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

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

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FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ECPAT International works to build collaboration among local civil society actors and the broader child rights community to form a global social movement for the protection of children from sexual exploitation. To effectively ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of children, successful collaboration between all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, governments and civil society, is required. ECPAT International has experienced the great potential of partnerships with the private sector in reinforcing the prevention of child rights violations and in supporting care and rehabilitation of victims.

This year, ECPAT International has focused on maximizing the potential of such partnerships to accelerate progress in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). It has actively engaged the private sector in addressing a range of manifestations of CSEC through three key programs: Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes Program, Protecting Children in Virtual Environments, and Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism. An additional program that has been particularly active this year is the Youth Partnership Project (YPP), which has seen increased participation of countries and notable successes emanating from the involvement of youth at the national and global levels.

Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes Program

There are no exact estimates on the number of children who are trafficked. This is because the practice is hidden and difficult to assess and there is less known than cross-border trafficking, although it is increasingly recognized, especially where it occurs from rural to urban areas. Children who have been trafficked across borders may continue to be trafficked within the destination country to avoid detection.

The joint ECPAT-Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People campaign ‘Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People’, was a major component of ECPAT International’s ‘Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes’ Program this year. The campaign, which consisted of awareness-raising by in-store personnel through the use of campaign materials and direct customer interface and exchange on the issues surrounding child trafficking while selling the campaign hand cream ‘Soft Hands Kind Heart’, took on a global dimension as it grew with every country launch. ECPAT groups in-country provided support to The Body Shop with specialized knowledge and information about the situations in each country, which was translated through the in-store conversations with customers and the public.

Together, The Body Shop and ECPAT were able to reach customers, communities and children worldwide, making this a truly global campaign. The activities implemented as part of the joint campaign have been a positive example of how effective collaborations with the private sector can be, particularly in terms of heightening public awareness around a particular issue.

The partnership with The Body Shop helped ensure that the campaign’s messages were adapted to the target audience and specific to each national context, which was a key factor in ensuring the success of such widespread mobilization. Both The Body Shop and ECPAT International will be looking to encourage other private sector companies to join and take specific actions in combating child trafficking as the campaign moves into its second year, starting in September 2010. The involvement of ECPAT groups at the national and community level were also essential in tailoring the campaign. They provided critical insights into the relevant approaches to combat child sex trafficking based on their specific expertise and experience.

Protecting Children in Virtual Environments Program

ECPAT works to ensure that the benefits of the Internet and new information and communication technologies (ICTs) are not compromised by those who seek to use it for the sexual exploitation of children. The expansion of the Internet is creating more commercial opportunities for child exploiters and pornographers while the rapid development of new technologies is facilitating further development and reach of distribution networks.

In this regard, it is imperative that ICT private sector companies are actively engaged in efforts to protect children in virtual environments. The Council of Europe gave early recognition to this issue in its Convention on Cybercrime in 2001 and has continued to issue practical guidance to ensure understanding and compliance with human rights standards, such as the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse in 2007 and Guidelines for Internet service providers and on-line game providers in 2008. These, and other international and national efforts to regulate the industry have prompted increased participation of ICT companies in ensuring its systems are not used to facilitate crimes against children. Despite this progress, we remain a long way from establishing a truly effective framework for the protection of children in virtual environments.

ECPAT International is seeking to address this shortcoming by building positive cooperative relationships with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and the ICT industry in order to develop joint answers to the problems concerning the sexual exploitation of children, including the making, transmission, accessing and downloading of child pornography via the Internet and other technologies. Through its ‘Make-IT-Safe’ campaign, ECPAT encourages ISPs to develop codes of conduct, include child-friendly information on their sites and to give all possible support to law enforcement agencies to prevent the criminal use of information technologies by those seeking to exploit children. Follow-up visits by ECPAT International to review the ‘Make-IT-Safe’ campaign activities this year have shown that a good number of Internet cafés are implementing the recommendations of the campaign.

The participation of the YPP youth in implementing the campaign activities and advocating for their right to protection has been a very important contributing factor to the success of the initiative. Other successful activities this year included capacity-building of the ECPAT member groups and the finalization of a research project on the use of information and communication technologies in connection with cases of child sex tourism in East and Southeast Asia.

Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Program

Combating child sex tourism (CST) is a complex problem that requires articulated multi-level responses, particularly since CST offenders and exploiters have in common with other manifestations of CSEC, such as child trafficking and child pornography. As with the ICT industries, where prevention and investigation tools require examination of both the physical and the virtual environment, the tourism industry contains the possibility of being confronted face-to-face with those committing criminal activities arranged through means inside and outside its boundaries. The situation is further exacerbated by the fact that this may involve auxiliary and internal tourism actors themselves, complicit in facilitating CSEC in their businesses.

Through its extensive global networks and contact points (airports, train/bus stations, etc), the tourism sector is potentially well placed to impact on a wide variety of people to raise awareness and mobilise participation to protect children in travel and tourism. While advances have been made, the majority of travel and tourism private sector companies are still to join in counteraction, being prone to view sexual exploitation of children as an uncomfortable issue that cannot be addressed with customers without impact on their business or, at the extreme, not seeing the problem as their responsibility.

ECPAT International’s training sessions on the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism have been a good entry point to sensitize companies to the complexity of CST. The fact that some very big tourism and travel industry entities have acknowledged its value and officially adopted its principles has added strength to efforts to promote the Code. But challenges to the implementation of the Code remain, in particular ensuring compliance by signatories on a long-term basis and broadening their range of actions. Sexual exploitation of children in tourism remains widespread. The need for the current work with children and youth globally.

The main aim of the Global YPP is to ensure children’s right to actively and meaningfully participate in social change efforts that promote their right to protection from sexual exploitation as legitimate social actors, partners and rights holders, rather than welfare beneficiaries. During the past year, the Global YPP implemented activities such as Peer Support Programs, community-based micro-projects, Forum Meetings at the country level, and a Global YPP Meeting that provided youth from various regions with opportunities to share experiences and strategies for their work as activists on the issue of protection from sexual exploitation. In the past year, more has been done to document the strong and positive impact of the initiative on participating children and youth which is evident in their increasing resilience, confidence, creativity and self esteem and the strengthening of their life skills.

This has been a successful and innovative year for ECPAT. The presence of ECPAT groups across the world is instrumental in extending the reach of ECPAT International’s action to the local level where it can effect change in the lives of children directly. This network structure also facilitates cross-learning and exchange of experience and best practice between ECPAT International and ECPAT groups. It also enhances capacity to advocate for public policy changes that will afford protection to children worldwide from sexual exploitation, as is their right.

ECPAT International continued to strengthen its collective action by drawing from concrete experiences to document, analyze and share findings and learning, such as through its research and monitoring work and reports, while providing conceptual and practical tools to enhance capacity-building and advocacy.

As we conclude the year we are cognizant that the incremental changes and achievements that we have made through the work described here are all the more important each day as there is no doubt that more and more children and families have been greatly affected by the hardships brought on by lingering economic instability, unemployment and situations of crisis around the world, which increase the risks and create the pathways to sexual exploitation of children.

Looking ahead, we will build on the work achieved particularly giving continue to ECPAT’s support for the implementation of the Action Plan of the Rio Congress in countries around the world continuing to review the progress being made to ensure that the commitments of the State translate to prevention of sexual crimes against children and their protection from sexual exploitation.

3 Accor Hotels, Carlson Wagonlit Travel, Kuoni, M-Travel (Hotelsplan), Sol Meliá, TUI Travel, etc.
ECPAT International works in all regions of the world. Its activities and initiatives can be broken down into six areas of intervention:

- Promoting Law Enforcement and Legal Reform
- Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
- Protecting Children in Virtual Environments
- Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism
- Child and Youth Participation
- Information, Education and Communications

### Regional Programs

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

#### Africa

Africa, as other continents, experienced the ongoing negative impacts of the global economic crisis, which was added to the existing economic and political instability in many countries due to civil or natural crises. As a consequence, the level of poverty of families and particularly children increased further. A desperate solution for many families faced with this kind of situation is to take up offers of relatives or family and particularly children increased further. A number of countries. Training on prevention and treatment of victims of sexual abuse was conducted in Côte d’Ivoire, and on CSEC and child sexual abuse in Mali. Presentations focused on the psycho-social care of CSEC victims and tools for prevention and re-integration of survivors.

Preliminary research on the linkage between CSEC and HIV/AIDS undertaken by ECPAT groups in collaboration with ECPAT International in seven countries has led to awareness-raising building on the findings from the studies. This has focused first to reduce discrimination and stigmatization of children victims of CSEC and secondly to encourage voluntary testing and access to free child friendly HIV/AIDS services. A two-day workshop was organized in Togo to increase awareness not only of the connection between CSEC and HIV/AIDS but also of the procedures to follow in cases of child abuse and sexual exploitation. Doctors, psychologists and judges delivered presentations on the services available to CSEC victims in the country, highlighting medical, psycho-social, judiciary and reintegration procedures to follow in cases of abuse and exploitation.

In the lead-up to the World Cup hosted by South Africa in June-July 2010, ECPAT International worked with its affiliate coalition in the country to put in place extra protection for children during this major sporting event. Measures included the establishment of child-friendly spaces within public viewing areas, which provided trauma counseling, care and support to lost children and/or those exposed to any abuse or exploitation at the events. This was achieved in partnership with UNICEF and other local service providers.

In July and August 2009, follow-up meetings to promote operational planning to support implementation of the WCIII Rio Outcome Document were held in Benin and Togo respectively. Meetings between ECPAT International and its national groups and their partner organizations focused particularly on steps taken to integrate the Rio Plan for Action recommendations in the context of a National Plan of Action (NPA) for each country.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Many Latin American and Caribbean countries have made progress in protection of child rights through better access to education, health care, and basic services. However, the region continues to confront challenges resulting from the effects of violent conflict, unemployment and man-made and natural disasters.

The region is marked by great social inequalities. Although growth is predicted, out of 222 million people 10% of the region’s inhabitants receive 48% of all income, while the poorest segment of the population has access to a mere 1.6% of total earnings.\(^1\) The Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimated that nearly 60% of children under the age of 12 in the region are poor and 50% of adolescents between 15 and 19 are poor.\(^2\) Added to that, the international financial crisis that started in 2007 severely affected the countries in the region. The year 2008 was the last of a six-year period of rising poverty and inequality.\(^3\) Being one of the most unequal regions in the world, one in four youth (aged 15-19) of the 20% poorer households does not complete basic education.\(^4\) For this reason, the ECPAT Global Youth Partnership Project seeks to empower children from the most vulnerable groups to develop their skills and provide opportunities for their meaningful participation in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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2. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Social Panorama of Latin America, Page 18, 2009

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their communities. Through periodical trainings and hands-on experience in implementing projects of their own, the YPP youth in Chile, Guatemala and Mexico have been able to establish positive relations with peers and adults, gain more confidence in themselves and in their capacity and a stronger positive self-image, which contributes substantially to the rehabilitation process of the survivors and to the resilience of vulnerable or at-risk children.

Poverty in the region has also contributed to an estimated 5.7 million children (aged five to 14) being economically active. Thousands of children become responsible for their subsistence because their parents migrate. Worldwide, 25 million migrants are from Latin America and the Caribbean. In many cases children and their siblings migrate, alone or with peers, which exposes them to greater risk of sexual exploitation in trafficking and prostitution.

Children may also be running away from situations of domestic violence and abuse. Seven to 8 million children live and work on the streets in urban Brazil. Recent studies show that Latin America and the Caribbean are among the most violence-plagued areas in the world. Every year in the region, six million children under the age of 15 suffer abuse and neglect. Children in the region are lured into commercial sexual exploitation through false promises. The lack of positive life options combined with weak law enforcement and uneven legal protection make them all the more vulnerable to exploitation.

ECPAT’s work for protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation is based on establishing links with other stakeholders and building understanding and support for action against sexual exploitation in the region. These collaborations also involve enhancing capacity of stakeholders for action against sexual exploitation of children, in particular civil society, bilateral agencies and government actors, and children themselves to increase their collaboration and involvement in developing and implementing sustainable programs and services for children at risk or victims of CSEC.

This year, collaboration between ECPAT International and other ECPAT network groups in the Americas and Caribbean region concentrated on strengthening capacity of those working directly with children in areas related to protection from sexual exploitation and extending such initiatives through use of online training. The care services provided to victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Latin America are delivered through State agencies as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Organizations that take charge of such projects usually do not have prior work experience on CSEC and in many cases do not have access to ongoing training or the chance to meet representatives of instances that will allow them to share information and learning. In this context, ECPAT is carrying out a number of research initiatives in areas where knowledge-building is needed to inform more targeted interventions, for example for prevention and protection of boy children from sexual exploitation and improved care for victims through examination of care models applicable in practice and their impact on children. Two comprehensive CSEC research projects in this regard included: ‘Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes’ in Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico, and ‘Participatory Analysis of Care Models for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation’ in Chile and Colombia.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the use of ICTs has expanded at a rapid rate. It is estimated that 80% of children access the Internet on a regular basis, whether at home or at Internet cafes. New ICTs are creating increasing opportunities for learning and leisure for children while also facilitating access to those seeking to exploit them through contacts made in the different online platforms, away from adult supervision. Incidents of online grooming, child pornography and bullying are increasingly reported and acknowledged as a problem to be addressed. To promote and support efforts in the region, ECPAT International launched the Argentinean NGO partner, Chicos.net, to develop and implement an online course on ‘Building Strategies to Protect Children’s Rights through a Responsible Use of New Information and Communication Technologies’. The online course was delivered free of charge to stakeholders in the region. Its objectives were to promote initiatives related to the protection of children in their use of ICTs, build knowledge of how violence occurs in cyberspace, and promote involvement by participants to integrate learning through projects in their institutions and programs to prevent sexual violence through ICTs. The first group of participants took the online course in June-July 2009 and a second group in May-June 2010. Participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay and Spain.

Research on changing dynamics and aspects of CSEC is a core undertaking, which informs ECPAT’s actions at all levels. Findings gained through such studies play a key role in guiding ECPAT’s initiatives. Periodic studies are conducted in different countries and within different regions of countries in collaboration with local organizations to produce an accurate diagnosis of the causes, scope, manifestations, and constantly changing circumstances in which commercial sexual exploitation of children takes place. By expanding available knowledge and ensuring up-to-date information on CSEC, its trends and complexity, new interventions can be tailored to country or local context and an effective response can be developed. In this spirit, an ECPAT research team was devoted to studying Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes, focusing on the exploitation of boy children, in Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico this year. The team looked at social, cultural and geographic dynamics and trends that render boys and male adolescents vulnerable to child trafficking for sexual purposes and other forms of CSEC.

In Mexico, findings revealed the existence of sexual exploitation of teenagers from other Mexican cities and from neighboring countries, which permitted the mapping of trafficking routes and showed strong connections between drug trafficking and sexual exploitation and a heavy presence of the Cuban mafia in the area. In Guatemala, researchers conducted 104 interviews which revealed the existence of male victims of commercial sexual exploitation and the lack of services available to them. Several areas of exploitation were identified, such as red light areas, gay bars, public parks and schools. The results of a series of focus group meetings with boys living in shelters are expected to shed more light on children’s perceptions, vulnerability and knowledge of CSEC.

Research was also undertaken on Participatory Analysis of Care Models for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation in Chile and Colombia. The studies aim to build the capacity of care providers by generating a process of critical self-reflection on their practice of working with victims of sexual exploitation, to identify strategies and recommendations for improving care models for children victims of CSEC, and to enhance responses that meet specific needs based on analysis of the role of gender and the impact of different types of victimization that are brought about through various forms of sexual exploitation of the child. The research team has conducted surveys and a seminar to share findings with other care providers is planned in collaboration with ECPAT International.

In addition to these ongoing research projects, ECPAT Mexico launched the Situational Analysis on CSEC in Mexico Report in April 2010. The report documents actions taken at national level regarding CSEC, and the achievements, gaps and challenges in different areas of intervention. ECPAT International and ECPAT Mexico coalition members worked jointly in June 2010 to plan follow-up work in the country, including direct work with children and youth through 8 International Labour Organisation. La eliminación del trabajo infantoil: Un objetivo a nuestro alcance. 2006.
10 James Irizarry. Children in the streets of Brazil. 2006.
13 For example studies in Brazil following the ratification of the OPSC in 2004 which have led to a new law against child pornography in 2008.
the YPP. A meeting with the YPP team this year provided an opportunity to discuss experiences from this work and showcase the results of their micro-projects.

The East Asia and Pacific region is large and diverse, hosting nations that are highly developed and wealthy as well as nations that are struggling economically or affected by armed conflict, political instability and natural disasters. Despite this disparity, every country in the region appears to be affected by the sexual exploitation of children. Many countries experience problems of sexual exploitation of children in tourism and child trafficking for sexual purposes. Added to that, in the past years, the abusive use of online platforms and ICTs by ill-intentioned people has lead to children being easily approached and lured into commercial sexual exploitation, namely child prostitution and child pornography. Although interventions and mechanisms have been put in place to address the diverse manifestations of CSEC, further efforts are needed to ensure the effective implementation of services and measures to protect children in the region.

The steady flow of tourists flocking to Southeast Asia both from outside and within the region has been accompanied by an equally important trend in the area of child sex tourism in the region. The great diffusion of low-cost air travel has made airfares comparatively more accessible. New and emerging destinations such as Cambodia and Vietnam are within easier reach of a higher number of tourists, including potential perpetrators of child-sex crimes. When this is combined with the opening up of new tourism destinations where economic return is the main focus and little thought is given to possible social concerns, the vulnerable elements of society can be severely affected. The exploitation of children in travel and tourism in new and emerging tourism destinations also appears to have been greatly facilitated by the use of the latest ICTs. The Internet allows perpetrators to not only identify new destinations but also to plan their trips much more anonymously. The use of chat-rooms and dedicated forums allows them to trace, and exchange information on places where it is easier to approach children and on ways in which contacts can be initiated and facilitated depending on the location.

ECPAT research has shown that the expansion of local sex markets and demand for sex (including child sex tourism), the implementation and enforcement of laws, length and porosity of borders, domestic/ regional security and national/territorial infrastructure, visa requirements and the geographical proximity of countries are all important facts in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Moreover, the existence of ‘free movement’ agreements among countries in the region creates possibility and ease for migration and tourism while increasing the risk for vulnerable children.

In response to this alarming situation and the need to combat trafficking of children for sexual purposes, ECPAT believes that building the capacity and knowledge of key players on this issue, its socio-economic causes and its consequences for children is a key factor towards eliminating this pervasive violation. To this effect, ECPAT delivered a training on combating trafficking in Malaysia for law enforcement agencies - including immigration units and maritime divisions - government and NGOs and inputs to the regional workshop on ‘Fighting Against Child-Sex Trafficking in Vietnam’. Discussions raised the possible collaboration between NGOs and law enforcement agencies to combat the exploitation of children through the Internet and other technologies and in child sex tourism in the region and outlined collaborative action to be taken.

Tackling the issue of child protection in virtual environments, ECPAT International co-facilitated a ‘Make-IT Safe’ training with ECPAT, Foundation Thailand for three partner agencies in Chiang Mai. Make-IT-Safe is a global program that calls on the private sector and governments to take concerted action for child protection. As with other campaigns that ECPAT is involved in, it capitalizes on partnerships with relevant stakeholders to leverage and reinforce advocacy and action for child-safe Internet and ICTs.

The other key aspect of the Make-IT-Safe campaign is that it empowers young people to promote the issue of Internet safety and the signing of a Code of Conduct for the Protection of children from Sexual Exploitation by cyber-cafes around the world. For example the campaign in Northern Thailand now involves 70 children and young people and it is estimated that about 1,000 children from various provinces were reached. Ten cybercafes participated actively and agreed to develop Codes of Conduct for the protection of children in their services and their environments. YPP youth also participated in a radio program to disseminate key messages to the community about the risks of engaging in sexual activities and relationships in cyberspace.

To specifically address the issue of child pornography in a country that does not prohibit simple possession of such materials, ECPAT hosted a meeting in Bangkok for members of the National Police Agency of Japan and the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, which focused on key initiatives to combat child pornography in Japan and Thailand. Discussions highlighted police-led programs promoting the reinforcement of child-focused intelligence and analysis; the prevention of distribution of child pornography; and support for victims. ECPAT encouraged greater engagement of the financial sector and emphasized the links between different forms of CSEC and child pornography, particularly the creation of child abuse images by sex tourists. During the 8th Conference of Investigators on CSEC in Southeast Asia hosted by the National Police Agency of Japan in Tokyo, ECPAT urged Japan to close gaps in its child pornography law and harmonize it with international legal standards. In particular, ECPAT advocated for the criminalization of “any representation by whatever means of a sexual representation of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities” and of simple possession within Japanese law.

A two-year review was conducted of the joint ECPAT International-Save the Children Denmark regional project, Protecting Children in Asia from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, in Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia, originally launched in April 2008. The primary focus of the project is the development and strengthening of community-based child protection systems that will shield children from sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The objective of the review was to determine the extent to which the project has contributed to the quality and relevance of community-based child protection systems. Key findings included that: community-based child protection systems are beginning to function effectively in those areas where existing structures are helping to strengthen the overall child protection framework; child participation is crucial to meaningful interventions regarding the protection of their rights; and children in the three participating countries reported improvement in their lives in terms of the attitude of parents and community members, a decrease in abuse, and a reduction in discrimination. Another lesson learnt was the need for engagement of the private sector. While the first part of the project has already introduced the Code of Conduct for the Protection of children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism as a concrete tool for action for the private sector, the second part will focus on increasing the number of private sector partners, including those working in the auxiliary and informal sector and particularly those present in the communities that are frequented by tourists.

Further, awareness-raising workshops on child protection to organizations working directly with children (e.g. shelters, outreach programs) were carried out through a series of training sessions conducted by ECPAT International and ECPAT Foundation, Thailand for local Thai organizations. Technical support was provided as follow-up to the workshop to assist the interested participants in developing organizational child protection policies and procedures.
South Asia

Many countries in South Asia are among the least industrialized in the world, with large proportions of the population living under the poverty line in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Poverty and marginalization at the family level exacerbate children’s vulnerability to exploitation and abuse. Commercial sexual exploitation of children continues to be one of the most widespread and pervasive violations of children’s rights in South Asia, affecting millions of children. Despite increased awareness and recognition of the problem, much work remains to be done by key duty bearers to develop interventions and response mechanisms, underlying causes and contributing factors remain largely unaddressed. This is primarily due to the perpetuation of harmful traditional practices, rising economic disparities, ongoing political conflicts, natural disasters and lack of local income generating opportunities causing large numbers of adults and children to migrate within and across countries in search of better livelihood options. Large proportions of children are trafficked within and across countries in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka for sexual exploitation and labor markets. Large numbers of children who are either trafficked or street children are forced into prostitution in brothels, dance bars, massage parlors and even rented apartments.

The South Asia Youth Participation Project (South Asia YPP) supports positive and sustainable change in the lives of children and youth who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercially sexually exploited or are at risk through a long-term approach. It is specifically focused on reaching ‘hidden’ groups of children in situations where they are vulnerable to exploitation and those most at risk, such as girls who have been commercia
THEMATIC PROGRAMS

Promoting Law Enforcement and Legal Reform

A key component of ECPAT’s mandate to end child pornography, child prostitution and trafficking of children for sexual purposes is advocating for greater accountability of key stakeholders in the area of CSEC policy-making. ECPAT advocates for this goal through its engagement with and lobbying at the UN, regional and national levels and its monitoring, research and working report.

On 25 May 2010, the 10th anniversary of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) was celebrated around the world. Ten years after its adoption by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, and with 142 States having ratified this major international standard, there are 27 remaining countries that have neither signed nor ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention. By developing advocacy strategies throughout its global network, ECPAT International has been actively supporting the two-year campaign for the universal ratification of the Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child17 by 2012, which was launched by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNICEF, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children. Germany officially ratified the Optional Protocol on 15 July, 2009, following ECPAT Germany’s on-going lobbying efforts in that direction.

To ensure that States are held accountable for their obligations to effectively implement the provisions of the Optional Protocol, ECPAT International and ECPAT network members produce alternative reports on the implementation of the OPSC by State parties, which are submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva before the review of the State report being examined. A number of alternative reports were produced this year by ECPAT International in collaboration with ECPAT national groups, including those for Mexico, Mozambique, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

To complement its action at the Committee level, ECPAT is also submitting information under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a new human rights mechanism of the UN Human Rights Council which consists of an intergovernmental review of the human rights situation of all UN member States every four years. NGOs have the opportunity to participate in the reviews by sending reports to OHCHR, which is in charge of compiling information sent by civil society for the members of the Working Group on the UPR. ECPAT International submitted reports on the status of children’s right to protection against sexual exploitation, including analysis of the legal frameworks, for both Mozambique and Nepal which will be under review during the 10th session of the UPR in January 2011.

ECPAT seeks to identify positive developments and existing gaps between domestic laws addressing child sexual exploitation and relevant international and regional legal standards through legal research, and formulate recommendations which are incorporated by ECPAT network members in their advocacy strategies for improving laws. ECPAT International conducted specific legal research on domestic child trafficking laws in the 42 countries participating in the ECPAT International-The Body Shop campaign against trafficking of children and young people. The analysis and recommendations for legal reform include:

Poverty, gender inequalities, lack of education and discrimination against ethnic minorities are key contributing factors to trafficking of children. War or armed conflict, domestic abuse, materialism and demand for sex with children also contribute to this complex problem. Some children are kidnapped or lured by promises of education, a new skill or a ‘good job’; others leave their countries and communities willingly in the hopes of a better life. Added to that, trafficking of children for sexual purposes also contribute to this problem and protect children and young people.

The idea behind disseminating hard facts about trafficking of children for sexual purposes is also to raise awareness of this specific form of child trafficking, which is often aggregated in general human trafficking studies and data, leading to a lack of application of special measures for protection of children, highlighting the root concern that the campaign itself seeks to address. Further, this form of public education is based on the idea that a broader spectrum of the general public can be mobilized through the collaboration between a civil society network and the private sector and that by working together a wider public will be reached and become ambassadors of the cause of child protection. Combined with media coverage at national and international level, the campaign aims to bring pressure on governments and remind them of their duty to provide prevention, protection and care services to vulnerable groups of children and child victims of trafficking.

Progress made by States in their efforts to realize the main goals identified in the campaign was monitored by ECPAT and The Body Shop using an innovative tool called the ‘progress card.’ Progress cards for 43 countries were completed in the first year of the campaign to support the research and advocacy tool because they provide both a detailed picture of actions taken at national level and in aggregate give a global picture of how governments worldwide are taking action. Indeed, the human rights based approach considers that it is the prime responsibility of the State to promote and protect human rights. Campaign progress cards can be viewed at: www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/MakeHistory_country.html.

Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes

Politic, gender inequalities, lack of education and discrimination against ethnic minorities are key contributing factors to trafficking of children. War or armed conflict, domestic abuse, materialism and demand for sex with children also contribute to this complex problem. Some children are kidnapped or lured by promises of education, a new skill or a ‘good job’; others leave their countries and communities willingly in the hopes of a better life. Added to that, trafficking of children for sexual purposes also contribute to this problem and protect children and young people.

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Each participating State are presented in the country progress cards. ECPAT International also conducted legal research on child pornography and child sex tourism which is incorporated in the publication The use of information and communication technologies for the sexual exploitation of children in tourism in East and Southeast Asia (March 2010).

In addition to its research, and to complete the host of activities it carries out to promote law enforcement and legal reform, ECPAT undertakes policy and legal monitoring of countries, which results in country reports that are published in the form of the Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The aim of the Global Monitoring Reports is to provide information about actions taken and challenges which faces in addressing CSEC at which time an updated Agenda for Action is adopted. This process has resulted from the World Congresses against CSEC at which time an updated Agenda for Action is adopted. This process has resulted from the World Congress in Stockholm in 1996, in Yokohama in 2001, and in Rio de Janeiro in 2008.

This year, first editions of the Global Monitoring Reports for Hong Kong, Peru, the Cook Islands and Ecuador were published while research for dozens of other countries was initiated which will update and expand information and analysis. Each Monitoring Report contain analysis of the legal framework of the country in relation to the protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation as well as specific recommendations in relation to the loopholes or weaknesses contained in the laws, namely with respect to the outcomes from the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (WCIII) and the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action. All Global Monitoring Reports can be viewed at www.ecpat.net/EU/EU_publications.asp.

Finally, ECPAT international was active in a number of important multi-lateral forums and meetings geared towards improving mechanisms for implementing child rights agendas. These high-level meetings included the 11th EU-NGO Forum on Human Rights in Stockholm, the main outcome of which was a recommendation for the creation of an EU Special Representative on Child Rights, and the EU ministerial conference, ‘Towards Global EU Action against Trafficking in Human Beings’ in Brussels, where ECPAT International contributed to the panel on child trafficking, highlighting linkages with child sex tourism and child pornography.

The ECPAT International-The Body Shop campaign ‘Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People’ had its global launch in August 2009 with the release of the campaign base-line report. Their Protection is in Our Hands – the State of Global Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes, in Bangkok, Thailand. Key findings included the collateral effect of the global recession on children’s vulnerability to being trafficked; the increase in internal/domestic trafficking of children within their own country; the existence of demand and lucrative profits, which will continue to generate sex trafficking of children; and the fact that traffickers are likely to come from the same ethnic/national background as victim.

The presentation and dissemination of the findings in the report provided ECPAT with a valuable platform to highlight that trafficking of children and young people for sexual purposes in many countries is increasing and that governments need to do more to tackle the problem and protect children and young people.

The launch of the campaign was followed by further presentation of the campaign to a large international audience at the fifth Clinton Global Initiative annual meeting in New York in September 2009 by the international CEO of The Body Shop and
ECPAT’s Executive Director thanks ex-President Bill Clinton

As the campaign has unfolded across the world, ECPAT International and Body Shop International have worked to support their respective groups and stores with public mobilization and awareness on the campaign’s main call. In addition, ECPAT International and ECPAT groups at national level prepared country-specific calls that form national petitions which are to be used to gather signatures in each country. An online global campaign signature petition was also set up to provide a measure for all those interested to participate to join the campaign irrespective of their location. (www.thebodyshop.com/_en/_ww/values-campaigns/stop-trafficking-select-country.aspx)

The signatures gathered will be accumulated as another advocacy tool that will be presented and used to influence key decision-makers. Petitions will be presented to individual governments as these call for specific actions to improve child protection at national level. Towards the end of the campaign, they will also be collated and a global petition will be presented to the United Nations. As the campaign heads into year two, advocacy activities will be accelerated to emphasize the call on the three goals both through the national campaign petitions in each country and internationally.

A campaign website, www.ecpat.net/itbs/ecpat-tbs.html, was developed and an ECPAT network campaign forum was created to encourage information-sharing and provide support for groups implementing the campaign. In order to promote greater participation of children and young people in the campaign, ECPAT has also created a ‘youth toolkit’ for the campaign which it has integrated to its international Child and Youth Partnership Program. The kit introduces the goals and objectives of the campaign in a youth-friendly format and provides guidelines and ideas on how to engage in campaign activities, and includes collateral materials to help young people identify and promote the campaign including T-shirts, badges and stickers.

ECPAT’s core mandate of protecting children from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation includes combatting child pornography and sexual exploitation online. Over the last decade ECPAT International with its global network has worked continuously to prevent and combat these crimes, which constitute grave violations of the human rights of child victims. ECPAT was early in bringing to light, at the World Congress I and II against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 2001, how the growth and development of online technologies were impacting children, namely the fact that child pornography was being facilitated with the ever-rising popularity of the Internet. With time we have seen various other forms of online offending emerge, such as on-demand live sexual exploitation of children using webcams and other wireless and mobile technologies. The birth of a new era in online interactivity with the launch of social networks (Facebook, MySpace, Hi5) and other interactive virtual online platforms (Second Life) has added to the possibilities of misuse for exploiting children. The complexity of the problems around child exploitation online increases as technology matures, becomes more widespread, affordable and easy to use and at the same time offers relative anonymity over the Internet. Moreover, the rapid adaptation of technology and the thrust to promote it by States for its economic benefits belies the underlying risks and vulnerability to children and requires a better understanding of the core issues surrounding them. ECPAT believes that it is absolutely fundamental that the issue is addressed from all possible angles, involving all relevant stakeholders and covering in-depth analysis and research.

This inclusive approach should include professionals ranging from grass-roots agencies working with communities to build better understanding and preventative measures to policy-makers who can have an influence over the development of programs and policies and promote them at international level. The process should also include the active participation of children and young people who are active contributors to the development of the Internet, and are also consumers of the ever-growing number of online applications. ECPAT International, through its dedicated program ‘Protecting children in virtual environments’ takes into consideration the above aspects and focuses its work accordingly. The capacity building of the ECPAT member groups plays a very important role in this regard as it not only provides the member organizations with the latest developments in the online world but also helps them formulate effective strategies for their local context. In the past year, ECPAT has conducted various capacity-building workshops involving different stakeholders such as the IT and private sector, law enforcement, legal experts and child care and service providers. Trainings also included sessions on specific tools such as Internet reporting hotlines. For example, ECPAT organized a workshop on Internet-based reporting hotlines held in Taiwan, which brought together ECPAT members and partners in Asia who are planning to run a hotline, along with relevant experts of existing hotlines, such as ECPAT Sweden and Medpunt Kinderpromo in the Netherlands, ECPAT Taiwan, and ECPAT New Zealand. As an example of the potential effectiveness of ECPAT hotlines, a tip from an ECPAT hotline resulted in the arrest of five...
suspects in connection with online child pornography in Taiwan. The investigation brigade arrested five suspects and tracked down 16 DVD burners, 570 illegal pornography DVDs, and more than 70 DVDs with child sexual abuse content. Similar outcomes have been achieved in other countries through better reporting and a coordinated response.

Other activities this year concentrated on awareness-raising through campaigns such as the ‘Make-IT-Safe’ campaign in Africa and Asia, supporting and promoting development of tools and solutions for combating child abuse content, and lobbying at International level. The program collaborates with renowned international experts, producing relevant technical papers and feeding into research. Active participation in unique coalitions such as the Financial coalition against child pornography (FCACP) allows direct input to technical matters in the development of key solutions and provides opportunities to bring the ECPAT’s expertise of CSEC to more technology-oriented groups and helps in guiding discussions that are mindful of the practical and local characteristics of issues surrounding sexual exploitation of children.

ECPAT identified two years ago that the virtual world ‘Second Life’ offers a unique platform for sharing knowledge on CSEC and building understanding, facilitating distribution of information in new ways, and creating contact among individuals. Second Life however lacks adequate interventions and presence of child rights organizations and the engagement of agencies and individuals that make an impact on issues related to protection of children in this space. Dangers and risks posed to children during their interactions in the physical world are not only mirrored in the virtual world but are also magnified by the dynamic virtual forms of human exchange. Yet unlike the physical world, where social and legal frameworks exists to protect their rights, any such protection is largely absent in the virtual world.

In order to make most use of this innovative platform, ECPAT had been working rigorously to establish a virtual presence in this space and has established ECPAT islands in the Teen’s Grid (for 13-18 years old) and the Main Grid (for 18 years and above). The platform that has been created so far has features that allow for:

• The distribution of educational materials on CSEC for adults which will also provide them with relevant understanding and knowledge on the issue, through written, audio and visual materials.
• The creation of real-life scenarios and environments, which allow users to experience and learn how CSEC manifests itself in the context of child sex tourism and other contexts. This experience will trigger key questions and realizations in the minds of the users and will help them to comprehend how a sensitive situation occurs and what makes children vulnerable in such circumstances.

In the near future, ECPAT will continue to develop structures on Second Life that will enable interactive training and capacity building sessions that are appealing to and inclusive of children and young people, and reporting of illegal online content.

ECPAT’s engagement in policy-making fora such as the Internet governance forum (IGF) goes a long way in building and cultivating an international response to the issue of child protection online and building gradual momentum and support to such policies. ECPAT International spoke about online child protection at the annual forum this year in Egypt, and was also invited to present at the Council of Europe Cybercrime Conference in Strasbourg and the Regional Forum on Cyber-security in Hyderabad, where it presented on child protection online and advised on the development of national strategies as a part of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) global child protection initiative. ECPAT is regarded as an expert in this field and is consulted by organizations ranging from UN to law enforcement agencies and the private sector. As such, it participated in an Expert Advisory Group convened by the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre for a project that it is undertaking with the UK Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) on child sexual abuse and exploitation in the converged online/offline environments. ECPAT International provided input on three on-going research papers which examine the legal, social and enforcement issues relating to child abuse and online exploitation. The research will be compiled into one single publication to be published by UNICEF.

ECPAT also publishes a wide range of publications drawing from its global experience and highlighting areas that require attention. This year, the research report, The Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Connection with Cases of Child Sex Tourism in East and Southeast Asia, was finalized. The report exposes an alarming incidence of CSEC through travel, tourism and ICTs, indicating that those individuals with a sexual interest in children have found new and powerful channels to perpetrate their crimes regionally and internationally. At the same time, it appears that those with a duty and mandate to prevent such abuse - such as law enforcement officers, NGOs, government regulators and key private sector partners - are struggling to keep up with the pace of these advances and misuses. Most importantly, through this research, ECPAT International has been able to identify targeted recommendations for action by duty bearers and offer strategies and concrete models for collaboration and action. ECPAT International is in the process of implementing an international advocacy strategy to lobby for relevant policies, programs and resources to prevent and stop this mechanism of sexually exploiting children.
Child sex tourism is the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one place to another to engage in sexual acts with minors. Often, child sex tourists travel from a richer country to one that is less developed, or they may be travelers within their own countries or region. Some child sex tourists (preferential abusers and pedophiles) target children specifically, but most do not usually have a sexual preference for children; they are situational abusers who unscrupulously take advantage of a situation in which children are made available to them. Child sex tourists take advantage of their anonymity and of the socio-economic vulnerability in the locations they visit. They may try to rationalize their actions by claiming sex with a child is culturally acceptable or that money or goods exchanged benefit the child and community, or by setting their own thresholds for defining when they are a child. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is anyone under the age of 18.

ECPAT International’s Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Program, in addition to working with and supporting ECPAT network members, works with governments, national tourism authorities, the tourism and travel industry, other child rights organizations, NGOs and local grassroots groups on various initiatives that vary from advocacy to influence and develop policies and legislation, to awareness campaigns and training for relevant stakeholders.

One of the main activities of the program is to support the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (the Code, www.thecode.org). Originally an ECPAT project, today the Code is an independent organization, regarded as the most efficient industry tool to combat child sex tourism. Tour operators and tourism organizations that adopt and sign the Code commit themselves to informing customers of their child protection policy, training their staff, reporting cases, and other measures to protect children. ECPAT International is a permanent member of the Code’s Board of Directors. Through ECPAT’s actions, the Code’s implementation and membership continues to grow significantly.

This year, ECPAT International continued to apply its philosophy of empowering and engaging the travel and tourism industry to take action to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation in this sector. It initiated a number of actions aimed at strengthening working relations with the corporate sector and promoting the Code. This work primarily involved a series of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for tourism professionals, particularly in Asia.

In Thailand, a major achievement attained through the joint efforts of ECPAT and the Code was the signing of the Code by the Centara Hotels and Resorts Group, which marks a break-through since it is the first Thai-owned chain of hotels to have joined the Code. It is hoped that this will boost the Code’s visibility in the country and reach the greater Thai tourism industry. In early 2010, the Code and its members won two major awards.

ECPAT collaborated with Kuoni, one of the world’s largest tour operating companies, and ECPAT Netherlands to conduct a series of workshops at key tourist spots in southeast Asia this year. The workshops co-organized with ECPAT Netherlands were held in Bangkok and Chiang Mai for Thailand, Sihanoukville for Cambodia, and Boracay in the Philippines, and the workshops co-organized with Kuoni took place in Pattaya, Krabi and Phuket. Participants were made aware of the various aspects of CST (actors, venues, motivations) and the possible role that the tourism sector can play, namely with respect to prevention. They were also introduced to the Code and encouraged to sign up.

Many advances were noted throughout the year’s work, for example during a workshop in Chiang Mai, a representative of the Royal Thai Police gave a presentation on the arrests of child-sex offenders in which he had directly been involved and emphasized collaborative work between law enforcement and the tourism sector in northern Thailand on CSEC. Boracay Island was chosen as the site for the training in the Philippines because of the negative impact of tourism-related construction on indigenous populations. The Aeta, an aboriginal fishing population, has been marginalised over the last 20 years, making them potentially vulnerable to various forms of exploitation. A positive outcome of the workshop was a formal commitment by all participants to make Boracay a child- and family-friendly destination, and an example for other small-sized tourist destinations. ECPAT international also continues to advance the strengthening of the structures of the Code of Conduct through its participation as part of the Code’s Board of Directors, where it holds a seat.

During the year, ECPAT also took part in key advocacy events and initiatives such as the EU ‘Offenders Beware!’ project and the French Embassy’s regional workshop ‘Fighting against Child-Sex Trafficking’. Another achievement was the completion of the literature review of the linkages between the sexual exploitation of children in tourism and the use of new communication technologies entitled The use of information and communication technologies in connection with cases of child-sex tourism in east and southeast Asia (March 2010). Also, a new anti-child sex tourism brochure for Thailand was specifically created with the Accor hotel chain, and is available in both English and Thai.
The global work and experience of ECPAT International over the last decades has validated the important role that young people can play as key stakeholders in the fight against CSEC, particularly when provided with relevant channels through which to contribute. Support for substantive participation requires that they be recognized less as social welfare recipients or target groups than as important actors and agents of social change within programs and policies affecting them.

ECPAT International’s Global Youth Partnership Program for Child Survivors and Youth at Risk of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (YPP) encourages the engagement of children and youth directly in different projects as Youth Motivators, Peer Supporters and Youth Advocates. The Global YPP was launched at the beginning of 2009 with the aim of replicating on a global level the successful regional experiences in Africa and South Asia – the African Youth Project launched in 2002 and the South Asia Youth Partnership Project, which was launched in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in 2005.

The YPP country teams consist of one National Coordinator and two Youth Motivators. The program works with local partner organizations in creating spaces and structures for young people to directly participate as Youth Motivators and Peer Supporters. In order to ensure the proper provisions for their care and protection, ECPAT International, in collaboration with its network groups, conducts Child Protection Framework Training Sessions. It is important to conduct training sessions in each participating country as many lack basic social and referral services for child protection or have a culture of silence and impunity around CSEC. By raising these issues within the YPP, ECPAT International is reinforcing the importance of protecting children’s rights and emphasizing the responsibility of each partner organization to develop and comply by their own child protection policies.

This year, Youth Motivators participated in leadership training sessions and helped select potential Peer Supporters. They also played an active role in supporting teachers and shelter homes. In Moldova, the Youth Motivators participated in two meetings with the Ombudsman Office to discuss the school curriculum and how it could be enhanced by addressing issues relating to the prevention of CSEC. Youth Motivators and Peer Supporters from the Ukraine conducted a total of 78 events which reached over 2,500 children and young people and included training sessions, lectures, thematic meetings on children’s rights, violence against children, HIV/AIDS, and ways to prevent child rights violations and strengthen protection and participation of children. In Guatemala, the YPP Youth Motivators conducted awareness-raising workshops in a school in Guatemala City to address the rising number of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse among the students.

The YPP Peer Support Program helps educate and empower CSEC survivors and at-risk children and youth. Peer Supporters’ main role is to approach other vulnerable youth through fun and creative activities and raise awareness around children’s rights and CSEC; discuss how young people can protect themselves; and identify victimized children needing extra attention or specialized care. This is a very effective program, as the South Asia YPP has demonstrated over the years, because young people feel more comfortable sharing their problems and difficulties with each other.

Schools, shelter homes and drop-in centers can participate in this program and are provided with technical and material support. Peer Support training sessions generate a greater understanding of the issue of CSEC, its manifestations in each country, its causes and its negative impact on children and youth. One hundred and nineteen Peer Supporters implemented the program last year, which can be broken down as follows: Africa (Gambia: 10, Cameroon: 10, Togo: 11); CIS (Ukraine: 12, Moldova: 12, Kyrgyzstan: 14); Latin America (Guatemala: 10, Mexico: 10, Chile: 10) and East Asia (Thailand: 10 and Cambodia: 10). The YPP in the South Asia Region (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) worked with 35 schools, 36 shelter homes and 4 drop-in centers. One hundred and sixty-eight YPP youth were trained as Peer Supporters.

Once Youth are trained as Peer Supporters they go on to design and develop interactive and educational activities - micro-projects - which they implement. The goal of the micro-projects is to encourage creative thinking among young people, inspiring them to develop activities of their own design, thereby helping them to gain self-confidence, leadership skills, and project management skills in the process.

The micro-project carried out by the YPP youth in Bangladesh, India and Nepal consisted of a series of surveys to investigate the vulnerabilities of children and youth living and working in the Red Light Areas of Kolkata; in dance bars, restaurants and massage parlors in Kathmandu; and in the slums of Bangladesh. Information from the surveys are being compiled and will facilitate a South Asia regional comparison, which will help the YPP team to provide effective outreach services and support to these young people. It is planned that the full report will be launched at an advocacy event involving government, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders. The YPP youth in Nepal organized a media event to mark the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The event focused on highlighting the situation of child rights violations in Nepal and at the global level.

YPP Partners Forum Meetings provide a key platform within each of the YPP countries for local partner organizations, such as the schools and shelter homes, to meet and learn more about the Global YPP and its strategies for protecting children from sexual exploitation. During this year, forum meetings were held in Thailand, Cambodia, Cameroon, Moldova, Chile and Guatemala.
A number of initiatives were undertaken this year to facilitate and encourage effective communication, consultation and knowledge-sharing between ECPAT International and its members and between the ECPAT network as a whole and key stakeholders around the world, such as child rights NGOs, governments, media, private sector and law enforcement partners, professionals working with children and of course children themselves. The main tools used to disseminate information and promote education on recent developments in the area of CSEC were ECPAT’s publications, ranging from research papers and monitoring reports to guides and training materials, the ECPAT International website (www.ecpat.net), and its related social network websites MySpace, Twitter and Facebook. Other key vehicles used were training sessions and interaction with the media through press releases, interviews, press conferences and statements.

ECPAT International produced a number of important CSEC-related publications and resources this year including:

**Combatting Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism**
- Report - Private Sector Roles and Responsibilities to End Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
- Training Resource Kit/CD-Rom - Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism (in English and Spanish)
- Brochure - Travel with Care: Care for Children in Thailand (in English and Thai)
- Report - Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism (child and youth version)

**Combatting the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes Program**
- Fact Sheet - Stop Sex Trafficking of Children & Young People (in Thai)
- Manual - Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes (in French)

**Global YPP Program**
- Report - Youth Partnership Project: Empowering Youth to Fight Trafficking and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children—Youth Micro Projects (in Russian and Spanish)
- Manual - YPP Micro Project Guidelines (in English and French)
- Factsheets - Global YPP - Mexico, Chile, Cameroon and Kyrgyzstan

**Protecting Children in Virtual Environments Program**
- Report - Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online (child and youth version)
- Report - Child Abuse Images and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online
- Report - The Use of Information and Communication Technologies for the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism in East and Southeast Asia
- Report - Research Findings on Child Abuse Images and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online

**Care and Protection Program and general CSEC information**
- Report - Private Sector Roles and Responsibilities to End Sexual Exploitation of Children (Child and Youth Version)
- Report - Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations (in French)
- Guide - Guide to Visiting Children’s Care Projects and Schemes: Making Sense of What You See and Hear

The production and dissemination of the Report of the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was a key achievement this year. The report contains summaries of workshops and panels from all five WCIII themes, key note speeches, and over 50 PowerPoint presentations. It is thus far the most comprehensive account of the WCIII available.

In December 2009, ECPAT International, in collaboration with the Uruguayan organization, Gurises Unidos, began to develop training modules on gender, sexuality and sexual exploitation for teachers to help them address these issues with their students. The modules include child-friendly information on the issues, activities for the classroom, videos and discussion guides. Children from the youth group participated in the process of developing the videos and the activities for the classroom.

The online activity—‘Tell us how we can make enforcement a reality’—was developed and launched this year. The activity put forward facts on the current status of CSEC and gathered opinions on how to make a positive impact on these issues. Replies were used to compile the web article, ‘People from around the world speak out in ECPAT International’s online survey on the Convention of the Rights of the Child’.

Other initiatives for this Program included, inter alia, updating and enhancing the Make-It-Safe website (www.make-it-safe.net); developing a comprehensive website dedicated to the joint campaign with The Body Shop (www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/ECPAT/TBS-index.html) coupled with an interactive forum for ECPAT groups and ECPAT International to share their advocacy initiatives; keeping the South Asia YPP website regularly updated (www.yppsa.org); and the regular distribution of a network-wide electronic newsletter.
FINANCIAL REPORT

Fundraising efforts in the reporting period were successful in bringing in a total of US$ 2,547,561. ECPAT International is deeply grateful to the following agencies, which have placed the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children as a priority in their support to the advancement of children and human rights:


ECPAT would also like to express its great appreciation for the generous support given by the general public.

PROJECT EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Project Expenditures: July 2009 - June 2010

• Monitoring Commitments for Improved Implementation and Greater Accountability of Relevant Stakeholders, 5%
• Building and Enchancing Strategic Collaborations 32%
• Strengthening Public Education, Awareness Building and Corporate Social Responsibility, 10%
• Promoting and Facilitating the Integration of Effective Measures Across Sectors to Address CSEC, 9%
• Empowering Children and Youth to Meaningfully Participate, 35%
• Enhancing Expertise and Building Up-To-Date Cutting Edge Knowledge on CSEC, 9%
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2010 AND 2009

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<td>LIABILITY AND FUNDS BALANCES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>162,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>178,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDS BALANCES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Funds</td>
<td>153,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Funds</td>
<td>500,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds Balances</td>
<td>654,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES</td>
<td>832,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

We have audited, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended and expressed an unqualified opinion in our reports dated September 1, 2010 and September 11, 2009, respectively. The statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended are derived from such audited financial statements and are prepared to be included in the Entity’s annual reports announced in its official website.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended, are presented, in all material respects, in relation to the audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 from which they have been derived.

In order to obtain more understanding about the Entity’s financial position and the results of its operations and the fund, receipts and disbursements and the scope of our audit, the audited statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended have been derived, should be read together with our audit reports on such the financial statements.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Jayos Co., Ltd.
Rajanakarn Bldg., 25th Fl., 183 South Sathorn Road, Yannawa, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120, Thailand
Tel: (66 2) 676 5700, Fax: (66 2) 676 5757

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

We have audited, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended and expressed an unqualified opinion in our reports dated September 1, 2010 and September 11, 2009, respectively. The statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended are derived from such audited financial statements and are prepared to be included in the Entity’s annual reports announced in its official website.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended, are presented, in all material respects, in relation to the audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 from which they have been derived.

In order to obtain more understanding about the Entity’s financial position and the results of its operations and the fund, receipts and disbursements and the scope of our audit, the audited statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended have been derived, should be read together with our audit reports on such the financial statements.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Jayos Audit Co., Ltd.
Bangkok
September 1, 2010
### STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the year Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USD 2010</th>
<th>USD 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash: Brought forward</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at financial institutions</td>
<td>48,140</td>
<td>279,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>13,042</td>
<td>14,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>153,006</td>
<td>63,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>45,641</td>
<td>6,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Receivables</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>3,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>263,309</strong></td>
<td><strong>366,853</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations receipts during the current year</td>
<td>2,547,561</td>
<td>3,414,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,810,888</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,781,165</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deductions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements for various projects</td>
<td>(2,099,069)</td>
<td>(3,394,874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in prepayments and deposits - net</td>
<td>9,404</td>
<td>(3,449)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable opening balance</td>
<td>(221,071)</td>
<td>(177,705)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses opening balance</td>
<td>(3,480)</td>
<td>(19,692)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in donations receivable - net</td>
<td>(72,607)</td>
<td>(176,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,989,088)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(4,035,628)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income in excess of expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>572,399</strong></td>
<td><strong>263,309</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash: Carried forward</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at the financial institutions</td>
<td>472,245</td>
<td>48,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>13,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>88,594</td>
<td>153,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>3,902</td>
<td>45,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>5,307</td>
<td>3,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>572,399</strong></td>
<td><strong>263,309</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USD 2010</th>
<th>USD 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific donation income</td>
<td>1,879,978</td>
<td>2,725,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General donation income</td>
<td>667,583</td>
<td>688,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,547,561</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,414,358</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Commitments for Improved Implementation and Greater Accountability of Relevant Stakeholders</td>
<td>112,026</td>
<td>71,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Enhancing Strategic Collaborations</td>
<td>672,909</td>
<td>794,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Public Education, Awareness Building and Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>197,195</td>
<td>130,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting and Facilitating the Integration of Effective Measures Across Sectors to Address CSEC</td>
<td>190,313</td>
<td>154,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowering Children and Youth to Meaningfully Participate</td>
<td>738,429</td>
<td>355,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Expertise and Building Up-To-Date Cutting Edge Knowledge on CSEC</td>
<td>187,197</td>
<td>266,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fourth ECPAT International Assembly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,591,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,099,069</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,394,874</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income in excess of expenses</td>
<td>448,492</td>
<td>19,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening fund balance</td>
<td>205,888</td>
<td>186,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing fund balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>654,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>205,888</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## DONATIONS INCOME
For the year ended June 30, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Donations Received/Income</th>
<th>General Income</th>
<th>Project Specific Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>3,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air France/ ECPACT Monaco/ ECPAT France</td>
<td>496,651</td>
<td>364,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>273,038</td>
<td>66,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>33,666</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td>42,108</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Luxembourg &amp; MoFA Luxembourg</td>
<td>148,371</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Netherlands</td>
<td>17,035</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>41,438</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>(63,322)</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies Circle International</td>
<td>19,156</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children, Denmark (Danida Fund)</td>
<td>62,582</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>42,290</td>
<td>33,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop International PLC</td>
<td>329,632</td>
<td>196,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Singapore</td>
<td>67,049</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Hong Kong and Macao</td>
<td>13,055</td>
<td>2,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Sweden</td>
<td>52,004</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Thailand</td>
<td>4,432</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>179,582</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>103,016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
<td>561,160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Taiwan Foundation for Democracy</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>122,507</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia</td>
<td>(1,089)</td>
<td>(1,089)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,547,561</strong></td>
<td><strong>667,583</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DONATIONS INCOME
For the year ended June 30, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Donations Received/Income</th>
<th>General Income</th>
<th>Project Specific Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>9,035</td>
<td>5,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventure Holdings Limited</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>6,304</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Government (AusAid)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>539,444</td>
<td>81,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>67,840</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td>38,130</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Germany</td>
<td>3,265</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Netherlands</td>
<td>27,382</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Sweden</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT Taiwan</td>
<td>58,606</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.A.R.D. Canada / Air France</td>
<td>162,699</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Brazil</td>
<td>18,605</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)</td>
<td>32,514</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>48,392</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFID)</td>
<td>288,930</td>
<td>139,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUONI Travel Holding</td>
<td>8,457</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>459,486</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies Circle International</td>
<td>19,156</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>42,290</td>
<td>33,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop International PLC</td>
<td>329,632</td>
<td>196,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Singapore</td>
<td>67,049</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Hong Kong and Macao</td>
<td>13,055</td>
<td>2,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Sweden</td>
<td>52,004</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Body Shop Thailand</td>
<td>4,432</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>179,582</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>103,016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
<td>561,160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Taiwan Foundation for Democracy</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>122,507</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia</td>
<td>(1,089)</td>
<td>(1,089)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,547,561</strong></td>
<td><strong>667,583</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Positions as of 30 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Ms. Carmen Madriñán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director for Program</td>
<td>Mr. Mark Capaldi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director for Admin, HR &amp; Finance</td>
<td>Ms. Desislava Dzhurkova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Manager</td>
<td>Mr. Miroslav Kalniev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Assistant</td>
<td>Ms. Somaya Bunchornvatavkul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Finance Assistant</td>
<td>Ms. Jamnonglux Naikvinij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Officer</td>
<td>Ms. Desislava Dzhurkova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Officer</td>
<td>Mr. Anjan Bose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designer/Publications Associate</td>
<td>Ms. Manida Naebklang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Officer for Legal Support and Europe &amp; CIS Focal Point</td>
<td>Mr. François-Xavier Souchet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate for CIS Region</td>
<td>Ms. Olfa Shved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Officer, East Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>Ms. Kritsana Pimoraengsuriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Officer for the Americas &amp; CYP Focal Point</td>
<td>Ms. Maricruz Tabbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Associate for Africa</td>
<td>Ms. Melanie K. Girdani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Officer, Combating Child Sex Tourism</td>
<td>Mr. Giorgio Berardi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate for Combating Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism Program</td>
<td>Ms. Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Officer, Child &amp; Youth Participation &amp; Regional Officer for South Asia</td>
<td>Ms. Junita Upadhyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YPP Project Coordinator, South Asia Network Focal Person</td>
<td>Mr. Bimol Bhetwal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES

For the year ended June 30, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at July 1, 2009</td>
<td>205,888</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>1,879,978</td>
<td>667,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>166,626</td>
<td>(166,626)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of funds</td>
<td>(2,099,069)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at June 30, 2010</td>
<td>153,433</td>
<td>500,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year ended June 30, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at July 1, 2008</td>
<td>186,404</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>2,725,410</td>
<td>688,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>688,948</td>
<td>(688,948)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of funds</td>
<td>(3,394,874)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at June 30, 2009</td>
<td>205,888</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ECPNET NETWORK DIRECTORY

AFRICA

Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia
Mr. Mebrate Tadesse
Ms. Meseret Daniel
P.O. Box 5662, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA
Tel: +251 03 115 534722, 115 533432
Fax: +251 03 115 534469
Email: fatci@netadd.net.et, meseretdii@tu-e.org, meseretdd@yahoo.com
Website: www.fsce.org, www.ecpnetafrica.net

Children in Need Network (CHIN)
Rev/Dr. Samuel Chakamba
Children in Need Network (CHIN)
Ms. Meseret Daniel
Mr. Meberet Tadesse
Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia
AFRICA
Email: assejacmr@yahoo.fr, zingui@camnet.cm
Tel: +237 2220 9293
CAMEROON
Nlongkak, Yaoundé
BP 5988
Mr. Zingui Messomo
(Directeur ONG ESAM/ Coordonnateur CLOSE)
Mr. Norbert Fanou-Ako
Défense des Droits de L’Enfant)
Website:  www.abse.org
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LOOKING FORWARD

In the upcoming cycle (July 2010-June 2011), ECPAT plans to expand and deepen its work within the five key thematic programs as follows.

Promoting Law Enforcement and Legal Reform

ECPAT International, in partnership with the Government of Brazil, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the CRC, will organize a follow-up meeting to the World Congress III in Bangkok on 25-26 October 2010. Participants will review the progress that has been made since 2008, for implementation of the Rio Declaration and Plan for Action and identify measures for accelerating progress.

ECPAT International will engage with the UN through the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). It will prepare an Alternative Report to inform the review of the State Report of Belarus by the CRC in November 2010. As the sessions of the CRC in 2011 will examine reports from Albania, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Nepal, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Togo and the USA, ECPAT International will prepare Alternative Reports for each country as they are scheduled to be reviewed. It will also prepare information for the review of States under the UPR in March 2011 including: Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda and Moldova.

Research and writing for designated Global Monitoring Reports will be conducted and finalized for Cambodia, Thailand, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Belarus, Ecuador, France, Italy, Mexico, Sweden, Togo, Columbia, Singapore and Vietnam. Work will also begin on the Global Monitoring Reports for Pakistan, Ukraine, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Spain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Denmark.

ECPAT will also support the special campaign launched by the Special Representative on Violence against Children for full ratification of the Optional Protocols to the CRC and also contribute information for her report and that of the Special Rapporteur.

Combating the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes

The second year of the ECPAT International-The Body Shop campaign ‘Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People’, starting in September 2010, will focus on a signature petition and the mobilization of the general public to lobby governments for more action. At the time of writing, the global petition had already reached over 3 million signatures. ECPAT International and The Body Shop believe that through customer participation in the campaign and awareness of the country progress cards, the public will be significantly more informed of the various issues related to child trafficking and able to make specific calls for action and follow up for their concrete implementation at national level so as to really impact on the problem.
Information, Education and Communications

ECPAT International will continue production and publication of its quarterly Technical Journals; a guidebook to accompany a program for implementing the ‘Make-IT-Safe’ campaign in schools is planned in collaboration with the Internet Foundation in Thailand, and a manual on Understanding and Facilitating Young People’s Right to Protection Online is underway. A toolkit for working with adolescents on gender roles and prevention of sexual violence will be tested in Peru before it is finalized and distributed globally.

ECPAT International will also implement a new initiative addressing Children, HIV/AIDS and Sexual Exploitation: Strengthening Systems for the Right to Prevention, Protection and Response. This project is a follow-up initiative to a study conducted by ECPAT International in 2006-2007 on ‘Linkages between HIV/AIDS and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Africa’ conducted in Zambia, Togo, Gambia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The project will engage health care providers to examine their service delivery and support structures to create safer and more conducive environments for children to access and receive services through implementation of a child rights based framework of intervention. It will also study prevalence of infection among vulnerable and sexually exploited children to inform national child health response.

Protecting Children in Virtual Environments

The ‘Make-IT-Safe’ campaign will be implemented in Uganda, the Ivory Coast, Benin, Ghana and Togo and campaign follow-up workshops are planned for Thailand, West Africa, and East and Southern Africa. Work to develop ECPAT International’s Island in Second Life will incorporate the suggestions and inputs provided by the young people during the consultations and by the evaluator of the program. Interactive awareness-raising and e-learning sessions will also be facilitated after the platform is officially launched and promoted.

Advocacy within the policy forum of the IGF in Kenya as well as in other platforms relevant to child protection in the development of the internet will be advanced through targeted inputs. Research on internet issues related to child right to protection and their experiences online will be undertaken in countries in Africa and Asia.

ECPAT International will continue to respond to child protection concerns received via its referral/reporting helpline.

Combating Child Sex Tourism

ECPAT International will continue work to combat child sex tourism and child sex trafficking through capacity-building. For example, a child sex tourism training will be organized for representatives of the local tourism industry in Phnom Penh in late August 2010 in collaboration with ECPAT Cambodia, and training on child sex trafficking will be organized for law enforcement personnel, social workers and health care professionals in Macao in September 2010.

ECPAT International will continue to support the Code of Conduct strategically and programmatically. Strategically, ECPAT International will continue to serve on the Board and will support strengthening organizational structures to deepen engagement with Signatories while expanding the reach to new industry actors. It will also publish a printed version of the CST/Code toolkit in late 2010. A series of training sessions for ECPAT partner groups in Latin America on The Code and its implementation is also planned.

Child and Youth Participation

The Global Youth Partnership Programme will continue its core activities in year two—youth leadership training, identification and engagement of local partner organizations, youth forum meetings, training of Peer Supporters, and child protection training for partner institutions. The YPP teams will be encouraged to enhance and deepen youth activism through a wider range of micro-projects expanding beyond awareness-raising for example, to increase opportunities for specific advocacy and social change initiatives on issues that impact on protection of children and youth from sexual exploitation within their communities.

The Global YPP teams will also define policy objectives and lobby governments, for example in relation to actions that they wish to be integrated and implemented within National Plans of Action and for ratification of international conventions such as the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. For example, in some countries advocacy strategies will call on governments to improve law enforcement in protecting children, improve access of vulnerable children to care and protection services, and promote children’s right to participate in decision-making processes affecting them.