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ECPAT International Annual Report
July 2016–June 2017

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ECPAT’s mission of ending the sexual exploitation of children is one that needs no promotional hyperbole or sensationalism. There is universal agreement that this is a crime that all countries, people and organizations should be striving to end.

In the period under review in this report, there was considerable progress in raising attention and taking steps towards bringing an end to the sexual exploitation of children. The international community, national governments, civil society, and law enforcement agencies are increasingly in agreement on strategies for achieving Target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals: to “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.” ECPAT remains at the forefront of this challenge.

It is often observed that ‘what gets measured gets done’ and that indicators are required to inform what is being achieved and how to improve results. In response, and in partnership with INTERPOL, ECPAT undertook a research project that will help to better understand the online sexual exploitation of children. The data from this research will eventually evolve into – or at least inform – an indicator, which can be used to measure trends related to this crime.

Evidence-based research is key to tackling the sexual exploitation of children and ECPAT continues to be a world leader in this regard. We proudly served as the catalyst and secretariat to The Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of
Children in Travel and Tourism, which since its launch in early 2016 has quickly become a seminal document on the issue of traveling child sex offenders. Multiple launches in a wide range of countries and regions have generated considerable interest, and more importantly, action. With reliable information and a better understanding of this topic, a growing number of stakeholders including national governments, civil society organizations, travel and tourism companies, international agencies, and regional mechanisms are taking actions to protect children in the sector.

Words matter. Journalists, policy makers and the public need to understand that when describing the sexual exploitation of children, an ill-informed use of terminology can trivialize or sensationalize the issue, stigmatize victims and make it difficult to raise awareness or facilitate enlightened discourse. That is why we were pleased with the issuing, in 2016, of the Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. The Guidelines are the outcome of a two-year collaborative project of eighteen leading international agencies. ECPAT was honored to serve as the technical secretariat to this successful project. The next step is the transformation of the Guidelines into a range of languages and awareness raising among key stakeholders and influencers, including journalists and decision makers.

Ensuring a voice to victims and survivors continues to be a significant dimension of ECPAT’s work. The 2016 Global Survivor’s Forum was an important undertaking in this regard and gave multiple adult survivors of childhood sexual exploitation an opportunity to be heard by governments and policy makers.

At the same time, the year saw the culmination of an effort to produce, in consultation with children, a Bill of Rights for Child Victims and Survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Bill brings together, in simple language and format, the rights of child victims enshrined in human rights treaties and conventions. It speaks to child victims and survivors directly, and includes advice on their rights if they are sexually abused or exploited, how to get help and what to do if they are arrested. The challenge now is to ensure its wide dissemination, across the globe, in ways that reach highly vulnerable and at risk children.

One of the growing challenges faced by many of ECPAT’s member organizations is the exponential growth of refugees and displaced populations. People from countries as diverse as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan and Syria have been forced to leave their homes in record numbers to escape conflict. Humanitarian crises typically increase risks for child sexual exploitation. Many of our member organizations are now addressing this situation and special mention is given to the inspiring work of Turkish Network against CSEC, Dar Al Amal in Lebanon and Aparajeyo Bangladesh.

Finally, we congratulate to our member organizations that were honored this year in various awards. This includes recipients of the 2016 Stars Foundation Impact Awards- ECPAT member in Morocco, AMANE and ECPAT Colombia/Fundacion Renacer; ECPAT member in Nepal, Shakti Samuha and ECPAT member, the Samoa Victim Support Centre, that won the “With and For Girls” Award; Abdul Manaff Kemokai of Defence for Children-Sierra Leone (ECPAT member in Sierra Leone) and Debbie Beadle from ECPAT UK, who won the Child 10 Award for 2016; and RENEW, our ECPAT member in Bhutan, which was awarded the National Order of Merit (Gold) by His Majesty the Fifth King of Bhutan.

All told, during our 2016-17 program year, ECPAT made a significant contribution towards realizing the global goal of ending child sexual exploitation by 2030. We are grateful to each member of the ECPAT Network, as well as to our partners, donors and collaborators who made this possible.
THE CHALLENGE

Given the shadowy, hidden nature of the sexual exploitation of children, it is hardly surprising that too little is known about this crime. Age-old taboos only add to the secrecy, providing unintended ‘cover’ for offenders. Add to this a lack of understanding that this is a crime like no other, and you have a recipe for continued brutalisation.

The truth is: we just don’t know how many offenders there are, or how many victims. This is a crime that is difficult to measure with any accuracy. And the lack of solid information hampers understanding which, in turn, keeps this crime too low on the policy agenda. But the good news is that we are starting to learn more – a lot more.

OUR APPROACH

The more we learn, the greater our chances of success. One crucial step in ending this crime is to drag it into the light. ECPAT International and its Members carry out cutting-edge research into sexual exploitation of children worldwide, supporting global learning on this issue. Our members also share their learning with each other, working across national and regional borders to spread the word on what works.
SELECTED RESULTS
2016/17

• Throughout the year activities took place to follow-up to the 2016 Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. The past year has also been characterised by a growing number of detailed situation reports, by the continued promotion of a common language around this crime and by strong challenges to laws that label exploited children as anything other than victims. ECPAT Members are also becoming more and more active in reporting on child sexual exploitation for human rights bodies with several members submitting additional reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and participating in the UPR process.

• ECPAT released eight summary papers, evolving from the report Power, Impunity and Anonymity: Understanding the Forces Driving the Demand for Sexual Exploitation of Children, published in March. These will help people working to end the sexual exploitation of children to better understand demand, indirect exploitation, the factors that perpetuate child vulnerability, international and regional legal approaches, the role of the private sector in countering demand, and better prevention strategies.

• New Country Monitoring Reports were prepared outlining action against the sexual exploitation of children in Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Lebanon and Malawi. ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg provided support in producing the Burkina Faso Report, and ECPAT France assisting local member organization Dar Al Amal to produce the Lebanon report.

• Research called Through the Eyes of the Child: Barriers to Access to Justice and Remedies for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation. Interviews with Survivors and Professionals in the Criminal Justice Systems of Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand was published.

• ECPAT Belgium published a study entitled, Fighting impunity of transnational child sex offenders. What is the impact of the Belgian extraterritorial legislation? Since 1995, Belgium has adopted extraterritorial legislation to facilitate the prosecution of transnational child sex offenders living or passing through the country. The Study analyses the successes but also the challenges in the implementation of this law.
When describing the sexual exploitation of children, irresponsible or ill-informed use of terminology can trivialize or sensationalize the issue, stigmatize victims and make it difficult to raise awareness or facilitate enlightened discourse.

In June 2016, ECPAT and 18 others partner organizations took steps towards remedying this problem with the release of the *Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse*. The Guidelines, are an important step in strengthening collaboration to address sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. They developed and formalised consensus on terminology relating to child sexual exploitation.

For example, the Report warns that the unqualified use of the terms “pornography” and “prostitution” in relation to the sexual abuse of children can lend a sense of normalcy and legitimacy to offending by implying that the child has transactional agency or has provided some degree of consent, which for children is not the case. Below are some other terms that the Guidelines say that are commonly used when describing the sexual exploitation of children, but that it is better to avoid, or use with caution:

- **Child pornography**
  - Better to use: “(Online) child sexual abuse material” or “child sexual abuse images”

- **Child prostitution**
  - Better to use: “child trafficked for sexual purposes” or “child exploited through/in/for prostitution”

- **Child sex tourism**
  - Better to use: “sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism”

- **Child sex tourist**
  - Better to use: “traveling child sex offender” or “transnational child sex offender”

The Guidelines have since been translated into French and Spanish.
ECPAT has worked with the Government of the Republic of Korea to develop more victim-focused laws. With ECPAT’s help, the Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles against Sexual Abuse was amended in 2017 to ensure that police and prosecutors now treat children as victims, rather than offenders, in all cases of sexual exploitation. Previously, children were referred to as “counterpart(s)” under the law, which mean they were not regarded as “victims” and could not, therefore, be sheltered in care centres. The revised Act is now before the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, ECPAT Korea has been working with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Ministry of Health and Welfare to develop a more comprehensive protection system for victims, including through training programmes for police officers and prosecutors.

These efforts have included joint action on the prevention of child sexual exploitation in the wake of the murder of a teenage girl in a motel. ECPAT Korea acted as secretariat for a coordinated response, from issuing a statement to monitoring the trials and holding a joint press conference with 93 organizations. The offender was eventually found guilty, and received a 40 year prison term.
Enhanced understanding of the role of faith-based organizations

Religious leaders and faith communities are vital partners in the fight against sexual exploitation of children.

In May 2017, ECPAT International and Religions for Peace launched its first ever guide for religious leaders and communities: Protecting Children from Online Sexual Exploitation: a Guide to Action for Religious Leaders and Communities at the Global Network for Religions for Children's Forum in Panama City. The event brought together more than 400 religious leaders, members of diverse faith communities, faith-based organizations, child-rights organizations and UN agencies.

This was one of a number of highlights related to the role of faith-based organizations during the year, which also included a two-day consultation with Buddhist leaders from Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam on the prevention of violence against children.

This event, co-hosted with Arigatou International and International Network of Engaged Buddhists, established the Asian Buddhists Network for Child Protection: a new framework that will encourage religious leaders to take action in preventing violence against children, particularly, the sexual exploitation of children.

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos, Pais, told the Buddhist leaders, “You are leaders in the process of change needed to build a world of peace, justice, solidarity and joy for every child, a world where violence, in whatever form and whatever circumstance, finds no justification or excuse.”

The Guides have since been translated into French and Spanish.
The Internet is also fertile territory for the grooming of children by offenders and for the live streaming of the exploitation of children – even by their own families – for the gratification of offenders hundreds of thousands of miles away.

Ending the proliferation of online child sexual exploitation and abuse represents a significant global challenge for law enforcement and others. But recent international cooperation between law enforcement and across sectors has advanced efforts to identify and rescue victims.

ECPAT International works with law enforcement, tech companies and many others to tackle the online sexual exploitation of children online. Our work aims to shine light into the darkest corners of the web, from supporting the identification of victims to shutting down the online avenues that allow the exploitation of children.

The past year has seen ECPAT International ramp up its support for the use of the WePROTECT Model National Response; collaborate with law enforcement to accelerate the identification of victims online; bring together governments, the private sector and many others to tackle the online sexual exploitation of children; and raise awareness of the risks.
SELECTED RESULTS 2016/17

• The ECPAT Secretariat has continued to advocate for the implementation of the WePROTECT Model National Response, which provides guidance for countries on how best to address the online sexual exploitation of children. December 2016 saw ECPAT provide the framework for the first-ever regional training programme on this issue, organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh with invaluable support from ECPAT Members – Aparajeyo Bangladesh, Association of Community Development and Ain-O-Shalish Kendra. This was followed by a regional training for South Asia, held in New Delhi, India, in July. Funded by the Human Dignity Foundation and Terre des Hommes Netherlands. The training also received strong support from ECPAT Members STOP and Sanlaap.

• ECPAT Member organizations in Uzbekistan, Stellit and Istiqbolli Avlod, made waves with the “10 Safety Rule” dance, which has been shared far beyond Uzbekistan itself. The dance highlights 10 principles of safe online behaviour, the main risks that children face and how to respond, and features traditional dance steps from Uzbekistan. A training module “I know. You Know. We know” has been launched, and volunteers are introducing the dance at colleges, schools and community centres throughout the capital city, Tashkent.

• ECPAT International is a partner in I-CARE, an INTERPOL-led and EU-funded project that started in January 2016. It aims at developing a global indicator to measure the number and profile of unidentified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, housed at INTERPOL. The research and resulting metrics will be the first of its kind to be produced from INTERPOL’s database.

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Beyond Borders, ECPAT Member in Canada, has joined a coalition of organizations advocating for M-47, a motion to protect children from exposure to sexual violence online. M-47 instructs the Standing Committee on Health to examine the public health impact of easy access to violent, degrading and sexually explicit material online. In January, Beyond Borders also called on the Government of Canada to follow the lead of the United States in shutting down backpage.ca escort services ads, after a US Senate subcommittee investigation found that the website’s ads for escort services knowingly facilitated sex trafficking, especially the trafficking of minors.

“We call on our government to do the same and protect children from child sexual exploitation and sex trafficking.”

Darlene Newton, President of Beyond Borders ECPAT Canada
As well as the personal damage inflicted by this crime, it also causes long-term damage to communities in countries with weak legal frameworks, ineffective law enforcement and lack of other opportunities to earn an income.

**PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM**

The sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is a global phenomenon that has, to date, outpaced all efforts to respond. No country is immune, and that the lines that once distinguished source, destination and transit countries are increasingly blurred. There is no typical offender, and no typical victim.

**APPROACH**

Having produced and published the greatest pool of information ever gathered on this crime in the *Global Study on the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism*, ECPAT and its global partners are now looking ahead to the concrete implementation of its recommendations. Throughout the year under review, the Study was shared globally, at dozens of international events and forums, and has generated widespread interest and commitment from governments, companies and others.

The past year has seen ECPAT and its members push for the full implementation of the Study’s recommendations; continue to promote the findings of the Study; and support new declarations and policies.
SELECTED RESULTS
2016/17

• ECPAT served as the secretariat to the High-Level Global Taskforce for the Protection of Children in Travel and Tourism that will work to implement the recommendations of the Study. It met in Madrid in January 2017 and will build on existing initiatives from governments; the United Nations and international and regional entities, including law enforcement; the private sector and civil society organizations. Tourism is a vital aspect of sustainability. The Global Study has already helped to embed the protection of children against sexual exploitation within the sustainability efforts of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). ECPAT and the Global Study partners advocated for the transformation of the UNWTO’s code on travel and tourism into a legally-binding UN Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics;

• In a move signalling greater commitment to sustainable tourism and child protection by the business sector, FIFA, UEFA and the Commonwealth Games Federation have incorporated a human rights policy into their bidding and host city requirements. FIFA in particular set up a human rights advisory board, which includes ECPAT partner, Terre des Hommes;

• The potential dangers to children in the tourism industry posed by “voluntourism” have been given greater attention this year, thanks to lobbying efforts by ECPAT and number of partners. The Code has now introduced guidelines for companies with voluntourism packages and some major travel companies such as Projects Abroad and World Challenge have ended programmes that include visits to orphanages;

• Both Australia and the US, in reports on modern slavery, recognized orphanages as destination points for trafficked children where there is great potential for sexual exploitation owing to the lack of regulation and oversight;

• More than 30 participants from 19 countries, including representatives from NGOs and academia, came together in March 2017 at the ITB Travel Fair in Berlin to develop the Berlin Declaration on “Transforming Tourism”. The Declaration sets out a vision of a future where every child is protected from sexual exploitation, as well as a commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a just, inclusive and equal world. ECPAT Germany, Fundación Renacer (ECPAT Colombia) and ECPAT Netherlands have played a key role in the development of the Declaration, which is now open for further endorsement by concerned organisations and individuals;

• ECPAT Member in Peru, CHS Alternativo, within the framework of the ‘Fly Free’ Movement and in coordination with the Public Ministry, trained ground and air staff at the Iquitos Airport on how to identify, report and prevent human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children; and

• In August, ECPAT Members led a Don’t Look Away social media campaign to heighten public awareness of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. Social media material prepared by ECPAT Netherlands included a “Thunderclap” around the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro with the message: “Not everyone is enjoying the #holidays and #OS2016. Witness of child sex tourism? Report! #DONTLOOKAWAY”
The Code

The Code initiative links the private sector of travel and tourism with non-government and law enforcement sectors. Member companies of The Code promise to implement six steps to improve child protection, ranging from the inclusion of child-protection policies throughout their supply chain, to training staff, to communicating with customers. ECPAT International hosts The Code Secretariat in Bangkok, providing financial, logistic and administrative support.

In 2017, 47 companies from 18 different countries joined The Code. These included high-profile new members such as Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport in Atlanta, Georgia, in the USA, and Luxair Group and AccorHotels Mexico.

The Code also launched its new Voluntourism Policy in November 2016 to address the specific challenges of child protection in the voluntourism or so-called ‘orphanage tourism’ sector. The Policy was developed in partnership with member companies, Local Code Representatives, UNICEF and the Better Care Network (BCN), and will apply to all new and existing members of The Code. The key principle is that The Code does not accept the membership of companies involved in voluntourism activities, which include orphanages and other forms of residential care for children.

To learn more, visit: http://www.thecode.org/
After two years of intensive lobbying and networking by ECPAT and its partners with the local government and tourism businesses in the province of Bohol in the Philippines, a provincial ordinance against child sex tourism was finally enacted in June 2017 to cover all 47 towns in the province.

Bohol Province is home to some of the most famous tourist attractions in the Philippines such as the Chocolate Hills, Tarsier Conservation Area, the Loboc River and many more. Tourist arrivals in Bohol almost doubled from just over 602,000 in 2015 to almost 1.2 million in 2016, and cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, especially among poor children, have been reported in many tourist destinations.

The 2017 Anti-Child Sex Tourism Ordinance in the Province of Bohol requires all tourism establishments in the province to develop and implement a child protection policy, from hotels to tour-guide services, and from museums to spas. To ensure compliance with their own child protection policies, businesses are also mandated to provide regular training for their staff on how to handle potential cases of sexual exploitation that may arise on their watch.

This success was driven by the connections developed with key decision-makers in the Municipal Council and influencers in the business sector. As the national coordinator of The Code in the Philippines, ECPAT helped develop a partnership with the Bohol Association of Hotels, Resorts and Restaurants, the largest network of its kind in the province. The Association’s endorsement of the draft ordinance helped to ensure its adoption.
According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2014, one in three known victims of trafficking were children, with many trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There are no exact figures on the number of children who are trafficked, but trafficking occurs across borders or within individual countries. No child can give informed consent to their own exploitation through trafficking, and whether they are trafficked as migrants looking for work, lured through trickery and deceit, or trafficked by force, this is a crime.

Our approach

ECPAT works continually to produce best-practice guidelines, research and resources to raise awareness of the issue of child trafficking. We contribute to global, regional and national policy papers and legislation related to trafficking and speak out on this issue at every level to advocate on behalf of vulnerable children.

The past year has seen ECPAT Members reach out to vulnerable migrant children in western Europe; speak out on failures to uphold the rights of trafficking victims; foster cross-regional learning; and look more closely at what happens to trafficking victims after they are rescued.
Selected results 2016/17

- ECPAT sat on the Council of Europe's Advisory Committee, and was also part of the European Commission Civil Society Platform against Trafficking in Human Beings, and has attended regular sessions during this period;

- With funding from the European Union, ECPAT's ReACT Project on Exploitation and Trafficking continued to publish and distribute a set of clear, easy-to-read booklets for vulnerable and isolated children in danger in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. Published in 12 languages, these “What are your rights” booklets provide children not only with practical advice, but details of specific people and organizations who can give them the support they and their friends need;

- ECPAT UK has been particularly active on the rights of child trafficking victims over the past year. In November, a joint report published with the organization called Missing People Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK, found that such children are going missing from UK care at an “alarmingly high” rate. More than 25 percent of all trafficked children and over 500 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who had been identified went missing at least once in the year to September 2015, while 207 have never been found. At the same time, data from 217 local authorities across the UK revealed “deeply concerning” inconsistencies in identifying and recording information on these vulnerable children, with many authorities unable to report on overall numbers of trafficked and unaccompanied children in their care. Last year, 700 children were identified as victims of child trafficking in the UK, but with as many as 13,000 people thought to be living in conditions of slavery in the UK, it is clear that these reported cases are just the tip of the iceberg;

- In August 2016, ECPAT International was invited by the Bangkok Child Protection Project led by the Jesuit Refugee Service to provide a training session for Somali children seeking refuge in Thailand. Eight children aged 15 to 18 took part in the training. The purpose was to give them a greater understanding of human trafficking, the dangers involved and how, under international law, they are protected against this crime. Most importantly, there was a specific focus on how to recognise and avoid situations in which one could be trafficked;

- Senior delegations from Thailand’s Division of Anti-Trafficking and from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security travelled to Japan and the UK in September 2016. As part of these study visits, the Thai delegates met ECPAT/STOP Japan and ECPAT UK; and

- ECPAT provided support to the work of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, including through the facilitation of her country visits, updating her on available research and evidence, and identifying inputs on policy and legal issues.
In December 2016, in the USA, Sacramento area driver helped a girl, 16, escape from a human trafficking operation. The driver, who had previously received training in human trafficking prevention through ECPAT USA, noticed suspicious behavior during a trip and reported it to police.

Because of this training, from Phoenix to Philadelphia, drivers have been credited with helping break up operations and aiding victims of human trafficking.

Since 2016, Uber has worked with ECPAT-USA to develop resources for drivers to help identify and report human trafficking. Uber is the first and only company in the on-demand space to sign the global Responsible Business Initiative to protect children from trafficking. Now, Uber will be proactively providing a way for driver-partners to be aware of and feel comfortable reaching out to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

Uber plans to provide information on trafficking to its U.S. drivers via an in-app message. The message includes tips on how to spot potential human trafficking and ways to report it. Additional educational information developed with partners like ECPAT-USA will be made available to drivers on Uber’s website.
Two ECPAT Member organizations stepped in to help trafficking victims in August 2016, when they learned that a group of Nepali women and girls were being held in Sri Lanka and were about to be trafficked to the Middle East.

Representatives from Maiti Nepal and PEAce/ECPAT Sri Lanka were in Colombo for ECPAT’s South Asia Regional Consultation when they heard about the case. They immediately consulted the local authorities to help with the rescue and repatriation of the victims.

With the help of the Sri Lankan Department of Immigration and Emigration, and aided by one woman who had escaped, 18 girls and women were rescued. The women and girls have now been repatriated from Sri Lanka through the joint efforts of the Nepalese and Sri Lankan authorities.

The girls have been housed by Maiti Nepal, which continues to work closely with PEAce/ECPAT Sri Lanka and the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice.
In Indonesia, police often lack the capacity to sensitively handle cases of child sexual exploitation. In the past this has resulted in evidence being lost or not collected, and investigation and interview procedures that further victimise children. Consequently, the number of cases that are sent to court is very low.

ECPAT Indonesia has been working with the Indonesian police academy to develop a curriculum that is sensitive to the needs of child victims of sexual exploitation and to train trainers for the future. The curriculum has taken some years to develop and officers now receive training in investigative techniques and the needs of victims. An official version of the curriculum has now been printed by the Government.

By the end of the year, more than 30 officers had been trained.
Recent conflicts in places like Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen have seen this number increase significantly in recent years and today there are millions of displaced children around the globe. The current refugee crisis saw close to one million people arrive in Europe 2015 – 2016.

Humanitarian crises always increase the vulnerability of children to sexual exploitation. For example, there is evidence of shocking levels of sexual violence against boys and girls coming from Syria; increased rates of child and forced marriage among girls in European refugee camps; sexual exploitation of child refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Pakistan trying to make their way across Europe; and in Bangladesh, Rohingya girls in refugee camps are being trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, with some Rohingya children being sexually exploited as far away as Malaysia.

Around the globe, ECPAT Members are working to help protect these children from sexual exploitation. Some examples include:

- Network Member Aparajeyo Bangladesh has been working with orphaned Rohingya children in refugee camps to improve their living conditions, providing protection, create a child friendly environment and afford access to community and public services.

In 2017, Rohingya refugees began fleeing Myanmar by foot and by boat into Bangladesh to escape ethnically motivated violence and about 60 percent of displaced Rohingya are children. The risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation against these children is high with unaccompanied children at particular risk for human trafficking for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation through prostitution, and child marriage. Aparajeyo ensures that safe shelters and counselling are on offer, as well as recreational activities, training in life skills, games and sports. They also work to identify children in need of special protection or counselling.

- In Lebanon, Network Member Dar Al Amal (DAA) has been working to help refugee children from the Syrian conflict for several years now. Through specialized protection centres, DAA has worked with thousands of children to protect them from all sorts of risks, but with a special focus on sexual exploitation. Those most in danger are street children, and children already forced to work.

- ECPAT Members are also helping Rohingya refugees in Malaysia and Syrian refugees in Greece and Germany.
Providing a voice to victims and survivors

Listening carefully to children can help us dramatically improve the way we approach our work. They can advise us on the best advocacy strategies and, most importantly, understand the issues that need immediate attention.

Past research has, however, told us that many children feel too scared or ashamed to report their situation of abuse. They have also asked us, “How can we raise our voices when we are not aware of our rights?”

Our approach

ECPAT works hard to ensure survivor voices are heard in advocacy messaging – and listens directly to children at risk of sexual exploitation. The past year saw the first-ever Global Survivors’ Forum and the new ‘Bill of Rights’, as well as our continued reliance on the Members of the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC).
SELECTED RESULTS
2016/17

- In Japan in July 2017, ECPAT/STOP Japan worked with KYOFUKAI to showcase an exhibition of the stories of girls who had survived sexual abuse. Its title “We were Prostituted” was chosen by the girls themselves, and this hard-hitting exhibition set out the reality of their lives and challenged the idea that children are ‘willing’ participants in their own exploitation;

- In July, EICYAC focal points from Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru conducted ECPAT’s first youth-led webinar as part of an online course on the sexual exploitation of children. The webinar presented their opinions on the benefits and risks of using social media and the Internet, as well as the perception of privacy. This information was drawn from a series of consultations with children in Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru earlier in the year.
A child’s recovery from sexual exploitation continues well into adulthood and adult survivors of childhood sexual exploitation, if given the tools to do so, can become powerful champions for change. Until recently, however, there had been very few opportunities for them to seek help.

In November 2016, ECPAT together with the Council of Europe organized the Global Forum for Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Exploitation. This landmark Forum, live-streamed from the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, provided a platform for 15 survivors to be heard by governments and policy makers. With the backing of 30 Network Members and partners, a special exhibition featuring child survivors’ own artwork and stories was held, helping shine the spotlight onto their struggles, their path to recovery and also on their hopes for the future.

The Forum built on the findings of 29 local consultations organized by ECPAT Members, involving adult survivors of childhood sexual exploitation in 25 countries between August and October 2016. These participants shared their experiences, identified significant gaps in national laws and provided meaningful recommendations for the Global Survivors’ Forum.

“Silence around the issue must be un-muted.”

— Pakistan

“I thought I have been through the worst but today I have learned that many other women went through the same or even worst situations. I don’t feel alone anymore.”

— Sierra Leone

“We will come together, fight together and bring an end to this crime together.”

— India

“A survivor is someone who doesn’t let their pain take over their life. They can let it go, turn it into fuel and power.”

— Thailand

“An international platform for adult survivors must be created. Each member of this organization will sensitise local population of his/her country. They will be pioneers and all other survivors hidden will have the courage to denounce what happened in their life so that things can change.”

— Côte d’Ivoire
Youth Partnership Project in Thailand

With support from the ECPAT Foundation, young people in Thailand are being trained on child rights, the risks of online abuse, tactics to protect themselves and their friends, and when, where and how to report suspected online abuse. More than 30 young peer supporters from 10 network organizations have been trained, with 25 now running their own youth-led projects to campaign against the online sexual exploitation of children.

Workshops demonstrated how theatre can raise awareness of online sexual exploitation and its dangers, and students have formed theatre groups that have performed for hundreds of community members. Other projects have included peer education, community contests, and radio programmes.

Children participating in the programme were selected as child representatives by the CRC Coalition to draft inputs for Thailand’s Children’s Report for the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2017.
ECPAT has developed a ‘Bill of Rights’ created with and for child victims. The Bill aims to educate child victims on their rights to remedy and reparations - specifically to access to justice, recovery and reintegration, and compensation.

The ‘Bill of Rights’ brings the voices of survivors and existing rights under international law together in one child-friendly and accessible poster and website. The ‘Bill of Rights’ was developed and validated through three rounds of consultations organised by ECPAT Members with over 400 children, most of them survivors of sexual exploitation, from 28 countries around the world. The Bill was endorsed by survivors and launched in November 2016 during the Global Survivors’ Forum in Strasbourg, France.

This endorsement was crucial. Survivors called for the wide dissemination of the ‘Bill of Rights’ at national and local levels, and for government action to ensure compliance.

ECPAT International also presented the Bill to the eighth International Consultation of Child Helplines International in Bangkok in November, attended by representatives from over 100 countries. This presentation was supported by members of the CHI Youth Advisory Council who contributed to its development.

By April 2017, the “Know your Rights” poster was available in English, Bengali, French, Spanish, Russian, Hindi, Thai and Telugu. Additional formats will support the ‘Bill of Rights’ through closer cooperation with the judiciary and law enforcement agencies as well as education, social welfare and medical systems. A ‘Bill of Rights’ website is now being developed by ECPAT International as part of the plans for wider dissemination with partners globally. This will eventually be used as part of a global social media campaign that targets at risk children.

Key reports on children’s voices

• Placing Children’s Voices at the Heart of Organisations that serve them: Lessons from governance with children who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation

This report was produced as part of a continuing partnership between ECPAT International and the Children’s Environments Research Group. Based on the Assessment of Young People’s Role in ECPAT’s Governance undertaken by Dr Roger Hart at the end of 2014, the findings have implications far beyond the ECPAT Network, and can contribute to the overall discussion on the role of children in organizational governance.

• RAW Testimonies. No more no less: Children surviving prostitution, published by ECPAT France retraces the lives of 16 children and young adults who have survived sexual exploitation, without being modified or sanitised in any way. The book was produced in collaboration with ECPAT Members and partners who run social rehabilitation and reintegration programmes: Undugu Society of Kenya (USK), UYDEL (Uganda Youth Development Link), FSCE (Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment) in Ethiopia and Kiwohede (Kionta Women’s Health and Development Organization) in Tanzania.
Sophie’s story: a survivor speaks out

Sophie, a 31-year-old feminist, activist and teacher, from Kenya, has come to represent hope for others who have been through similar experiences.

When she was 13, her family was struggling financially, and a relative offered to take her in and ensure her schooling. Instead, she was forced to stay home and do the household chores. She was then sexually abused by another relative for a year until – at last – her mother came to bring her back home to the family.

She recalls emerging from her ordeal with only two choices in the absence of proper psycho-social support: anger or hope. Having decided that anger was “not an option” because it would “not have provided a solution,” this left Sophie with only one option – hope – which she was determined to maintain at all costs.

Sophie believes that each person has a responsibility to “set the bar higher” – to “make the world better for those coming after.” And so, at the age of just 16, Sophie began volunteering. First for a local organization focused on youth development, and then for a non-governmental organization dedicated to combating human trafficking in Kenya and the rest of East Africa. Her reasoning was simple enough: “I wanted to help out because when I needed help, no one was around to assist.”

It was only when she began to volunteer in the area of human trafficking that Sophie started to come to terms with her own dark experiences. Now she found the support structure that she had lacked; people with whom she could discuss her experiences and with whom she could open up. Sophie was finally able, more than a decade after she was abused, to identify each of the crimes committed against her – human trafficking, child exploitation and abuse. Her instinctive desire to help others, it would seem, helped to solidify her own survival.

Today, Sophie works closely with victims in unpacking their many overlapping challenges and helping them make that all-important transition from victim to survivor. In her view, one common theme in the African context in which she operates that stops victims speaking out is stigma and shame. “Victims don’t want the experience to be what defines them for the rest of their lives”, she says. But speaking out, she adds, is a necessary way to take back the power.

“Why are we the ones hiding our faces in shame?” she asks. “I won’t give my abuser the opportunity to write my story.”
We are pleased to announce growing membership over the past year, with the welcome addition of five new Members to the ECPAT Network. The following organizations have now joined the ECPAT Network as Affiliate members: Halley Movement & Pan-Mauritius Coalition; Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) in Malawi; Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children; Eye of the Child in Malawi; Save the Children Finland.

These new Members bring a wealth of experience into ECPAT’s global Network and will help us to expand our influence and reach as we strive to make the world a safer place for children.

**OUR NETWORK:**
102 Member Organizations in 93 Countries
Selected results 2016/17

- **South Asia Regional Consultation on Network Development**
  
The South Asia Regional Consultation on Network Development was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 1-2 August 2016 and was hosted by PEAfCE (ECPAT Sri Lanka) with ECPAT International. The participants unanimously approved a South Asia Strategic Regional Framework.

- **East and Southeast Asia Regional Consultation**
  
  ECPAT hosted the East and Southeast Asia Regional Consultation in Bangkok from 19-21 September 2016, which set out key priorities and strategies for intervention and advocacy to end SEC at a regional level.

- **All Africa Regional Consultation**
  
  Held in November 2016 in Dar es Salaam, this event provided a platform for exchange and capacity building for more than 65 representatives of ECPAT Members and partners across Africa.

- **EU and Western Europe ECPAT Meeting**
  
  The EU and Western Europe ECPAT Meeting was held in Berlin on 6-7 March 2017, with 28 participants from 15 ECPAT Members across the region. Network development was a major focus, and the meeting was also an opportunity to welcome new Members: ECPAT Norway, Save the Children Finland and ARSIS (Greece) into the Network.

- **Sri Lanka: PEAfCE/ ECPAT Sri Lanka**
  
  Sri Lanka celebrated its 25th Anniversary on 20 November 2016 -- Universal Children’s Day. The celebration saw the culmination of its nationwide two-month campaign against sexual exploitation of children: “The World We Want—Through the Eyes of the Child”, which included awareness raising and a petition against the sexual exploitation of children as well as a documentary film. The campaign also featured a Children’s Declaration, based on 25 consultations with children from across the country. This trilingual document was presented to state leaders as part of the anniversary celebrations. The campaign ended with an awards ceremony recognising those who have contributed towards child protection at the national level.

- **USA: ECPAT-USA**
  
  ECPAT-USA also celebrated its 25th anniversary in November 2016. For a quarter of a century, ECPAT-USA has been a leader in raising awareness that children in America are being trafficked for sexual exploitation, not just children from foreign countries. Thanks to ECPAT-USA’s advocacy, this awareness has led to new and important protections for child sex trafficking victims. In the 25 years that ECPAT-USA has been at work, the recognition of child trafficking victims has advanced immeasurably.

  *Our Members in Action: a snapshot of activities*

- **Vietnam Association for the Protection of Child Rights (VACR)**
  
  The Prime Minister of Vietnam has signed a directive to intensify prevention of violence and abuse against children. The new directive requests Ministers and heads of ministry-level agencies to work closely and effectively in receiving and handling reported cases, and to prioritize the spread of knowledge and skills in the prevention of violence and sexual abuse against children. VACR has participated actively to the draft version, and has asked the Government to assign prime responsibility to the Ministry of Health in reviewing and proposing amendments and supplements to legal provisions on timely forensic examination, and to prioritise treatment and counselling for affected children.
**Webinars on recovery and reintegration.** In May and June 2017, representatives from Fundación Renacer (ECPAT Colombia) and ECPAT Philippines ran webinars to share experiences on providing recovery and reintegration services to child-victims of sexual exploitation with other ECPAT Network Members.

**Colombia, Peru and Brazil come together to prevent the sexual exploitation of children in the Amazon Region.** In July 2016, ECPAT Colombia, ECPAT in Peru, UNICEF Brazil and UNICEF Colombia brought together the border authorities of Brazil, Colombia and Peru to discuss the prevention of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

**ECPAT Taiwan hosted a high-level international conference: Commitment to the Future, in Taipei.** The Conference covered sexual exploitation of children online as well as the regional findings from the *Global Study on SECTT*.

**ECPAT Luxembourg launches new projects in Senegal and Cape Verde.** The new project will be implemented in collaboration with local partners in Senegal, AJE (Action Jeunesse et Environnement), CEGID (Centre de Guidance Infantile et Familiale Dakar) and JED (Jeunesse et Développement) will raise public awareness about sexual exploitation of children through peer education, community meetings and radio programmes, with child participation as a key component.

**AWARD WINNING ECPAT MEMBERS**

- The ECPAT movement has cause to celebrate the achievements of Members who have been honoured for their excellent work over the past year. Recipients of the 2016 Stars Foundation Impact Awards include ECPAT Member in Morocco, AMANE and Fundación Renacer (ECPAT Colombia). The Awards recognise and reward outstanding local organizations that are improving the lives of children.

- In addition, ECPAT Member in Nepal, Shakti Samuha and ECPAT Member, Samoa Victim Support Centre won “With and For Girls” Awards, presented by a group of organizations that see girls as agents of change.

- ECPAT is also proud to announce that two leaders from its global Network were among the winners of the Child 10 Award for 2016, which focuses on those who have worked to protect the most vulnerable children exploited in trafficking, under the theme “Children on the Run.” Congratulations to Abdul Manaff Kemokai from Defence for Children-Sierra Leone (ECPAT Member in Sierra Leone) and Debbie Beadle from ECPAT UK.

- RENEW, ECPAT Member in Bhutan, was awarded the National Order of Merit (Gold) on 17 December, Bhutan’s National Day, by His Majesty the Fifth King of Bhutan. RENEW was recognised for its service, time and efforts toward the King, Country and People.
ECPAT International

**FINANCES/FUNDING JULY 2016 – JUNE 2017**

- Total Income: 3,277,081 US$
- Total Expenditure: 3,418,764 US$

**ANALYSIS OF INCOME**

- Civil society partnerships: 1%
- Corporate partnerships: 11%
- Foundations: 4%
- Governments and International Organizations: 25%
- Individual donors: 59%

For more information, please refer to:
DONATIONS 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accor Asia</td>
<td>3,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCI/ECPAT Netherlands</td>
<td>299,743</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Dignity Foundation</td>
<td>830,229</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>132,344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuoni Global Travel Services</td>
<td>14,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Foundation</td>
<td>1,065,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>SECO (Switzerland)</td>
<td>(93,719)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry donations</td>
<td>19,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
<td>749,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terre des Hommes Netherlands</td>
<td>67,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Code of Conduct in Travel and Tourism (TheCode.org)</td>
<td>109,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Thailand</td>
<td>36,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,234,050</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES 2016-1017

- Thematic programme areas: 31%
- Network development and global partnership: 37%
- Research and policy: 8%
- Communication and advocacy: 15%
- Executive office: 3%
- Administrative and operational expenditure: 6%
## Income and Expense in Financial Year 2016-2017

### Statement of Revenue and Expenditure

**Revenue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted donations</td>
<td>3,211,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted donations</td>
<td>22,690</td>
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<td>Other income</td>
<td>43,031</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,277,081</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic programme areas</td>
<td>1,257,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network development and global partnership</td>
<td>1,061,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Policy</td>
<td>208,207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>104,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Office</td>
<td>277,761</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative and Operational Expenditure</td>
<td>509,674</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,418,764</strong></td>
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### Summary Balance Sheet at 30 June 2017

**Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,473,325</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation receivables</td>
<td>323,219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>47,519</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>41,415</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,885,478</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current asset</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>6,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,219</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,891,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities and fund balances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>297,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>23,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>320,816</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund balances</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>994,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>576,066</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total fund balances</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,570,881</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and fund balances</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,891,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>