

Following the youth training held in May 2006, a second youth representative meeting will take place in September 2007 in Serbia, and will focus on experience exchange on CSEC prevention, identification and rehabilitation of child victims of CSEC, forming public opinion on the issue and researching the situation. The third meeting of the youth network will take place in Moldova in March/April 2008.
Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark is an affiliate group of ECPAT International and operates within Save the Children Denmark. It works to improve conditions for children in Denmark and abroad based upon the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and focuses its attention on child sex tourism, child pornography, trafficking and raising awareness of and preventing child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark continues to work with the Danish travel industry to implement the Code of Conduct. In addition to collaborating with Kuoni – Apollo Group, the group is concentrating on reaching out to the smaller tour operators in Denmark.

The group has also been active in promoting the safe use of the Internet through its website, which gives information to children and parents on online safety. Special attention is given to chat rooms. The group also conducts training sessions for child protection professionals on online sexual abuse and exploitation, focusing in particular on the abusers and how they use new technologies.

In November 2006, the Minister of Justice announced that the Government would be asking the Danish National Police to form a multi-agency taskforce to combat Danish travelling sex offenders, based on the specific request made by the ECPAT Group. The taskforce has met twice, and Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark is on the taskforce to establish a national awareness campaign on travelling sex offenders. This campaign will be aimed at all Danes travelling abroad. In addition, the Danish police have established a hotline for concerned Danes to report incidents seen abroad. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark will also conduct the first situational analysis of abuse committed by Danes abroad. This research will examine eight different countries in which it is believed that Danes are involved in the sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark’s intensive lobbying activity to end double criminality for CSEC-related crimes has proven successful. In November 2006, the Danish Parliament passed a bill repealing this legislation. As a result of this legal reform, Danish citizens who commit crimes abroad can be prosecuted in their country of origin even if the legislation in the country where the crime was committed is different from Denmark’s.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark continues to run the Danish national hotline with funds from the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the European Commission. Presently, the hotline receives between 600 and 700 referrals a month from the general public. Close cooperation with the Danish police and Internet service providers established in this framework continues to be
effective and has led to many arrests for possession, distribution and production of child abuse images. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark is currently focusing on victim identification and the need to lobby politically on this issue at the national and international level.

The group gave presentations at several conferences on Victim Identification: at the EU parliament in Brussels, at the EU Commission in Luxembourg and at an experts meeting in Bilbao. This continues to be a lobbying objective for Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark, with the aim of improving international cooperation to identify and support victims of abuse.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark has continued to highlight the issue of trafficking of children through regular contact with political parties and other NGOs working on the issue. Apart from chairing the Danish Working Group on Child Trafficking, the organisation has intensively lobbied the Government to develop a specific Action Plan on trafficking of children.

Young people from Red Barnet Ungdom, the organisation’s youth movement, comprising 400 members, participated in an exhibition in the centre of Copenhagen to enhance awareness of online safety and held workshops on combating child sexual abuse and exploitation. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark also produced alternative reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the third due by Denmark) and on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
The Tartu Child Support Centre was established as an NGO in 1995. It is the first of its kind in Estonia. The multidisciplinary teams that make up the Centre consist of paediatricians, psychotherapists, social workers and counsellors. The Child Support Centre aims to prevent child abuse and domestic violence in Estonia by raising awareness in the community, providing professionals with training and counselling and treating abused children and their family members.

The Tartu Child Support Centre lectures on travelling and working safely abroad for students from grades 9 to 12 and their teachers, as well as on human trafficking and child abuse for social work and postgraduate students; provides training on child abuse for specialists involved in work with children; and delivers psychological, social and medical counselling to abused children and their families.

The Tartu Child Support Centre aims to prevent child abuse and domestic violence in Estonia by raising community awareness, providing professional training and counselling and treating abused children and their family members.

As part of the project on ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in twelve countries in Europe, a representative of the Tartu Centre conducted a two-day training session for Russian speaking trainers in Germany in June 2007.

Tartu Child Support Centre was also appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a Competence Centre, dealing with missing, unaccompanied and trafficked children. The role of this body is to raise awareness among the public on child trafficking and to provide information about the activities of the Centre, which is part of the Children’s Unit of the Council of Baltic Sea States.
ECPAT France began as a campaign in 1992 and was officially registered as an organisation in 1996. Groupe Développement, the principal member, provides the resources to carry out the activities of the organisation: namely, raising awareness on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), training key actors, improving French laws and their implementation and supporting projects for children. Several activities also focus on preventing child sex tourism and many links have been developed with tourism professionals in this regard.

In September 2006, ECPAT France launched a new child sex tourism awareness-raising campaign that included various information tools, such as: brochures and posters that were distributed through travel agencies and at airport check-in counters; bookmarks; Internet banners; and articles in print media. The campaign also included the production of a new video to be screened during long-haul flights on Air France and on TV. The campaign is supported by the Ministry of Tourism and French tourism professionals and companies, including Accor, AFAT Voyages, Air France, AJT, Carrefour Voyages, Club Méditerranée, Corsair, Fram Voyages, Lastminute.com, the Blue Guides Hachette, Karavel, Manor, Marmara, Petit Futé, Star Airlines and SNAV.

During 2006-2007, several activities were carried out in the framework of the training programme for tourism students and teachers that ECPAT France has been promoting for nearly 10 years. The training kit for tourism teachers, produced in 1997, was completely revised to reflect legislative changes regarding child sex tourism, including more recent examples of punishment and new audio and visual tools. The training module is now presented as a CD and DVD kit. Every two years, ECPAT France organises a competition in tourism schools during which students raise funds to combat CST. In 2007, about 60 schools participated in the competition and €14,500 was raised.


With support from Groupe Développement, ECPAT France produced a documentary filmed in Kolkata, India, and surrounding areas. The film aims to raise awareness on CSEC. A photo-reportage will be put together on a project supported in India to create an exhibition that will make information more accessible to the wider public. ECPAT France continued to work with journalists and assist them to ensure that quality information on CSEC was disseminated.
ECPAT Germany was established as a campaign in 1991 and was officially registered as an organisation in 2001. ECPAT Germany is an alliance of 28 groups and institutions working on child rights issues, operating in the political, legal, economic and educational sectors in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations. ECPAT Germany’s work focuses on lobbying and advocacy, public education and awareness raising on CSEC, the development of prevention strategies, the protection of child victims and the implementation of the Code of Conduct to protect children from sexual exploitation in tourism.

During 2006-2007, ECPAT Germany continued to be part of the monitoring and evaluation working group on the Plan of Action for the Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Violence and Exploitation and also drafted a report for the Government on different areas of the Plan. The German non-governmental organisation, KARO and ECPAT Germany organised a bilateral conference on the implementation of the national plan of action for police, law enforcement officers, social workers and caregivers in the German-Czech border region (Mostov/CZ), which was well attended.

Together with Bread for the World, the group launched the ECPAT International Global Monitoring Report for Germany on the Implementation of the Agenda for Action in December 2006. The report was translated into German and an executive summary was distributed.

Significant efforts were made to improve the signing and implementation of the Code of Conduct. As in previous years, ECPAT Germany, together with the German Travel Association (DRV), operated an information counter about the Code of Conduct during the Berlin International Tourism Exchange (ITB) in March 2007 and participated in three panel discussions on the Code.

In October 2006, a Training of Trainers workshop was hosted by the hotel and travel company REWE Touristik in Cologne with support from the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the German Government, for managers of the German tourism industry at the CEO level. In 2006-2007, training of trainers workshops on the Code of Conduct were also attended by participants from ECPAT Germany, ECPAT Switzerland, ECPAT Austria, police officers undergoing training in tourism schools and in-house trainers from tour operators and travel agencies.

ECPAT Germany is actively lobbying the German Government to improve legislation concerning child pornography and witness protection for children involved in trafficking. They are also
lobbying for the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The group took part in the nation-wide working group led by the Protestant Church on prostitution and human trafficking. The group works to monitor the impact of German legislation on those forced into prostitution. Its main task is to ensure that: the needs and experiences of minors and children forced into prostitution continue to be taken into consideration; individuals who pay for sexual services with children are punished; and witnesses in these cases are protected. Additionally, an awareness-raising campaign against child trafficking for sexual purposes was carried out in conjunction with the World Cup in Germany.

In December 2006, ECPAT Germany took part in a conference about the challenges posed by new information and communication technology developments in the protection of children from sexual exploitation. The group also participated in a one-day training session held by child pornography investigators, which aimed to improve advocacy skills to ensure better child protection policies.
ECPAT Italy began in 1994 as a campaign of different associations and was established as a Non-Lucrative Organisation for Social Utility (ONLUS) in 1998. The group is very active in the tourism sector and is currently implementing the Code of Conduct and also conducts capacity-building activities on the different manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children. Activities related to the Code's implementation are undertaken in close collaboration with the signatories to the Code and include disseminating information to and sensitising tourism industry staff through seminars and training and conducting awareness raising activities targeting tourists.

During 2006-2007, several capacity-building activities on the different manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children were conducted.

A seminar on child pornography and the safety of children on the Internet was conducted as part of the project ‘Mai Più’ and aimed at sensitising caregivers, teachers and parents on child abuse and sexual exploitation. As a follow up, additional activities to build capacity and raise awareness on the risks connected to the use of new technologies were carried out in 2007 in the framework of a project presented and coordinated by the NGO Telefono Azzurro.

As a member of a national coalition of NGOs committed to defending child rights, ECPAT Italy continues to lead lobbying activities for legal reform of legislation pertaining to the sexual exploitation of children.
ECPAT Luxembourg was registered in 1995 as a non-profit association working to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). As the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a very small country and the government already fulfils its commitments under the Stockholm Agenda for Action, the group has concentrated its work on the campaign against child sex tourism and on providing support to child-focused NGOs abroad, which have shown a commitment to eliminating CSEC.

Since January 2006, the Luxembourgish and French Ministries of Foreign Affairs have supported a triennial project to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in 26 countries throughout Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, coordinated jointly by ECPAT Luxembourg and Groupe Développement and implemented by ECPAT International and network members.

In November 2006, ECPAT Luxembourg began supporting a project in India administered by the Indian NGO Don Bosco Ashalayam. The project provides support to street children in Kolkata and assists in their rehabilitation and reintegration by providing them with non-formal and formal education, medical care, psychosocial counselling, vocational training and family reintegration.

In Pakistan, ECPAT Luxembourg and Groupe Développement continue to support a triennial project which began in 2006 to combat child trafficking and CSEC. The programme is being administered by nine local NGOs in six areas of Pakistan where children are at high risk of being sexually exploited: Lahore, Rahimyar Khan, Peshawar, Quetta, Islamabad/Rawalpindi and Karachi. The network of partners involved is developing a number of activities to protect children from falling victim to commercial sexual exploitation and ensure the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and effective reintegration of child victims.

In Mali, a new project to support children vulnerable to sexual exploitation in the regions of Bamako, Ségou and Mopti commenced in June 2007. This project provides protection against CSE to street children, migrant girls moving from small villages to big cities and Koranic school pupils. It is carried out by three local partners: Mali-Enjeu, Avenir Enfance Sahel and Sinjiya Ton.

ECPAT Luxembourg and the Ministry of Family, Youth, Social Solidarity and Education launched a new campaign against child sex tourism in May 2007.
ECPAT Netherlands was established in 1995 as a coalition of NGOs and recently merged into one organisation with the Netherlands section of Defence for Children International. The group conducts research into the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and produces training manuals for law enforcement and caregivers. Work to combat child sex tourism includes awareness-raising activities targeting travellers and tourism staff, participating in the annual Dutch Holiday Fair, disseminating information on the prevention of child sex tourism to travel agency employees and producing a Dutch version of the ECPAT in-flight video shown on long-haul flights to ‘high-risk’ destinations on Arke Fly, the TUI Netherlands charter company.

ECPAT Netherlands participated in three meetings of the Dutch Platform on Youth Prostitution and is one of the founders of the platform. The 'Informatiepunt Jeugdprostitutie', an information service for young people, organised several activities (see http://www.jeugdprostitutie.nu). The work done by Expertisecentrum Jeugdprostitutie, under the umbrella of the Netherlands Centre for Social Development (Movisie), is funded for the next three years.

The ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group’s Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands, ended in December 2006. Nineteen partners, most from the European ECPAT network, and 10 external experts were involved. Training manuals for joint training for law enforcement personnel and caregivers have been produced and over 400 professionals have been trained in 10 central and eastern European countries in partnership with the western European groups. ECPAT Netherlands and a law enforcement expert conducted trainings in Bulgaria in collaboration with the local ECPAT affiliate group, Neglected Children Society, and in Ukraine with a member of the ECPAT affiliate group, the All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against CSEC.

On 13 December 2006, the ECPAT training guide on combating the trafficking in children for sexual purposes was released and presented to the head of the Crimes against Human Beings Unit of Europol at a roundtable meeting. A questions and answers booklet has also been developed for professionals working with trafficked children and children at risk. Both publications were produced in cooperation with ECPAT International.

A follow-up to this project entitled ‘Implementing Multi-stakeholder Training on Combating Trafficking in Children’ was granted in 2007 by the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Oak Foundation, coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands. The project involves six partners in eastern Europe (Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova and Russia) and six in western Europe (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland) whereby 48
professionals will be trained to become trainers in turn for 480 professionals. At the conclusion of the project, a training guide will be available in 12 languages and adapted to each local context.

ECPAT Netherlands, in partnership with Code of Conduct signatory Oad Reizen, organised a contest for tourism students in 14 schools to develop materials to inform travellers about child sex tourism. Seven schools participated in the contest, which concluded in March 2007. The winning students came from tourism school Groningen, with a design for a backstrap with the words ‘Stop Child Sex Tourism’ in several languages. The backstrap will be sold by Oad Reizen at their counter at Schiphol Airport.

As in previous years, ECPAT Netherlands operated a booth at the Dutch Holiday Fair in 2007. In its press release on the fair, ECPAT quoted a letter from the Dutch Minister of Justice to the Dutch Parliament in which he said that he would promote a multi-sectoral approach to combating child sex tourism. ECPAT Netherlands is now lobbying the Dutch government to turn these words into action and, in recognition of this effort, was invited to participate in a parliamentary hearing on the issue.

ECPAT Netherlands is an active member of the board of Meldpunt, the Dutch hotline against child pornography, and has successfully lobbied to introduce a child pornography blocking system. As a result, cable Internet Service Provider UPC signed a contract with the Dutch police in February 2007 to block URLs that are deemed suspicious by Dutch police. Several other ISPs, including market leader, KPN, are negotiating with the police to follow suit.

In June 2007, ECPAT Netherlands, in collaboration with Plan Netherlands, signed a covenant with the Dutch Minister for Development and Cooperation to address violence against children in the development of policies. During 2006-2007, ECPAT Netherlands lobbied the Dutch negotiators for a strong Council of Europe Convention on Combating Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children.

ECPAT Netherlands also distributes an electronic newsletter three times a year among its Dutch network members and, since 2006, has been maintaining a special section on their website containing Dutch press news clippings on various forms of sexual exploitation.
ECPAT Norway/Redd Barna (Save the Children Norway) has represented ECPAT International in Norway since 1997. Its aim is to combat child sexual exploitation through the dissemination of information, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns in Norway on the issue of child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

ECPAT Norway works to ensure that states strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence through a comprehensive approach and the development of a multifaceted and systematic framework to respond to violence against children that is integrated into national planning processes. The group emphasises prevention, promotion of non-violent values, awareness raising, capacity building, recovery services, participation of children, reporting systems, ensuring accountability and ending impunity of offenders, addressing gender issues, data collection and strengthening international commitment to combat CSEC.

As a result of ECPAT Norway’s active involvement in the Joint East-West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe (Trafficking III project), valuable formal and informal channels with the Russian police were formed, and a delegation from one of the cooperating local Russian NGOs visited Norway in March 2007.

The ECPAT Global Monitoring Report on Norway was launched in December 2006.

ECPAT Norway organises regular meetings and training sessions with the police, institutions and interested professionals to discuss issues related to child trafficking and to establish a national network on CSEC.

ECPAT Norway has started a campaign (the Hvisk project) to combat child trafficking. The project aims to examine the relationship between all forms of child exploitation and ensure the protection and care of child victims. A website will be developed containing information relevant to children (including child victims), professionals and others.

ECPAT Norway continues to campaign against child sex tourism and, to this end, maintains a collaborative and fruitful relationship with the travel agency Reisefeber in Oslo. The group also receives various reports on incidences of CST.

ECPAT Norway responds to many requests for information on CSEC and the work of the ECPAT network, mainly from university students and also gives presentations and lectures.
The Moldovan Network of National Organizations Fighting against Child Prostitution and Trafficking was established in September 2006 and became affiliated to the ECPAT network in March 2007. It consists of seven child rights organisations whose primary objective is to promote the rights of children and protect them from sexual exploitation.

As the group is new, recent activities have revolved around consolidating the partnership between members and building the group’s capacity on CSEC. The group has conducted workshops on national and international legislation in the field of CSEC with a view to identifying legislative gaps. The group is participating in a regional project conducted by ECPAT International on researching child pornography in the CIS region, together with Belarus, Ukraine and Russia.

The group is developing prevention programmes on human trafficking, including research and training with rural youth leaders; repatriation and rehabilitation programmes for child trafficking victims; and provides counselling and workshops for child victims and their parents.

In November 2006, the Moldovan Network conducted a workshop on national and international legislation in the field of CSEC with support from ECPAT International. Members of the Network, lawyers and representatives from the Penal Reform Institute participated in this workshop, which aimed to analyse the legislation in Moldova and identify some of the main gaps, such as the absence of specific legislation on child pornography.

The Network participated in the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop in Barcelona in April 2007, and is part of the project, ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’. Two law enforcers and two social workers attended a training of trainers session organised in Berlin in June 2007. Two more training sessions for police officers and social workers will be delivered in Moldova with support from external experts.

Members of the Network were involved in the reform project of residential care systems; providing support to children in institutions (12,000 children are placed in state care in Moldova and are considered as being at-risk of trafficking); running prevention programmes on human trafficking, including research and training with rural youth leaders; working with women and child victims of trafficking (repatriation and rehabilitation of the victims, counseling); conducting workshops with parents and children on violence against children; and participating in working groups with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Ministry of Education in the field of trafficking prevention.
Belgrade Support to Exploited Children and Youth (Beo Support) was established in 1997 to combat the sexual exploitation of children and youth. Beo Support is a member of the state inter-sectoral anti-trafficking team based in the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The group holds workshops in high schools on the sexual exploitation of children and youth, based on peer-to-peer methodology. The group also provides training for law enforcers and caregivers and has been advocating to stop discrimination against children with HIV/AIDS, producing and distributing leaflets to sensitise young people on the dangers of sexual exploitation in general and its potential impact on children’s health, namely through HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

Beo Support produced and distributed 5,000 leaflets to sensitise young people on the dangers of entering sexual relationships before the age of 16, sexual exploitation in general and its potential impact on children’s health, namely through HIV/AIDS and STDs. Beo-Support’s youth law team regularly visited the Parliament and monitored Parliamentarian discussions related to child protection. They managed to gain the support of the Serbian anti-trafficking team of experts regarding the youth initiative on increasing the age of sexual consent, which also received strong support from the Sub-Committee for Children’s Rights in the Parliament. Furthermore, two articles were published in the children’s magazine Politikin Zabavnik (20,000 copies printed and distributed) to inform children and their parents of the importance of increasing the age of sexual consent.

Throughout the year, peer education in high schools was strengthened, supported and monitored by Beo Support’s youth team. Additionally, the network of collaborating schools (presently 15) is being reinforced through joint preventive action in schools, workshops and thematic lessons.

The youth activists were also trained by an interdisciplinary team of experts on human rights, children’s rights and other relevant issues, and consequently provided high-level prevention peer education on sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings.

The media campaign is continuing to advocate for legislative changes in Serbia’s Criminal Code. For this purpose, in May 2007, a training of youth activists focused on developing skills for campaigning was conducted and a campaigning manual for youth activists was published.
Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania, an ECPAT affiliate group, was established in 1990 to promote the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by creating programmes focusing on different issues facing the Romanian child today. Ongoing work includes establishing and maintaining projects addressing child participation, abandonment prevention and family reintegration projects; setting up counselling, documentation and research centers and a children’s hotline; providing assistance and rehabilitation services to homeless children and child victims of trafficking; and conducting advocacy work on the Code of Conduct to prevent child sex tourism.

During the reporting period, Salvati Copii/Save the Children Romania continued their prevention, psychotherapy and social intervention programme on child abuse and combating trafficking in children in its seven counselling centres. From January to July 2007, the counselling centres received 328 abused children, including 50 cases of trafficking. For each case a psycho-medical evaluation, assistance for reintegration and legal counselling were provided.

During May 2007, Salvati Copii/Save the Children Romania continued their campaign for the prevention of human trafficking among children from high schools in rural areas. The outcomes were significant: 300 pupils were informed about services they can use when any abuse occurs; and about the free hotlines available to receive information before leaving the country.

Five volunteers were involved in the prevention campaign, organising workshops and distributing information materials to the participating pupils. The campaign received good media attention with articles published in newspapers, as well as TV and radio exposure.

Twenty-five professionals representing Child Protection Departments, the General Division of Combating Organised Crime, and school inspectorates were trained as part of the Regional Response to Child Trafficking, based on the adapted version of the ECPAT manuals Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes Training Guide, and Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes - Questions and Answers.

In 2006, Salvati Copii/Save the Children Romania contributed to the elaboration of the ILO/IPEC manual Psycho-Social Rehabilitation of Children Withdrawn from Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour. The organisation is now in the process of translating the manual and is preparing the launch in partnership with ILO/IPEC.
Officially adopted in May 2005, the Code of Conduct was signed by several representatives of the tourism industry, including Sofitel and Golden Tulip Hotels, the Romanian Hotel Industry Federation and National Association of Tourism Agencies. Significant efforts have been devoted to the Code implementation since then: on 7 June 2007, Salvati Copii Romania, in partnership with the Ministry of Administration and Interior – National Anti-Trafficking Agency organised a training of trainers for professionals working within the hotel and tourism industry.

In 2006, Salvati Copii/Save the Children Romania began a study on commercial sexual exploitation of children which aimed to highlight the factors that determine or favour the involvement of children, especially girls, in commercial sexual exploitation, the consequences of commercial sexual exploitation, and to create a mechanism for social reintegration. The report was compiled between January and May 2007.

Salvati Copii/Save the Children Romania, within the Child Trafficking Response Programme, conducted a qualitative, child-centered, participatory research report on the risks and resilience of children to trafficking with 68 children and key informants. The final report will be launched in July 2007.

Developed in partnership with Save the Children Italy, Romania is developing a research report on trafficking and referral and support mechanism for child victims of trafficking. The research is based on case studies, interviews with child victims of trafficking and their families, NGO and police representatives and other stakeholders involved in combating child trafficking.

In terms of prevention, 89 volunteers were trained on issues such as trafficking and child sexual exploitation, after which they began conducting prevention campaigns in different communities.

Save the Children disseminated 1,000 brochures with information on training courses and job opportunities for persons at risk of becoming victims of trafficking. 2,210 children, 11 teachers and 5 parents received information about child trafficking and abuse.
The Russian Alliance against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was established in 2004 by Stellit, an NGO in St. Petersburg, and by Sisters, a sexual assault recovery centre. The Alliance’s objectives are to combine the efforts of government and NGOs in combating CSEC. In this context, the Alliance works on a number of issues, including prevention, rehabilitation, awareness raising and research.

The Alliance provides training for staff and students in schools on CSEC prevention and trafficking. In its work on harm reduction and rehabilitation, psychological assistance is provided to victims of violence, including children involved in prostitution. The Alliance also conducts training for caregivers who work with child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking and conducts research and collects data on CSEC.

A group of specialists from St. Petersburg took part in training on rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking. Staff members from the St. Petersburg Shelter for Non-Resident Children, Fedor, were trained on identifying and working with child victims of trafficking. Methods for collecting information about child victims of trafficking, entitled ‘Development and implementation of rehabilitation programme for children, trafficking victims’, are also being developed within the project with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services. The Russian youth movement also participated in the organisation of an international educational seminar for specialists on children’s participation in shaping their own healing context in February 2007 in St. Petersburg.

Training sessions on trafficking and violence, specifically focusing on child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, were conducted by Sisters for staff from shelters, social and rehabilitation centers for children and law enforcement personnel in several districts.

Stellit is also part of the project on ‘Implementing Multi-Stakeholder Training on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes’, which is being conducted in twelve countries in Europe, and will adapt the training manual to the local context and pursue local trainings with support from external trainers.

ECPAT International conducted training sessions on Internet Safety for children for about 30 school teachers in Moscow in April 2007; young people from Stellit also participated in this training. Following this training, Sisters conducted two more sessions for heads and teachers of schools in Moscow.
Sisters conducted a seminar in Smolensk to provide NGO staff with information on trafficking issues and on the development of a National Referral Mechanism. Students from the Department of Law of Smolensk State University were trained on the same issues and later conducted several training sessions for the local population.

Youth representatives from Stellit will participate in a seminar on Young Multipliers from Eastern Europe and CIS organised by Ecumenical Network for Youth, the ECPAT group in the Czech Republic, in September 2007 in Serbia.

In December 2006, Stellit organised a seminar ‘Organisation of the activity on counteraction against child pornography and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children’ for secretaries of Commissions on Minor’s Affairs and Defense of their Rights of all districts of St. Petersburg.
ECPAT Spain was founded in Barcelona in 1997 and is led by Asociación Catalana para la Infancia Maltratada (ACIM). The organisation is very active in lobbying on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and made an important contribution to the development and launch of the Second National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking for 2006-2009 as well as to the revision of the Spanish Penal Code to ensure better protection of children from CSEC.

As part of the Implementation Plan, during the 2006-2007 period, ECPAT Spain carried out a pilot situational analysis on CSEC in Barcelona, focusing on the link between child prostitution and child sex tourism with support from the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Barcelona’s City Council and other institutions.

In March 2007, a Consultation on the sexual exploitation of children was organised in Barcelona at which ECPAT Spain presented the first results of the situational analysis. The next step will be to extend the study to three autonomous Spanish communities (Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia) in 2007 and to create a network of NGOs at the local level to contribute to the research and, more generally, the fight against CSEC.

Several activities were undertaken in relation to child pornography and the use of new technologies, especially through the Make-IT-Safe campaign, also called Noves Tecnologies segures and launched on 20 November 2006 to coincide with the International Day for Children’s Rights. The activities include the distribution of an informational booklet entitled For a Protected Childhood - How to Correctly Use New Technologies in libraries and schools in Barcelona; the organisation of five awareness raising workshops for children from primary and secondary schools in 2006; the drafting of didactic materials for students and guides for teachers and families; and collaboration with companies such as Neolegis o Marinva and University experts to produce a new proposal for an auto-regulated Code for the IT sector. The outcomes of the research conducted on the specific protection measures for children introduced in cybercafés have been included in the situational analysis study on CSEC in Barcelona. Twenty awareness raising workshops for children from primary and secondary schools are planned for the rest of 2007.

ECPAT Spain has actively promoted the adoption of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism. During a public ceremony held in Madrid on 16 October 2006, Sol Meliá Hotels and Resorts was the first Spanish company to adopt the Code. In January 2007, a similar event was held in Barcelona for the adoption of the Code by Barceló Hotels and Resorts. Educational materials on CST were developed for the tourism industry, coupled with the design of a three-module capacity-building workshop for companies that are signatories to the Code and training sessions for hotel staff.
Sensitisation campaigns on CSEC targeting children, teenagers and young people in schools and universities and training for different categories of professionals (police forces, doctors and personnel of the judiciary) are carried out. Direct attention to CSEC victims and relatives of victims through a comprehensive and interdisciplinary team of psychologists, pediatricians, social workers, lawyers and social educators is also provided.

ECPAT Spain conducts prevention and intervention activities for children at risk or victims of commercial sexual exploitation and abuse through its ACULL Programme (an integrated and multidisciplinary service for children, teenagers and families). This programme has provided assistance to 186 victims, a significant increase from the previous year. It extends further to 12 regions in Catalonia, 11 autonomous communities and nine foreign countries.

ECPAT Spain also works on case management of Spanish sex tourists through its collaboration with the Protect Cambodia project and is planning to extend this to Latin America.

ECPAT Spain is part of various organisations, such as FAPMI (Federation of Associations for Prevention of Child Mistreatments), POI (Children Organizations’ Platform) and the Children’s Observatory from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and monitors actions on CSEC in the country through these collaborations.

In March 2007, ECPAT Spain submitted an alternative report to the Initial State Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. This alternative report was examined at the pre-session of the 46th session of the CRC in June 2007.
ECPAT Sweden was established in 1996 as a coalition of organisations and individual members. The group conducts training on CSEC for police, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and teachers as well as students of law, tourism and journalism. ECPAT Sweden also conducts wide-ranging awareness campaigns and youth activities, such as chat-conferences on child pornography and paedophile activities on the Internet. The group also works with tourism operators and transport providers to combat trafficking of children and child sex tourism.

The ECPAT Sweden Hotline, launched in March 2005, continued to operate. It receives reports on child pornographic websites as well as on suspected cases of child sex tourism and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

More than 26,000 individuals, NGOs and companies signed ECPAT Sweden’s Internet campaign demanding that higher priority be given to combating child pornography by the National Police. ECPAT Sweden has also had a meeting with the Chief of the National Police and has written to all members of the National Police Board to highlight that the National Police group that investigates these crimes should increase its staff and budget to be able to achieve greater success in their important work.

In December 2006, in a meeting with the Minister of Social Affairs, ECPAT Sweden handed over 5,000 signed postcards demanding that the newly-elected Government take stronger action against child sex tourism and promote common action in the European Union.

During spring 2007, a campaign against child sex tourism included advertisements in travel magazines and a study into the number of Swedish child sex tourists. Two seminars on child sex tourism were conducted by ECPAT International: one at the Stockholm International Criminology Symposium and the other in the Swedish Parliament.

To celebrate 10 years of global action against CSEC since the 1996 Stockholm World Congress as well as the 10-year anniversary of ECPAT Sweden, a full-day public event took place on 27 August 2006. Sweden’s most famous artists and actors participated at the event.

In November 2006, ECPAT Sweden arranged a one-day conference on CSEC and the challenges for the next 10 years. The conference was attended by Queen Silvia, various experts and 150 participants from authorities and NGOs.

ECPAT Sweden’s youth group continued to be very active during the reporting period. Apart from contributing to a survey on child sex tourism, the youth group visited schools to raise the awareness of students and teachers on online safety for children and child trafficking.
ECPAT Switzerland is the national coordinating office for the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Switzerland and abroad. Formerly called Arge Kipro, ECPAT Switzerland began its work in 1991, campaigning against child prostitution, and became part of ECPAT International in 1999. The organisation’s main objectives are to: provide information and documentation to the public, government and NGOs and raise awareness on the issue of CSEC; promote the implementation of the Code of Conduct in the Swiss tourism industry; monitor child pornography on the Internet; limit the demand for child pornography; sensitise children, parents and teachers on the risks children face on the Internet; sensitise professionals and the public on the issue of trafficking of children into Switzerland; and network with national and international groups working to combat CSEC.

ECPAT Switzerland continues to work successfully on the Code of Conduct at both the national and the international level. In October 2006, ECPAT Switzerland operated an information stand at the Travel Trade Workshop (the national tourism fair) in Montreux and also gave two presentations to 300 apprentices from all over Switzerland on the challenges for tour operators in implementing the Code of Conduct.

In November 2006 at the World Travel Market in London, Kuoni Travel Holding Ltd was the first company to sign the Code under its new signatory procedures (elaborated by ECPAT Switzerland, with support from ECPAT International and the Code organisation) as mandated by the Executive Committee of The Code Organization. The strategy and the business plan was presented in March 2007 and adopted by the Annual General Meeting of the Code. This process has been supported by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs in Switzerland.

In December 2006, the National Steering Group for the strategic implementation of the Code in Switzerland met for the first time. This group consists of nine representatives from child rights organisations, the Swiss Federation of Travel Agencies, law enforcement, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Members of Parliament, Arbeitskreis Tourismus & Entwicklung and consumer organisations. In cooperation with the Research Center for Leisure and Tourism of the University of Berne, an implementation concept note for the Code of Conduct in Switzerland has been drafted.

Together with the Swiss Agency for Crime Prevention and the Swiss Coordination Unit for the Fight against Internet Criminality, ECPAT Switzerland wrote a letter to 400 Inter Service providers (ISPs) in Switzerland asking them to block, on a voluntary basis, access to websites containing child pornography. The response from the ISPs was positive. In February 2007, the biggest Swiss ISP started blocking on a test phase. The other ISPs will follow. At the same time,
the Swiss Coordination Unit for the Fight against Internet Criminality, on the basis of a black list provided by authorities in Denmark, investigated around 800 sites considered illegal according to Swiss law.

In collaboration with other NGOs, ECPAT Switzerland plans to organise a follow-up to the three-year campaign ‘Stopp Pedocriminality’, headed by the Swiss Agency for Crime Prevention, due to be completed towards the end of 2007. The follow-up will focus on three target groups: parents; children, for whom an online safety game will be developed; and teachers, who will be provided with an online kit to be used in classrooms.

In 2007, ECPAT Switzerland is participating in the project ‘Implementing Multi-stakeholder Training on Child trafficking and Sexual Exploitation’ in 12 countries in Europe, coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands, and will work with a national working group of NGOs active in the fight to prevent child trafficking.

In the lead up to the country report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child that the Government of Switzerland will deliver in 2007, ECPAT Switzerland, in cooperation with partner organisations, contributed to a comprehensive report on child trafficking in Switzerland to be launched later this year by UNICEF Switzerland. The goal of this report is to sensitise the public on this issue.
The All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children became an ECPAT member group in 2004. The Network comprises 20 member organisations from the government, non-governmental and private sectors and one individual member. The work of the Network covers the prevention of CSEC and child trafficking as well as the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of CSEC. The group works to raise awareness on child pornography and child trafficking by taking a participatory approach and encouraging the involvement of youth in the development and implementation of programmes and events on this issue. The group also provides training to caregivers on the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Under the framework of the make-IT-safe campaign, which was implemented by the Centre Intellect and NGO School of Equal Opportunities, ECPAT International and a trainer from SEO carried out a workshop for young students from Kyiv, Lviv and Donetsk in November 2006. The students then carried out similar trainings in their regions and organised three roundtable meetings. Five thousand postcards on child safety on the Internet were published in Ukrainian and Russian and disseminated in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

A national event was organised on 30 September 2006 in eight cities around the country under the theme ‘Pornography is a Trap for Children’, with distribution of information materials and collection of over 2,000 signatures for a petition based on the make-IT-safe campaign. This attracted significant media attention and several interviews were held on the issue.

The All-Ukrainian Network as a follow-up of its participation in the Regional Seminar on Child Pornography held in St. Petersburg in May 2006, is part of a regional research project on child pornography supported by ECPAT International. A literature review on child pornography has been conducted and further research will be implemented in 2007 and 2008.

In December 2006, three representatives from the Network participated in a TV programme that focused on the prevention of CSEC.

In the area of protection, the Network participated in two working groups: on the development of the National Plan on Children’s Rights Convention (2006-2016); and on the development of the National Programme on Trafficking Prevention. The group also participated in the drafting of an alternative report to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. On 14 February 2007, the All Ukrainian Network collaborated with the ECPAT affiliate in Belarus to launch their respective Global Monitoring Reports in Ukraine.
Various representatives from ministries, local and international NGOs attended the launch, which provided an occasion to highlight important recommendations from the reports and to share experiences with Belarus.

Seven training sessions were conducted on ‘Organisation of social rehabilitation of children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation’; three training sessions on ‘Organisation of child rights protection for children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation’; and six training sessions on ‘Social rehabilitation of children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation’. More than 390 people benefited from the trainings, including staff from oblast departments on family, youth and sports affairs, social services for youth, educational and health departments, services on minors affairs, criminal militia on minors affairs, NGOs and school psychologists.

On 1 June 2007, members of the Network participated in the Children’s Rights Day and worked with adopted children, teaching them about the rights of children and how to protect themselves from violence.

Future activities of the Network include: conducting training workshops for groups of experts on the issues of protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking; continuing activities of the hotline for individual counselling of children and youth; conducting awareness raising theatrical performances on commercial sexual exploitation; and research on child pornography in Ukraine.
ECPAT UK represents a coalition of nine UK organisations working on children’s issues. These organisations are: Anti-Slavery International, Barnardos, Jubilee Campaign, NSPCC, Save the Children UK, the Body Shop Foundation, the Children’s Society, UNICEF UK and World Vision UK.

ECPAT UK is a leading agency on combating child trafficking and engages in various lobbying and advocacy opportunities to promote the protection of child victims. ECPAT UK was appointed Clerk of the All Party Parliamentary Working Group on the Trafficking of Women and Children, established in July 2006.

ECPAT UK is also a key stakeholder in the Government’s Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre initiative, which is a multi-agency response to online protection, child trafficking and travelling sex offenders that brings together specialised police working in collaboration with NGOs.

In July 2006, ECPAT UK was awarded the UNICEF UK 60th anniversary award, presented once every 10 years, for its outstanding contribution to children’s rights.

In January 2007, ECPAT UK released a report on child trafficking in the UK, Missing Out: A Study of Child Trafficking in the North-West, North-East and West Midlands, produced with the support of Save the Children’s England Programme. This report provides an overview of the three regions and makes detailed recommendations on safeguarding trafficked children at the national level. It highlights the plight of 80 children known to have been or suspected of being trafficked into the UK for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and forced marriage. Forty-eight of these children have gone missing from the care of social services and have not been found. ECPAT UK is calling on the Government to launch a national inquiry and investigate the large number of children who go missing from the care of local authorities each year.

Following the publication of the Missing Out report, ECPAT UK and World Vision launched the Three Small Steps campaign, urging the UK Government to protect trafficked children by withdrawing the UK reservation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on immigration matters, ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and appointing a National Child Trafficking Rapporteur. Prior to this campaign, success was achieved in March 2007, when the Government signed the Council of Europe Convention to coincide with the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade. At the same time, the Government also launched the UK National Action Plan on Human Trafficking, which ECPAT UK contributed to during its consultative phase.
In May 2007, ECPAT UK sent a written response to the Government consultation on unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. In its submission, ECPAT UK emphasised that child victims of trafficking who are also asylum seekers need to be guaranteed basic safeguards that are consistent with the Government’s own legal obligations to special protection. ECPAT UK recommended that a system of guardianship to represent the best interests of the child be implemented so that children can effectively navigate through the complex range of services.

In March 2007, ECPAT UK was granted three-year funding by the Government to conduct child trafficking training aimed at government agencies, including Social Services. This, together with funding to develop E-learning tools on child trafficking, will form a significant area of work for ECPAT UK in the next three years in raising awareness of best practice standards and ensuring that trafficked children’s rights to protection are upheld and promoted.

ECPAT UK is actively working with tour operators on implementing policies, training and raising awareness on the protection of children from sexual exploitation in tourism. A training guide for trainers in the tourism industry has been developed, and regular training of trainers is conducted to enable the operators themselves to independently undertake such training programmes. ECPAT UK has also produced country briefing papers for use with the training guide for background information and contacts.

In August 2006, on the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT UK released a new report, *The End of the Line for Child Exploitation: Safeguarding the Most Vulnerable Children*. The report exposes the gaps in legislation and policy which are failing to protect vulnerable children from British sex offenders who travel abroad. The report also charts the historic and current role of ECPAT UK as a key agency working to change policy and legislation on child exploitation in tourism. A follow-up report is planned on best practices in the prevention of child sex tourism and protection for victims.
middle east & north africa

Jordan
Mauritania
The Jordan River Foundation (JRF) works to protect the rights and needs of children and to contribute to healthier, self-reliant and aspiring communities. With the vision and support of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah, JRF has successfully established itself as a pioneer in building an Arab Child Safety Model. Its main activities are prevention and intervention.

JRF inaugurated the Queen Rania Family and Child Centre (QRFCC), a community centre that provides integrated and holistic services in partnership with the local community and other stakeholders to combat child abuse by strengthening the family unit; and established the Child Safety Centre in Dar Al Aman, a therapeutic centre that provides psychosocial, medical and educational services for victims of physical, emotional and sexual abuse and neglect. New therapeutic services for children include an Early Childhood Development Unit, a playground, an interactive library and an environment programme. During the reporting period, 2,528 children, 526 youths, 564 mothers and 1,134 professionals benefited from the services provided.

QRFCC’s Professional Training Centre was launched in 2006 as the first regional training centre specialising in child safety, aiming to enhance the capacity of national and regional professionals in addressing child abuse and promoting child safety. It provides training manuals, capacity-building programmes and consultancy to family and child-based organisations. QRFCC also established a Community Mobilisation Unit to involve local communities.

JRF worked on the design of a child helpline, launched in December 2006, and signed a memorandum of commitment with 12 national government agencies and NGOs to cooperate the operation of the helpline.

JRF and UNESCO signed a memorandum of understanding to advance early educational practices in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which commits them to identifying projects in the area of child protection, reinforcing teacher training and school management and enhancing curricula in formal and non-formal education. They will also work together to raise awareness about early childhood care and education policy, child rights and child safety.

JRF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders, will implement a pilot project to promote a safe school environment, through raising awareness about abuse in schools; enhancing awareness of child rights among teachers, parents and children, with a special focus on protection, self-expression and participation; and developing school rules and policies that reflect those rights. The project will promote school-community partnerships; offer capacity building courses for teachers, counsellors and administrators; and encourage children’s active learning and participation in school.
Association Nationale pour l'Appui à l'Initiative Féminine la Protection Infantile et Environnementale (ANAIF-PIE) was created in 1995 by a group of women who recognised the need to promote gender equity in Mauritania and ensure that children grow up in a safe environment. The organisation now has 200 members and aims to provide support for women's projects in the development sector and to protect and promote children’s rights. The group’s work has included: carrying out campaigns on child protection and care, focusing on children with HIV/AIDS, child victims of sexual exploitation and children suffering from malnutrition; raising awareness on various forms of child exploitation, including sexual exploitation and child labour, and on women and children suffering from HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections; developing an awareness-raising campaign against CSEC in Atar in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Tourism; and setting up a database and developing a strategy to promote gender equality. It has financed several cooperatives for female heads of households and has supported research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children as well as the impact of migration on the economic status of women.

ANAIF-PIE has been monitoring the adoption of the National Plan of Action as well as judicial interventions regarding exploitation, care and support of child victims of CSEC. It has also engaged in a number of awareness raising ventures with authorities, elected representatives and the public about CSEC in Mauritania, organised seminars in Nouakchott, Nouadhibou and Rosso and organised a child sex tourism awareness-raising seminar in Atar and Nouakchott.

The organisation has also been providing micro-credit and training for women's cooperatives.
south asia

Bangladesh
India
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
The Association for Community Development’s (ACD) primary mandate is to ensure the rights of women and children in the greater Rajshahi region. Its programmes endeavour to integrate community development and human rights strategies; however, its focus remains on women, adolescents and children at the community level. ACD works to combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children.

ACD provides services to adults and child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. ACD seeks to mobilise local resources while sensitising the local community to the impact of trafficking and other human rights issues. It is also involved in programmes for the repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked women and children. ACD works with child victims of violence, trafficking, rape and acid throwing; child migrants; and those who are at risk and vulnerable and disadvantaged children or members of vulnerable and disadvantaged families.

In the areas of prevention, protection and development of vulnerable street children and children in urban slums and hazardous conditions, ACD operates shelter homes, drop-in centres, community based semi-institutional socialisation centres and community interventions. ACD has also been implementing a social awareness, advocacy and networking programme to prevent child prostitution through various activities, such as life skills training, psychosocial counselling, medical services and vocational training among peers to assist adolescents engaged in prostitution. ACD also conducts social rehabilitation activities for rescued adolescents by involving them in income-generating activities and providing training. ACD conducts follow ups of the rehabilitated adolescent girls and maintains linkages through community support.

ACD has been active in ensuring child rights and child participation in a socio-cultural perspective as well as in developing advocacy and awareness raising at community level for combating CSEC and human trafficking. ACD established nine socialisation centres in rural and urban areas; formed 12 Child Rights Forums, seven Child Cultural Groups and a Child Communication Unit enabling adolescent boys and girls from surrounding villages to have greater access to socio-cultural development opportunities. The centres have played an important role on gender equality, and are breaking the silence surrounding sexual abuse of children.

ACD introduced the grassroots ‘People’s Organisations’ in a bid to address the growing need for a sustainable initiative against the challenges of poverty and injustice and their vulnerability to CSEC. These are organisations that work against human trafficking and its root causes, such as early marriage, polygamy, dowry, and sexual abuse/exploitation of women and children. ACD also trained women volunteers to interact with social leaders, within their community, to identify young girls and women at risk and to intervene as necessary.
Other major projects included: the establishment of the ‘Adolescent Credit Programme and Socialisation Centre’ at the community level aiming to protect children from sexual exploitation; and the establishment of the Ananodomoth Shelter Home for vulnerable girls, victims of CSEC and trafficking, offering them psychosocial counseling, medical services, formal and non-formal education, life skills and training, in-depth investigation, reintegration and follow-up.

It has introduced an innovative Holistic Empowerment Programme, which offers an alternative livelihood option as a long-term strategy against the root causes of child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children, trafficking and others forms of violence. ACD offered micro-credit for 2,710 adolescent girls, victims of CSEC and trafficking. The credit support aims at highlighting the capacity and potential of the rural girls to expand their secure environment.
Ain o Salish Kendro (ASK) is a legal aid and human rights resource centre that provides free legal aid to women and child workers. ASK’s legal activism has led to public campaigns and advocacy in defense of individual and group rights within a framework of democracy. It is committed to campaigning for reform of discriminatory and repressive laws to eliminate systemic social, legal and political discrimination. Its activities include prevention, protection and rehabilitation for potential and actual child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

ASK conducts awareness raising campaigns to prevent children from becoming victims of abuse and exploitation, including consultations with children and workshops with parents and employers. ASK also works to increase the sense of responsibility of local authorities for children so that they can develop monitoring mechanisms for child domestic workers and works to prevent rural/urban migration by developing appropriate alternatives.

ASK also maintains a counselling service, providing emotional rehabilitation for victims, and six full-time and 12 part-time drop-in centres for working children in Dhaka, where they can access literacy training, nutritional advice, healthcare, psychosocial assistance and legal support.

As part of their capacity building process, ASK organised many training courses at the grassroots level to help other NGOs promote human rights advocacy on gender issues and social justice. Topics covered included human rights, good governance, mediation, advocacy and networking.

ASK has also been active in increasing the community level advocacy by training local volunteers to stage issue-based dramas and act as pressure groups. Theatre is a dynamic process for developing the analytical skills of the people on particular issues; ASK is using it as a strategy to remove stereotypes of class, gender and rights. School children are directly involved in the implementation of the programme by performing plays, publishing ‘wall magazines’ (regular and updated displays of pictures and information displayed on walls, for easy community access), participating in debates, cultural competitions and attending study circles.

Other prevention activities included a compilation of good practices towards child domestic workers by their employers and a contribution to the International Labour Organization’s (Bangladesh office) database on CSEC.
Established in 1985, EQUATIONS is an advocacy and campaigning organisation working to democratise tourism in India. Over the past two decades, its research, information analysis and dissemination, campaigns, advocacy and lobbying work has focused on the impact of unregulated and irresponsible tourism development in India and the developing world.

EQUATIONS studies the growing links between tourism and the abuse of children in various forms, including child labour, the sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking. Its main objectives are to advocate for social accountability and responsibility in tourism with specific emphasis on the protection of children, encourage collaborative and concerted action to combat the exploitation of children in tourism and influence governments to incorporate child-friendly and gender-sensitive guidelines.

In 2007, EQUATIONS expanded its presence nationwide and formed networks with international partners. The Campaign Support Unit gathers information on a daily basis and feeds into the programmes to take action. This information is passed on to the documentation center used by EQUATIONS and also by independent research students and media persons.

The Child and Tourism programme focuses on the sexual exploitation of children in tourism. For a number of years the government only dealt with problems that concerned women. It took many years of research, networking and advocacy by various organisations to show the relation and magnitude of the issue. Currently, the work is focused on advocating for social accountability and responsibility in tourism with specific emphasis on the protection of children; developing synergies and encouraging collaborative and concerted action to combat the exploitation of children; influencing the Government of India and state governments to incorporate child sensitive guidelines and regulation as well as to implement systems that ensure the protection of children.

Based on the need for stern measures to end the exploitation of children, in November 2006, EQUATIONS was instrumental in supporting the Government’s move to ban the employment of children as domestic servants and in various sectors of the hospitality industry in the country. Along with a number of civil society organisations, they have asked for clear implementation and monitoring measures.

EQUATIONS was part of a state-level consultation on the 11th Five-Year Plan to discuss the responsibility, accountability and role that the Government and tourism industry should play in the protection of children.
EQUATIONS initiated a campaign under the theme ‘Offences against the Child Bill’ demanding the draft bill be made available for public scrutiny and consultation. Advocacy and campaign letters to network partners were circulated and letters were written to relevant members of the Indian Parliament.

EQUATIONS also provided comments, suggestions and feedback on the draft Comprehensive Scheme of the Indian Government (Department of Social Welfare, Women and Children) for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

The organisation, in collaboration with ECPAT International, conducted a campaign on the Information Technology Act, urging the Ministry to reinstate the provision on child pornography in the Information Technology Amendment Act 2006. This was circulated widely and the lobbying on this issue continues with Members of Parliament and the media.
The Indian Committee of Youth Organizations (ICYO), which was established in 1982, is a registered non-profit, non-governmental network organisation, committed to developing areas of mutual cooperation and understanding among different youth voluntary agencies, youth groups, clubs and individuals working in the field of youth welfare in India. ICYO functions as an umbrella organisation of youth NGOs in India and comprises over 365 organisations spread over 122 districts of 22 states around the country.

ICYO works and advocates for youth development and the rights of youth and children; builds the capacity of service providers to young people; enhances cooperation among youth organisations, local and international NGOs, and UN agencies; and raises the voice of the youth at national, regional and international platforms and conferences within the UN System.

ICYO's vision is to provide a healthy, peaceful, exploitation-free environment for young people to develop in and to ensure young people and children that their rights are provided for in the Indian Constitution and to strengthen the youth NGOs to transform this ‘vision’ into reality.

ICYO and STOP, an Indian non-governmental organisation working on trafficking issues, have taken steps to initiate the formation of a new network - Indian Network to Combat Trafficking. Information and stories related to trafficking that occurred in and around India are shared through a Google group and several organisations have shown interest in joining the network. As part of their information sharing strategy, a newsletter has been distributed.

Within the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in ASIA (RHIYA), ICYO participated in the session on ‘Sharing Good Practices’ held in February 2007 in Bangkok. ICYO also organised the South Asian Conference of Youth Organisations supported by the World Bank. Sixty-one representatives from 16 Indian States and 16 representatives from six South Asian countries participated in the Conference.

ICYO published a series of posters (Hindi and English) as part of an awareness raising campaign against commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). A training manual, ‘Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Exploited Children and Youth’ was also produced in both languages.
As a youth-serving network, ICYO focused on building the capacity of youth workers by offering them training courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences in different fields. They have encouraged the direct participation of youth in the developmental process.

ICYO produced a ‘Youth Information Newsletter’, which was distributed to members, while an electronic version was shared among all interested stakeholders.

ICYO work has been involved a series of projects, including Project Samarth, through which ICYO organised a series of youth leadership training workshops on the protection of children and youth from child sexual abuse (CSA) and CSEC; and Project Sandesh, which was conducted to educate and motivate voluntary organisations to integrate the prevention aspect of CSA and CSEC in their ongoing programmes.
SANLAAP's works on a range of activities as a part of its counter-trafficking measures: campaigns, advocacy and sensitisation of various stakeholders on the issue of trafficking; and the rescue, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of trafficked persons.

The rehabilitation programme is the core programme of SANLAAP and focuses on working directly with victims, adopting a holistic, psychosocial intervention approach leading towards their reintegration. SANLAAP runs four shelter homes in and around Kolkata, offering a range of services from education and skills training to legal and medical aid. To safeguard the rights of vulnerable children and children of women in prostitution, SANLAAP runs child protection programmes in Kolkata and its suburbs through 16 drop-in centres which cater to over 5,000 children. SANLAAP provides support to children who have dropped out of school and helps them to re-enter and complete formal education.

SANLAAP has been working closely with the Youth Partnership Project for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP), which is a unique initiative that aims to have a positive youth partnership and psychosocial impact and improve the lives of affected children. Through participation, peer support programmes, community awareness campaigns and public advocacy, survivors and at-risk youth join together to combat CSEC in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. In October 2006, a three-day workshop was organised by the YPP to share best practices. SANLAAP also revised their child protection policy in 2006.

During the 2006-2007 period, SANLAAP successfully conducted and organised a number of workshops and training sessions, including sensitisation workshops for the police and Border Security Force; training on ‘Anti-trafficking Actions’ for partner non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations; training on care and support for victims of trafficking and training on legal knowledge.
Established in 1987, Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) is an organisation that advocates for the rights of children and focuses on children living and working in difficult circumstances. The main issues which CWIN focuses on are child labour, street children, child marriage, bonded labour, trafficking of children, children in conflict with the law and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

CWIN coordinated a network to safeguard children’s rights and provided shelters for injured children. CWIN worked in the conflict-affected districts of Rolpa, Rukum and Salyan, organising programmes to sensitise, promote and protect the rights of children in armed conflict under the national campaign ‘Children as Zones of Peace’. Additionally, they provided emergency humanitarian support, educational support, infrastructure building support and health and psychosocial counselling services to children affected by conflict.

The group conducts training sessions for school teachers, parent’s groups, political party members, youths, women’s groups, NGOs, child club members and different user groups on the protection and promotion of child rights in ten districts of the Kathmandu Valley. Socialisation and empowerment programmes, educational support, family reunions, health services, psychosocial support, psychological counselling, skills development and life skills training are also provided.

In 2007, CWIN in collaboration with the network of organisations running homes in Nepal (C-Net) held a national programme on child protection issues. Representatives from different homes were present at the workshop. Government representatives attending highlighted the minimum standards devised by the Nepali Government and the importance of child protection policy within homes.

Through its National Resource Centres, CWIN produced and disseminated information related to children throughout the country. They undertook research studies on several issues, such as ‘Child Workers in Transportation Sector in Nepal’, ‘Assessment of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Morang, Sunsari and Makwanpur Districts’, ‘Street Children and Empowerment: Children’s perspectives’, ‘Impact of Armed Conflict on Adolescent Girls in Nepal’.

CWIN’s Educational Support Programme assisted 7,663 children who were day labourers, domestic child workers, children at risk, carpet industry workers, children residing in slum areas, agricultural workers and street children.
Maiti Nepal is committed to preventing the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children. It is actively engaged in protecting, rescuing and rehabilitating trafficked and sexually exploited survivors through action-oriented activities at different levels. Maiti Nepal believes in collaboration and has developed a network within and outside the country. By coordinating its activities with schools, institutions, parliamentarians, policy makers, law enforcement agencies and mass media, Maiti Nepal is trying to reduce the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women around the country.

Preventive aspects include the establishment of prevention homes; interception; non-formal and formal education support; vocational training and life-skills training; providing a community safety net; introducing micro-credit opportunities; and assisting in safe migration. Advocacy activities include mass community awareness through micro-projects for youth in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Hetauda, Biratnagar and Jhapa; peer support orientation/training for teachers from Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Biratnagar; media/advocacy training for young people residing in Maiti’s shelter home and young people working in restaurants; introduction of the Trained Peer Supporters programme in schools and in communities in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Morang; street theatre performances, publications and library-related activities by Teresa Academy youth groups; formation of the Asha Child Club by Maiti’s young advocates and survivors residing in the shelter home; and linkages and networking with agencies to implement micro-projects, peer support in schools, media lobbying/awareness raising campaigns.

With regard to intervention and rehabilitation, Maiti assists in repatriation efforts; supplies medical services; helps with family identification and reunion; offers crisis counselling; provides legal aid; provides rights-based training to survivors; helps victims to find employment opportunities; helps with school enrolment; provides peer support; and assists in apprehending criminals.

During 2006-2007, Maiti Nepal has been instrumental in conducting training programmes, awareness raising activities and maintaining a number of rehabilitation homes and shelters. In July, a training workshop was conducted with the participation of female restaurant employees, contributing significantly towards their empowerment. This project was aimed at improving young female restaurant workers’ understanding of the dynamics, risks and dangers of trafficking and to equip them with appropriate life skills to protect themselves from sexual exploitation and trafficking.

In September, Maiti Nepal organised a Life Skills Training session to help Maiti women develop their life-skills. The main areas of training included self awareness, effective communication, interpersonal relations, creative thinking and negotiating skills.
In November 2006, a leadership development training workshop took place, involving 15 trainees, in order to mobilise the community to campaign against trafficking of girls in their areas.

As part of its preventive strategy, Maiti reached out to communities, particularly adolescent girls, students and teachers, and community leaders. The organisation is trying to raise students’ awareness on trafficking of girls by mobilising school students. Four sessions of anti-trafficking education and peer support were organised for out-of-school girls in many districts. Training also included child journalism, street drama and advocacy programmes.

Another project, ‘Mobile Vigilance Programme’, envisaging the greater role that communities can play in preventing trafficking by forming a human safety net, was implemented. Under this programme, girls at high risk of being trafficked and members of civil society have become safety net members. The main task of the programme for 2007 was to provide community involvement in the ownership of anti-trafficking tasks.

Three prevention homes run by Maiti Nepal are in operation in three districts. Major activities include providing shelter to potential victims; equipping girls with life and income-generating skills; promoting awareness about human trafficking and training the girls to become social activists. In these prevention homes, girls at high risk of being trafficked are sheltered for a period of four to six months. Maiti Nepal also operates 10 transit homes, which serve as safe shelters for girls rescued from brothels and from being trafficked at the borders. The homes provide medical services, profiling and recording the history of every girl, identifying criminals and non-formal educational classes.

Maiti Nepal has been working closely the Youth Partnership Project to promote the participation and protection of children and youth survivors of CSEC. In October 2006, a three-day workshop was organised by the Youth Partnership Project to share best practices.

Child participation is Maiti Nepal’s guiding principle and is put into practice by the children themselves, who have been participating in the organisation’s activities and processes. Classes have been provided to children on various topics that emphasise their rights, enabling them to gain knowledge on various forms of abuse and infringement of their rights as well as providing means of protection from abuse.
The Pakistan Pediatric Association (PPA) is a representative body of pediatricians in Pakistan, with almost 1,600 members throughout the country. The Child Rights and Abuse Committee is a core group of the Association, with a mandate to promote and protect children’s rights in Pakistan. It comprises members from all four provinces and the federal territory. The main strategies and activities of PPA are carried out through awareness raising, research, advocacy, lobbying and capacity building.

Rehabilitation is an important aspect of PPA’s work. Following the October 2005 earthquake, PPA, in collaboration with Groupe Developpement France, actively participated in relief and rehabilitation activities in the northern part of Pakistan and established a drop-in center for destitute and vulnerable children in Lahore.

In 2006-2007, PPA was instrumental in organising several key activities, events and programmes, including the 8th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) in Peshawar, which was attended by more than 150 delegates from across the country; a national conference of pediatricians in Hyderabad, with over 100 participants; training sessions on child abuse and neglect issues and prevention, for multidisciplinary professionals; and consultation workshops with street children regarding the issue of CAN. With the support of ECPAT International, PPA conducted two workshops for school teachers on the issue of HIV/AIDS.

PPA, in collaboration with other child rights organisations, has developed/printed and disseminated information materials (English and Urdu) on different CSEC issues. They also developed guidelines for parents of abused children and guidelines for medical professionals to identify and deal with abuse cases.

PPA is introducing a child protection bill, which includes a comprehensive set of laws and policies for the protection of child rights. In Pakistan, partnerships have been formed to complement the government’s efforts in combating commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and child sexual abuse (CSA). The government gave PPA the task of developing the national plan of action (NPA) against CSA and CSEC.

As the coordinator of the working group on child sexual abuse and exploitation in Pakistan, PPA developed child-friendly versions of the NPA that have been translated into various languages and dialects; lobbied the government for adoption of the NPA against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation; and collaborated with the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development to operationalise the plan.
The Protecting Environment and Children Everywhere (P.E.A.C.E.) campaign, launched in 1991, is primarily directed at ending the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Sri Lanka. The work of P.E.A.C.E. focuses on two main areas for potential victims of CSEC: legal monitoring and paedophile investigation; and medical clinics and camps.

Research conducted, highlighted the need to provide free medical aid to children and families in the areas where P.E.A.C.E. works. With funds received from two donors, P.E.A.C.E. has been able to set up medical clinics in Kandy, Bandarawela, Colombo South and Colombo North. These clinics are run by qualified doctors and nursing staff. Medical camps accommodating up to 260 people each are in operation. Other activities include providing non-formal education for children; vocational training; counselling for mothers and children; leadership building; spoken English classes; cookery and beauty culture/hairdressing training courses; and sewing/dressmaking/embroidery classes.

P.E.A.C.E. is currently engaged in monitoring cases of child sexual abuse, rape, incest and abortion. All cases are being heard in both the Lower and the Higher Courts against alleged child abusers, both local and foreigner. P.E.A.C.E. has provided lawyers with data and has interacted closely with the police, particularly the Children and Women’s Bureau, Special Police Branch of the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) and the Attorney General’s Department, together with the families and children themselves.

Investigations into the activities of paedophiles have also been undertaken, based on information received from persons/agencies, including foreign police personnel operating in Asia. Much data has been collected and handed over to the local police for action. The information provided has been very valuable to the local police authorities.

The Annual recognition of the Convention on the Rights of the Child took place with a special programme, ‘Celebration of the Child’, in all the areas where P.E.A.C.E. operates, with children actively involved in the process.

A Child Protection training of trainers workshop was conducted and attended by police officials, NCPA, the Probation Department and several NGOs.
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