

# **ECPAT International**

Annual Report

July 2004 - June 2005





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

Man-made miseries and natural disasters continued to plague the world in 2004 – 2005. Children suffer not only the immediate effects of the trauma, but also the longer term consequences. For the children who survived the tsunami that struck the Indian Ocean region on 26 December 2004, with an estimated loss of 228,000 lives, the future looks uncertain despite the massive amounts of aid that were promised by the international community at the time.

Sadly, 13.2 million children under the age of 15 have been orphaned since the AIDS epidemic began. This figure is forecast to double by 2010. (Source: UNAIDS). Add to this the conflicts, drought, famine, poverty and discrimination affecting many of the world's children and we can gauge the effort still needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

ECPAT's response to the tsunami was immediate and focused, providing information on measures and practices to prevent and protect children against sexual exploitation in emergency situations. It also provided assistance to ECPAT groups in countries affected by the tsunami to secure funding for their emergency work. In particular it collaborated with the Center for Study and Child Protection (PKPA), a member of the ECPAT coalition in Indonesia, to develop their programme proposal for a child protection response in Nias and Aceh.

Seven out of twelve project areas of P.E.A.C.E, the ECPAT member in Sri Lanka, were severely affected by the tsunami. ECPAT International responded at once by providing emergency funds as well as liaising with P.E.A.C.E. to ensure broader support for their action plans regarding child protection. This focused on relief assistance, the registration of children and prevention of sexual exploitation.

The death of Sue Martin on 22 September 2004 was a sad loss for ECPAT. Sue was a respected member of the network and a valued Board representative for the Asia-Pacific region. A dedicated child rights activist, her passion for justice was matched by her ability to see and analyse key issues underlying the sexual exploitation of children. In December 2003, she was appointed a member of the New Zealand Prostitution Law Review Committee by the Minister of Justice. Sue remained active in ECPAT affairs until shortly before her death from bone cancer.

Despite the many difficulties and setbacks, the period covered by this report shows that it has been one of innovation, exploration and expansion for ECPAT International. Some of the more outstanding accomplishments have been the Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs) of the Second World Congress Commitments that were held in almost all regions and the degree to which ECPAT was able to ensure active and meaningful child and youth participation in them. The make-IT-safe campaign, to encourage leaders within the IT industry and government to create a global child protection body and to set and implement global industry standards was launched in April. ECPAT worked hard to reinforce child protection issues in the final Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and made a significant contribution to the UN Study on Violence against Children by pinpointing the issue of violence against children in cyberspace. ECPAT's fruitful collaboration with the World Tourism Organization's (WTO) Task Force to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism and major players within the tourism industry continues and flourishes. The ECPAT network itself now has 76 groups in 70 countries.

This report is a testimony to good planning, the dedication and hard work of our groups and staff members, and to the sustained confidence and support received from ECPAT's strong and growing network of donors and partners. It is a tribute to collective efforts to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and an incentive to pursue and develop them. But this report also reveals some of the new threats facing the world's children and what needs to be done to combat them:

• The need for guidelines to protect children in any emergency setting;

• The need to protect children from the violence and exploitation generated by the emerging information and communication technologies; and

• The urgent need to persuade governments and corporate society to do more to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation in all its forms. As the outgoing Chairperson of ECPAT International, I would like to thank all those who have contributed to the many achievements recorded in this report and those of previous years. I wish my successor, future Boards and all members of staff continuing success in their work in the service of children sexually abused for profit wherever they may be, in our real world or in the fantasy world of cyberspace.

J. de hinde

Jo de Linde Chairperson ECPAT International

## ECPAT INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to combating the sexual exploitation of children. Working to gain broader reach and maximum impact, members benefit from the knowledge and experience of counterpart organisations and groups around the world and collaborative actions for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

ECPAT was formed in 1991 and began as a campaign led by concerned individuals seeking to highlight sexual exploitation of children in tourism in Asia. In 1996, as a culmination of their campaign, a World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was convened in Stockholm, Sweden and representatives of the 122 governments that attended the Congress adopted a Declaration and Agenda for Action.

During the Congress, the NGO groups that had joined the campaign, and were working against CSEC in Asia and in other regions, decided to continue to work together. As more information came to light, the emphasis on Asia and tourism alone was broadened; ECPAT then began working for the protection of children in every part of the world and included the whole range of issues revolving around the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Confronted with this global problem, ECPAT was formed into an international NGO whose vision is the realisation of the right of all children to live free from commercial sexual exploitation in all its forms and in all regions. ECPAT International developed into a global network which includes the Member Groups, the Board and the International Secretariat.

The ECPAT network now has 76 member groups in 70 countries around the world. Each of these diverse organisations and coalitions provide an enormous pool of knowledge and experience in combating CSEC.

The International Secretariat is the administrative and co-ordinating unit of ECPAT International. Its role is to design programmes to support a broader range of network initiatives including documentation, information and publication services, and active campaigning along with the development of tools and services that are used for direct action by the network. The Secretariat also has the primary responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Agenda for Action and of extending and strengthening the network.

ECPAT believes in the need for successful partnerships between governments, the

private sector and civil society so that real and lasting improvements can be made to children's lives, ensuring hope is rekindled so that future generations will be able to grow up free from the threat of abuse and exploitation.

# ECPAT INTERNATIONAL BOARD

Article 3 of the ECPAT International Constitution addresses all matters related to the power, functions and duties of the Board, as well as nomination and voting procedures. The Board consists of Chairperson, a Treasurer, a Secretary, eight regional members and one youth representative (between 16 and 25 years of age), who are elected by the International Assembly.

The Chairperson and the Board members hold office for a three-year period or until the next scheduled International Assembly. Board members represent ECPAT International in high level forums and provide guidance and advice to the movement.

As laid out in the Constitution, every National Group of the ECPAT network has the right to two votes and every Affiliate Group of the ECPAT network has the right to one vote. The members of the International Board for this reporting period were elected by voting delegates at the International Assembly held in Bangkok in 2002. As of 30 June 2004, the seat for a regional representative from the Middle East remained vacant.

#### ECPAT International Board Members as of 30 June 2005

**Jo de Linde** Chairperson of the ECPAT International Board

Mark Erik Hecht Executive Director of Human Rights Internet, Canada Honorary Treasurer (Representative for North America)

#### Helena Karlen

National Coordinator of ECPAT Sweden Secretary (Representative for Western Europe)

Aurelio Suero Educator, MAIS, Dominican Republic Youth Representative

**Ruth Kao** ECPAT Taiwan Member-at-large (Representative for East Asia)

#### **Bishwo Ram Khadka** Maiti Nepal Member-at-large (Representative for

Member-at-large (Representative for South Asia)

**Cleophas Kwadjo Mally** Director, WAO-Afrique, Togo Head of Credentials (Representative for Africa)

#### **Cathleen Moss**

Co-Coordinator, Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA), Czech Republic Member-at-large (Representative for Eastern Europe)

Maria Eugenia Villareal ECPAT Guatemala Member-at-large (Representative for Latin America)

# SECRETARIAT

# MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As the year 2004-2005 marks the end of a period guided by ECPAT's Strategic Plan of 2002-2005, it provides us with an opportunity to report not only on the annual activities for 2004-2005 but also to briefly assess the progress made toward realisation of key objectives, the lessons learned and the challenges faced in realising the goals outlined in the Plan for this period.

#### PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

As has often been noted, ECPAT's ability to effect change and strengthen counteraction against CSEC in countries around the world is bolstered by the contributions of member groups. The overall effectiveness of ECPAT's action depends on the work of these local organisations and coalitions and on the strength of the initiatives they undertake on their own and in collaboration with other agencies concerned with upholding the rights of children. Therefore, one of the key objectives identified for the concluding strategic period was to enhance technical capacity of the network through provision of the most current professional information, training and experience sharing inputs to further the scope and quality of its child protection interventions. These inputs were to be made available through the expansion of opportunities for concrete collaboration among groups in the network itself and with other civil society groups and governmental, international and private sector entities.

Toward this end, the 2004-2005 period saw a significant increase in the number of technical collaborations and initiatives undertaken among member groups with support from the ECPAT Secretariat. New contacts developed by ECPAT International with NGOs, governments, civil society groups and international organisations resulted in a range of new initiatives such as situational analysis studies, training forums, legal reform projects, development of databases and creation of numerous types of training materials and tools which provided a strong base for action against sexual exploitation of children.

In some cases these collaborations brought together partner groups in several countries. For example, a strategic partnership with PLAN International enabled the ECPAT Secretariat and ECPAT

partners in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal to work together, and with PLAN International country offices, on studies of domestic laws and procedures forprotecting children from CSEC. Country specific recommendations for action were made and are being followed up with groups in these countries. Similarly, through a long-term collaboration which began in 2001 with the backing of Ireland Aid and the European Union, five ECPAT partners in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador have collaborated continuously for more than three years to develop a series of tools including a manual of child friendly judicial procedures, a guide for interviewing victims of CSEC, police manuals and curriculums, which have been officially integrated to police academy curriculums in these countries, and a legal database for tracking action on sexual crimes against children. The high quality of these interventions led to partnerships with the International Organization on Migration, the Central America Organization on Migration, and the International Labour Organization, among others.

The progress made in promoting and supporting technical exchange and

collaboration among partner groups and with other key organisations is further illustrated by the Youth Partnership Project, which is being undertaken in three countries of South Asia with the support of Christian Aid and Comic Relief. It was developed to strengthen youth participation in the fight against CSEC in India, Bangladesh and Nepal by developing the skills of young people, especially experiential youth (victims of CSEC), to enable them to offer peer support to child victims and to lobby and advocate to influence local and national policy makers on prevention, protection and recovery of sexually exploited children.

A multi-country Action Programme against Trafficking of Minors for Sexual Purposes was also undertaken with groups in Ukraine, Thailand and Costa Rica with support from the Italian Government and backing from UNICRI. The Programme has provided a unique opportunity for ECPAT partner groups in these countries to share expertise on antitrafficking strategies that are relevant for combating exploitation of children for sexual purposes. Interventions have focused on skills development among law enforcers; work on data collection systems; development of multi-disciplinary training methodologies; development of multimedia materials for awareness raising and specialised training among social workers for supporting recovery and rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking.

ECPAT partners in East and West Africa, including children involved in promoting child rights and child protection, have also had more opportunities for exchange among them and with other groups in the region. As this annual report attests, network exchange forums have given ECPAT groups opportunities to share their work and experience and to integrate this with technical methods and skills that will enhance their interventions. For example, elements of the make-ITsafe campaign were introduced to youth at a recent network exchange meeting in conjunction with training, which imparted skills for campaigning and lobbying. In this instance, information on the dangers of child pornography was also shared to increase awareness and define relevant prevention measures.

This period also saw many opportunities for exchange with a wide range of groups working on children's rights through the support provided to ECPAT groups for participation in various regional forums, including the Yokohama Mid-Term Review meetings and the UN Study on Violence against Children, for which tools, papers and a major study on Violence against Children in Cyberspace was initiated, with participation of members from various regions to serve as ECPAT International's contribution to the Study.

Another key objective for this period was to enhance awareness on the Stockholm Agenda for Action and to support its implementation. Development of key contacts in countries where there has been little or no action by government to fulfill the commitments made in Stockholm and Yokohama is important for ECPAT's work, as ECPAT works primarily through local groups to ensure sustained action. Several countries were targeted in this period, including the Central Independent States and several countries in Africa and in the Pacific, which had remained peripheral to global efforts against CSEC.

As a result of ECPAT's networking efforts in these areas, many new contacts have been developed and ten new member groups/coalitions formally applied and were granted membership in ECPAT since 2001. These include groups from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, South Korea, Indonesia, Poland, South Africa, Tanzania, Nepal, among others. While the interest on the part of new groups to join ECPAT arises from sustained contact and in some cases from direct participation in the work of ECPAT, there is a need to enhance the process of induction of new affiliated organisations to the work and policies of ECPAT to ensure that these reflect the ethos of the network, including democratic processes of governance, sound practices in programming and commitment to youth participation.

#### CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The development of such collaboration opportunities requires deliberate effort and support. As the examples given in this report will attest, in the last years, ECPAT has made progress toward expanding the range and scope of collaborations among members and with other agencies and organisations. Nevertheless, it has also faced limitations, particularly in being able to share the learning, outcomes and products arising from these collaborations with the wider ECPAT network. Communications between groups and with the Secretariat, which are a key to ensuring that ECPAT reflects the pulse of the network, are sometimes uneven and sporadic. This results from the fact that significant human resources are required for proper documentation, adaptation, sharing and translation of these outputs, more than are available to ECPAT at this time. Collaborations with academic institutions are planned to address this issue and to expand the opportunities exchange of information, skills for and knowledge through the use of interactive online learning methods and other educational strategies. The ECPAT newsletter, popular with network members and other organisations, will be strengthened to maintain a key thematic focus while also being able to accommodate more network news and updates.

For a relatively young organisation that took on a global scope of work within a short time span, the task of aligning its vision with appropriate and sustainable organisational structures, systems, processes, programmes and policies has required significant and ongoing effort. Over this strategic period, ECPAT has made progress in this regard but has also recognised that more work is needed to ensure that all groups in the network share in this process and are actively involved in contributing to the collective goals and mission of ECPAT. A Network Development Strategy will be prepared by the Board in consultation with members to guide this effort in the next years. As well, a systematic policy review, which will also further articulate the child rights principles that guide ECPAT's child protection work, will be completed for use with groups for more consistent and uniform integration in their organisations. ECPAT places children's participation as a key value. However, some groups have been slow to integrate young people to participate in their programmes; the development of policies and organisational strategy will help in institutionalising and sustaining these efforts. Similarly, while many ECPAT groups have well articulated child protection policies and reflect these within their organisations, others require support to do so.

The unique position that ECPAT holds, as the only international non-governmental organization dedicated to combating commercial exploitation sexual of children, means that it assumes responsibility to maintain the issue high on the public agenda of governments around the globe. With this goal in mind, ECPAT collaborates to support member groups engaged in national level policy forums. In addition, it also engages with regional and international child rights mechanisms, particularly with the United Nations system, through the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Commission for Human Rights, the Committee for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

In this last period, ECPAT has also been more involved within the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, where it has assumed chairmanship of the Sub-Group against Sexual Exploitation of Children and membership in other thematic subgroups. While these efforts have been important, better understanding on the working of these bodies and active engagement with them through inputs to their policy making forums and contribution to their reporting on the part of member groups is required. In the coming period, systematic assessment of such opportunities at national and regional levels will be undertaken with member groups and assistance will be provided to support their engagement on CSEC issues in such forums.

#### **MOVING FORWARD**

As will be seen, much progress has been made toward identified objectives, yet more work remains to be done. ECPAT's International Assembly in September 2005 will provide a mandate for the coming period, where the focus will be on consolidation of the gains made and moving forward on a limited number of cutting edge areas of work which are needed to keep pace with changes that are creating greater risks of sexual exploitation of children, such as the use of new Information Communication Technology (ICT) to exploit children, exploitation of children in emergency situations, and socialisation of the demand for sex with children. New regional programmes are planned in Legal Reform and the Africa region will

begin investigating the specific linkages between commercial sexual exploitation of children and HIV/AIDS as the pandemic continues to devastate families and communities.

In the coming year, network development will continue in all regions with a particular emphasis in the Eastern Europe, CIS, Caribbean and Middle East and North Africa regions. Capacity building will remain a key strategy of the network with sharing and exchange between member groups and key strategic learning circles of targeted individuals at the regional level.

The work that ECPAT undertakes is made possible through the many contributions of partners, donors and supporters around the world. As we move into the following reporting period, an important milestone is approached. The 2005-2006 reporting period will take us up to the 10-year anniversary of the eve of the 1st World Congress and the signing of the Stockholm Declaration. At that time, ECPAT ceased to be just a campaign and transformed itself into an international non-governmental organization.

In the coming twelve months, I hope we

can reflect on where we have come from and what we have achieved. The fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children tragically remains and we must continue to examine further ways of collaborating and joining forces against this wanton destruction of young people's lives. We take this opportunity to express our great appreciation and thanks to all our member groups and partners for the trust and commitment vested in the global network. I am certain that we will use the opportunity of the next year to outline even more innovative and concrete ways to reach our goals. The ECPAT International Secretariat staff look forward to taking up the challenge of that work with you.

Carmen M. Madrison

Carmen Madriñán Executive Director

# NETWORKING, IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE STOCKHOLM AGENDA FOR ACTION

Funders: Anglican Church of Canada, Church of Sweden, Global Fund for Children, Finnish Government, OAK Foundation, UNICRI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy & General Fund Donors\* Total expenditure: \$ US 603,462

ECPAT International advocates for governments, civil society and the private sector to take action to end commercial sexual exploitation of children. A priority task for ECPAT is to promote the adoption of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and to monitor progress in implementation of the commitments of governments that sign the Agenda.

Throughout 2005, the ECPAT Secretariat has been working on the development of an extensive report on the implementation of the Agenda for Action. This document records counteractions executed by 65 countries around the world for prevention, protection and care of child victims or children at risk of CSEC.

In order to complement and support the monitoring of the Agenda for Action, member groups and the Secretariat engage in targeted research, advocacy and capacity-building of grassroots groups and government and international organisations. In particular, ECPAT encourages and provides support for the development and implementation of National Plans of Action (NPAs) against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The Secretariat conducts policy analyses and reviews; monitors governmental implementation of child protection related instruments and conventions; provides input to and participates in relevant international and regional forums; makes direct approaches to government agencies; and presents position and discussion papers. An

> Situational analysis research undertaken in: Cameroon, Niger, Gabon, Samoa, Cook Islands, Turkey, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan

Topical research undertaken in: Peru – Demand for Commercial Sex with Children South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) – Prostitution of Boys

important example of these activities is the consultative approach used to develop a report on Violence against Children in Cyberspace, which was submitted as part of the UN Secretary-General's Special Study on Violence against Children.

Key actions of the ECPAT member groups and the Secretariat include collaboration on situational analysis research, joint presentation of findings at national and

#### Micro-funding:

ECPAT International operates micro-funding project; to support small-scale direct and focused CSEC projects with limited resources. Maximum available for each project is \$ US 1,000. For the period July 2004-June 2005, the micro-fund supported projects that were implemented by groups from Chile, Ukraine, Zambia, South Africa, Niger, Kenya, Gambia and Cote d'Ivoire.

> regional levels, initiation of cooperative planning and action against CSEC, and building long-term support for local movements. The ECPAT movement works at all levels to develop a strong, broad social movement to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the ECPAT network, which grew from 71 groups in 64 countries to 76 groups in 70 countries in 2005.

> The International Secretariat provides specialist expertise and programmes to build and increase capacity of the ECPAT network, grassroots groups, government and international organisations to fight CSEC. This includes training of caregivers, strategies for combating child sex tourism, implementation of legal reform and law enforcement, research

and situational analyses, coalitionbuilding, and organisational planning.

ECPAT International has played a significant role over the years in coorganising major meetings to be held in all regions to assess the progress of anti-CSEC actions by governments under the Agenda for Action, declared at the First World Congress against CSEC in Stockholm in 1996, and reiterated at the Second World Congress against CSEC in Yokohama in 2001.

ECPAT, in collaboration with UNESCAP and UNICEF, co-organised the Post-Yokohama Mid-Term Review of the East Asia and Pacific Regional Commitment and Action Plan against CSEC in Bangkok in November 2004. Immediate results included increased technical expertise of the participants, identification of regional strengths and gaps, as well as drafting of country strategy plans for implementation over the next few years.

The South Asia Regional Mid-Term Review of the Yokohama Global Commitment was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in September 2004. This meeting offered a unique opportunity for collective reflection, the exchange of experiences and lessons learned and the identification of gaps and priorities.

In December 2004, the Yokohama Mid-Term Review Meeting for Africa and the Middle East took place in Morocco. This Meeting provided an excellent opportunity for networking with NGOs and government representatives. As a result, there are formal expressions of interest from the Governments of Lebanon and Egypt for the development of National Plans of Action as well as capacity building activities for law enforcement personnel that will be carried out by ECPAT. A collaborative media strategy for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is also in the process of being developed by ECPAT and UNICEF-MENA.

A Canadian Mid-Term Review Meeting was organised by Beyond Borders in May 2005. This meeting reunited government representatives, civil society and the private sector. During this event, gaps and future plans were outlined. New members to the network:

- Naeil Women's Center for Youth, South Korea
- Russian Alliance against CSEC, Russian Federation
- Pan-Ukrainian Network against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Ukraine
- Groupement Nigérien Contre L'Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants (G-NESE), Niger
- EQUATIONS, India

#### ECPAT in Africa •

#### Africa

ECPAT International's work in Africa over the past year continued to target key areas. Individuals and organisations working directly with children exposed to CSE are too few, and tend to work in isolation. Networking in the region is vital to respond effectively to all aspects of CSEC.

To further strengthen the network, Regional Coordinators are now based in the region. The West and East Africa Coordinators' role (based in Ethiopia, Kenya, Togo, The Gambia and Uganda), is to harmonise the work in the subregions contributing to ECPAT's mission to combat CSEC. Regional Coordinators have also increased ECPAT's visibility within governments and civil society. They have attended national and regional meetings on children's rights and developed dialogue with government line ministries responsible for child protection. A plan to have a coordinator for Southern Africa is in the pipeline.

To further support and strengthen ECPAT's activities, the Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) Workshops were initiated in East and West Africa. The RNRE Workshops aim to build and strengthen the capacity of ECPAT groups

to take action against CSEC in key areas such as advocacy, campaigning, legal reform and psychosocial care. Technical workshops are held to share experiences and technical resources among ECPAT groups and other partners undertaking national and regional initiatives. These include raising awareness; sharing targeted best practices among specialised practitioners; providing training on children and young people's participation; and methodologies to fight against CSEC and to expand and reinforce ECPAT's network in the region.

The West Africa RNRE Workshop, organised by the Secretariat and ECPAT groups in the region was held in Notsé, Togo from 17-19 January 2005. Seventeen participants from seven ECPAT groups from Togo, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Mauritania and The Gambia, as well as participants from two other non-ECPAT groups from Ghana and Burkina Faso attended the Workshop. The Regional Officer for Africa, the Programme Officer for Care and Protection, the Programme Officer for Child and Youth Participation and the Programme Officer for Legal Reform supported the Workshop as technical resource persons. During the Workshop, delegates examined their national legal instruments and legal procedures; good practices in law enforcement to protect children; multidisciplinary approaches to protecting children; development of national plans of action; and strategies for promoting child and youth participation. As an example of immediate impact of the workshop, NGOs in Burkina Faso are building a specific coalition to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.

The East Africa RNRE Workshop was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 9-13 May 2005. Twenty-eight representatives from ECPAT groups from five countries (Kenya, Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Ethiopia) and representatives from two non-ECPAT groups in Tanzania and Namibia participated. The RNRE also had a component of a youth network exchange programme, which attended by 14 youth participants from seven countries: Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Nambia. Two parallel but integrated workshops were organised - one for the adult participants and the second one for youth participants. Participants shared first-hand experiences, lessons and knowledge. It was a good opportunity for

ECPAT to learn more about the groups' strengths, challenges, current CSEC intervention strategies as well as the areas for support that they may require from the Secretariat.

The purpose of the Youth Workshop was to build ECPAT youth capacity by training them in working with the media and lobbying and using the make-IT-safe campaign as a platform for collaboration. The Youth Workshop provided valuable information about CSEC and IT in East and Southern Africa, and on useful approaches to the make-IT-safe campaign. Youth participants enhanced their knowledge of working against CSEC through their youth networks. They were briefed on the make-IT-safe campaign and possible campaign activities through the effective mobilisation of youth groups in East and Southern Africa.

In general, there is a widespread lack of awareness about CSEC and sexual exploitation of children through harmful uses of technology in Africa, particularly because use of IT services is limited to urban areas in most African countries. It was acknowledged that campaign tactics for Africa need to be lower-tech (hard copy petitions, leaflets, school info

#### **ECPAT** in the Americas •

packs) and more focused on outreach to places where youth gather (schools, Internet cafes, action days and so on), as few African young people have personal access to computers or mobile phones.

ECPAT's representatives were invited to work with the African Union's Labour and Social Affairs Commission that deals with child protection and human rights issues, strengthening ECPAT's position for advocacy throughout the continent. ECPAT also contributed to the "Draft Plan of Action on Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children" and the "Draft Plan of Action on the Family in Africa to Constitute Africa's Contribution to the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at the Labour and Social Affairs Commission meeting.

ECPAT International and ECPAT groups in Africa worked to strengthen programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as to develop action plans and outline strategies for the Mid-Term Review of the Yokohama Commitments.

#### **Americas**

ECPAT's network in the Americas and the Caribbean was strengthened during 2004-2005. In the Dominican Republic, ECPAT supported its affiliate member, Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS) to establish a national coalition by helping them develop a constitution, operational guidelines and a work plan for its first year. After the coalition was consolidated, it applied to upgrade its membership to become a National Group of the ECPAT International network. ECPAT also supported the development of coalitions in Nicaragua, Uruguay and Chile as well as potential new applications from groups in Honduras, El Salvador and Bolivia – countries where concern on CSEC issues is rapidly increasing. In Brazil, a country where significant strides have been made in combating CSEC, ECPAT assisted in the restructuring of the ECPAT Brazil coalition. This should increase opportunities for some of the exemplary anti-CSEC initiatives of this country to be shared with the global network.

In August 2004, research on the topic of adult demand for sex with children began, focusing on four cities in Peru (Iquitos, Lima, Huancayo and Cusco). The research has enabled relevant stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the factors shaping the adult demand for sex with children, and the findings will be used as a basis for designing interventions to combat such demand. The research employed a mixed methodology of both primary and secondary research in order to examine the social and cultural factors that create a demand for CSEC within Peru.

The primary research consisted of individual interviews with men who frequent adult commercial sexual establishments, the general public, intermediaries and actors working to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation, which included social workers, judiciary, and government representatives. The secondary research documented information on various social, cultural and historical factors that haveinfluenced conceptions of childhood, sexuality, gender, race and ethnicity over time in Peru. The research also included focus group discussions with people from cross-sections of the society. A consultation to share and validate results was conducted in November 2005. Similar research is being planned in Brazil for 2006.

ECPAT International has made concerted effortstoidentifylocalpartnerstoorganise the Yokohama Mid-Term Reviews in North America, to mirror similar regional meetings taking place around the globe. The objective of the Mid-Term Reviews is to assess progress in fulfilling the commitments to fight CSEC that countries made through the Yokohama Commitment and the Stockholm Declaration for Action. A Yokohama MTR which took place in Canada in May 2005 was organised in collaboration with the University of Windsor Law School and Beyond Borders.

ECPAT believes that a small meeting of key stakeholders in the USA to review progress

#### ECPAT in East Asia and the Pacific $\cdot$

made there within the framework of the Yokohama Commitments will be very valuable, as Coordinated efforts to fight the commercial sexual exploitation of children in its various manifestations do not currently exist.

#### **East Asia and the Pacific**

ECPAT International responded immediately to the Asian tsunami that struck on 26 December 2004. Support was given to the Center for Study and Child Protection (PKPA), a member of the ECPAT coalition in Indonesia, to develop an emergency plan of action, provide technical guidance for registration of children and child protection and secure funding for a long-term rehabilitation programme in Aceh, Indonesia, run by PKPA.

ECPAT worked in collaboration with UNESCAP and UNICEF to organise and launch situational analysis studies on CSEC and child sexual abuse (CSA) in seven Pacific Island countries. ECPAT took the responsibility for organising the research in Samoa and the Cook Islands. ECPAT participated in and delivered training modules at the Inter-agency Training Workshop on CSEC and CSA Situational Analysis Research in the Pacific Island countries. The training was conducted on the conceptual issues surrounding CSEC and CSA; special considerations in conducting research with children, particularly child victims of CSEC; as well as a code of conduct for researchers working with children.

ECPAT also played a key role on the Steering Committee for the East Asia and Pacific Mid-Term Review which took place in November 2004 in Bangkok. ECPAT developed a monitoring tool for NGOs on progress in implementation of the Regional Commitment and Action Plan, organised NGO participation in the

#### • ECPAT in South Asia

MTR, provided preliminary coordination for child and youth participation, and developed the technical content of the MTR. In collaboration with other Interagency Coordination Group members, ECPAT developed a set of minimum standards to ensure meaningful child participation and well-being of children attending the MTR.

ECPAT participated in the East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Conference as a key NGO representative in the Coordinating Committee. It provided technical support to the NGO delegation attending, drafting NGO statements for the Conference and representing NGO agendas of the Conference with the regional media covering the event. ECPAT also supported member groups and youth representatives to attend the meeting.

The East Asia and Pacific Consultation on the UN Secretary-General's Special Study on Violence against Children was held in June 2005 and was attended by 200 representatives, including government officials, NGOs, and children. ECPAT supported the participation of ECPAT groups from the Philippines, Japan, Thailand, Mongolia, New Zealand, Australia, and Indonesia. ECPAT was a member of the Steering Committee established to organise the Consultation and provided specific inputs related to the sexual violence against children to the regional report for the study and country information. ECPAT publications displayed at the Consultation generated considerable interest among the participants.

#### **South Asia**

In order to organise the South Asia Mid-Term Review, the South Asia Inter-Agency Coordination Group was formed with involvement of ECPAT, UN agencies and international child rights organisations working in the sub-region. ECPAT developed monitoring tools to assess progress in implementation of the South Asia Yokohama Commitments and was involved in the preparation of the MTR as a member of the Steering Committee, providing technical inputs and facilitating coordination. ECPAT also provided technical support to compile reports from the NGOs and coordinated the collection of information for the development of the sub-regional report. As a member of the UN Inter-agency Group, ECPAT co-organised the MTR in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2004. ECPAT also supported participation of NGO and child participants.

The South Asia Mid-Term Review was an opportunity to share experiences, discuss constraints and emerging issues, and identify areas that need accelerated action by the broad range of actors/ stakeholders to protect children from sexual exploitation in South Asia in an effective manner.

As in other regions, ECPAT played an important role in coordinating regional inputs for the Study on Violence against Children. The first planning meeting of the Inter-agency Group was organised by ECPAT in Bangkok after the MTR in Colombo. ECPAT collected information from the South Asian ECPAT groups regarding the situation of violence against children and provided specific technical inputs to the study, and co-organised the South Asia consultation on violence against children in Islamabad, Pakistan in May 2005. ECPAT shared its concept paper on Violence against Children in Cyberspace with the Inter-agency Coordination Group and participants of the Consultation. ECPAT also supported NGOs and children to participate in the Consultation.

In order to develop action plans, after coordinating and co-organising the South Asia consultations, the Interagency Group met in Kathmandu, Nepal in the last week of June 2005. UNICEF handed over the role of Secretariat to UNIFEM at this meeting; ECPAT offered to take responsibility of the Secretariat after UNIFEM from January 2007. The Inter-agency Group formed three subgroups; ECPAT is a member of the Subgroup against Human Trafficking and Early Marriage.

In 2004, ECPAT initiated a three-country

#### ECPAT in Europe & CIS

research in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India (Mumbai and Hyderabad) to assess how boys are victimised through CSEC in South Asian countries. This research highlighted the role of gender inequality and segregation as contributing factors in the prostitution of boys. It also assessed ways in which societies perceive boy victims of prostitution and identified local actors who facilitate and/or influence the prostitution of boys. Recommendations from this research will be disseminated at consultations in early 2006 in order to highlight the issue in the sub-region and to develop action plans for prevention and protection.

ECPAT developed links with the NGOs,

UN agencies and governments to expand its work on CSEC issues. NGOs in Pakistan indicated interest to form a national coalition to combat CSEC in the country.

Responding to the December 2004 tsunami in Asia, ECPAT provided support to P.E.A.C.E., a network member group in Sri Lanka. Seven out of twelve project areas of P.E.A.C.E. were severely affected by the tsunami. ECPAT provided technical support in developing action regarding plans child protection, primarily focusing on registration of children and preventing commercial sexual exploitation, mainly trafficking for sexual purposes. ECPAT also assisted P.E.A.C.E. in raising funds for its work.

#### **Europe & CIS**

In February 2005, ECPAT signed a situational analysis research contract with the YENIDEN Health and Education Society, an NGO based in Istanbul, Turkey.

The aim of the project is to expand the knowledge base on CSEC in Turkey; provide a basis for planning actions to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children in the country; and to guide ECPAT support to programmes with partner organisations.

At a consultation in Moldova in October 2004, ECPAT disseminated the findings of the CSEC situational analysis research initiated in the previous year. Commercial sexual exploitation of children was not perceived as a major child rights issue by the Moldovan state authorities. Likewise, some forms of CSEC, such as prostitution, are not perceived as forms of sexual exploitation, but as a voluntary activity on the part of minors. Consequently, there was a lack of awareness on the magnitude and dimensions of the problem. There was also no national plan of action for preventing and protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation.

Most of the work undertaken during the financial year focused on preparations for the European Mid-Term Review to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. The MTR was organised in July 2005 by the Council of Europe to assess the progress made by European Governments vis-à-vis their regional commitments made in the course of the Second World Congress against CSEC in Yokohama, Japan, in 2001. ECPAT formed and organised a group of youth representatives identified by the ECPAT groups in the region and facilitated preparations for their participation in the regional MTR, as well as the drafting of background papers on new forms of mobilisation of, and collaboration with, the private sector in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

In Russia, ECPAT conducted training for caregivers in June 2005 to promote the recovery and reintegration of sexually exploited children. The workshop equipped trainees with the special knowledge and confidence needed to work with sexually exploited children, and opened a wider dialogue on protection of children victimised by commercial sexual exploitation. The training sessions took place in Moscow and St. Petersburg and were attended by representatives from both government and non-governmental sectors.

As an outcome of the national consultation in Russia organised in March 2004 (following the situational analysis research earlier conducted by ECPAT on CSEC in Russia) a new coalition, the Russian Alliance against CSEC, joined the

#### ECPAT in the Middle East and North Africa

ECPAT network. The work of the coalition includes activities for capacity building in the Russian Federation and will include further network development to reach other regions of Russia as well as the planning and development of a National Plan of Action. Similarly, a new coalition from the Ukraine joined the ECPAT network in March 2004.

ECPAT promoted child and youth participation to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation through active participation of youth leaders in Ukraine, where 140 children between the ages of 14-17 discussed CSEC problems globally and in Ukraine. They participated in debates on issues related to child prostitution, Internet safety and trafficking in human beings. In order to develop a knowledgebase on the magnitude, dimensions and responses on CSEC, situational analysis researches were started in Kazahkstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. The research reports were presented at national consultations in late 2005.

The ECPAT Associate for the CIS, based in the region, has been a valuable extension to the coordination of ECPAT's work. She has been representing ECPAT at regional meetings, supporting La Strada Ukraine, a partner organisation that is collaborating with the ECPAT-UNICRI multiregional counter trafficking initiative, working with other national and regional agencies (ILO, USAID, UNICEF) on CSEC initiatives and facilitating training programmes for and with youth and NGOs.

#### **Middle East and North Africa**

Many countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region officially deny the existence of CSEC. Moreover, open discussions on CSEC related issues

may be taboo among many sectors in the populations of countries in the region, running the risk that any systematic consideration of the problem will be considered antisocial. Therefore, the progress to address the issue in the region has been uneven and slow and must be considered to be at a very early stage compared to other regions of the world. For this reason, the majority of ECPAT's work in this region has focused on developing networks of stakeholders and encouraging civil society organisations working on child rights to join the global ECPAT movement for child protection against commercial sexual exploitation.

At the start of this reporting period, only two ECPAT groups in the region, from Lebanon and Mauritania, had joined as members of ECPAT. Over the course of the year, two leading child rights organisations from the region also joined the ECPAT network. These are the Jordan River Foundation and the Egyptian NGO Coalition on Child Rights, doubling the number of ECPAT member groups leading the anti-CSEC movement in the MENA region.

ECPAT's Situational Analysis Research on CSEC in Yemen was completed in 2005.

The research highlighted key areas for further work, particularly, the need for documenting cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children; developing an effective mechanism for locating victims and providing assistance; developing national child protection strategies; and providing public services to meet social needs of the Yemeni population on these and other related issues, with an emphasis on improving the response and performance of social development institutions.

ECPAT met with government representatives from Sudan, Oman and Lebanon. All Governments expressed concern about CSEC and interest in the prospect of future cooperation with ECPAT. Lebanon is interested in developing a National Plan of Action, Sudan is keen to develop an NGO network and research on CSEC, and Oman is interested in incorporating child protection policies as it expands tourism in the country. ECPAT also attended the consultation on the UN Study on Violence against Children, including a Youth Participation workshop, in Egypt.

ECPAT presented its work to other stakeholders involved in child rights

#### Action Programme against Trafficking of Minors for Sexual Purposes

at events in the region, including the Urban Children and Youth Conference in Dubai and a seminar on Child Rights and the Information Society in Tunisia. These networking meetings provided promising opportunities for future work in the region.

# Action Programme against Trafficking of Minors for Sexual Purposes

In January 2005, the Action Programme against Trafficking of Minors for Sexual Purposes was started. Funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by ECPAT International in close collaboration with United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the Programme aims to prevent and reduce trafficking of minors for sexual purposes and commercial sexual exploitation of children in three selected countries: Costa Rica (working with Paniamor), Ukraine (working with La Strada Ukraine) and Thailand (working with FACE - Fight Against Child Exploitation).

In order to effectively address the complex and multifaceted problem of trafficking,

the Programme is adopting a holistic and integrated approach by promoting action at all levels - local, national and international - and in different areas: prevention, protection, coordination, recovery and reintegration of victims.

In Thailand, the Programme conducted a survey of existing databases on human trafficking developed by both government and non-governmental agencies, and designed materials for use with the newly devised database. A subcommittee to develop a national database on trafficking was created as a part of the National Committee to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking.

In Costa Rica, the Programme is working

with the Attorney General's Office to incorporate the database on CSEC in the eight Prosecutors Offices specialising in sexual crimes and domestic violence. In the Ukraine, child protection staff were trained in organising preventive work on the problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

### INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Funders: General Fund Donors\* Total expenditure: \$ US 158,459

A major task of the Information and Education Department is to research, document, analyse, develop and disseminate information to support learning and action against commercial sexual exploitaition of children among the ECPAT network and in the broader child rights community. It also supports the activities of the Secretariat team for its ongoing work and missions. The information gathered through such initiatives is integrated into the web site, database, and publications, including training and other educations tools which are produced for the global public.

Education The Information and Department maintains and develops ECPAT web sites, linking with members so as to broaden the reach of all information. The ECPAT web site continues to provide a wide range of information to viewers. On average, 17,000 people visit this site each day. This web site also includes an extensive country database on CSEC, organisations and individuals and working on this issue have expressed appreciation for the quality and range of information made available through the ECPAT web site. Plans to systematise information for improved access and more user-friendly navigation through

the web site will be executed in 2006. The web site has expanded pages on ECPAT groups and the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC). Furthermore, the Information and Education Department developed a new web site: www.make-IT-safe.net to promote the make-IT-safe campaign.

ECPAT's Information and Education Department develops and publishes materials that help organisations and

> New publications: FAQ Hindi Annual Report ECPAT calendar Semantics or Substance ECPAT newsletter make-IT-safe postcards

individuals working to combat CSEC. It seeks to raise awareness of and promote a deeper understanding of all factors impacting on CSEC. Most ECPAT publications are freely available via the web site and, where necessary, put onto CD-ROM for distribution throughout the network. ECPAT publications are translated into various languages for use and dissemination by many network member groups. During this reporting period, ECPAT published new materials. *Semantics or Substance?*, a publication produced in

#### Research:

Study and analysis of the extent and forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Moldova (Sept 2004)

Report on Laws and Legal Procedures Concerning the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Bangladesh (Oct 2004)

Report on Laws and Legal Procedures Concerning the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in India (Nov 2004)

Report on Laws and Legal Procedures Concerning the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Indonesia (Dec 2004)

Report on Laws and Legal Procedures Concerning the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Nepal (Oct 2004)

> cooperation with the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is a concise collection of 14 papers discussing common and legal usage of terms relevant to sexual abuse and exploitation of children. ECPAT International contributed seven

analytical discussion papers to the Subgroup's new publication on CSEC, child sex tourism, forced marriage and early marriage, child pornography, paedophilia and child prostitution. It is expected that this publication will become a useful advocacy tool for clarification of concepts and definitional arguments related to the language used in reference to sexual abuse and exploitation of children. It is also expected to promote common understanding and use of appropriate language for the work on protection of children.

ECPAT also produced a child-friendly brochure of definitions of CSEC. Before printing, the brochure was finalised after field testing with youth during the East Africa Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) Workshop and with youth in South Asia. Texts and layout of the brochure was finalised by incorporating feedback from the youth participants.

ECPAT's existing publications were updated and translated into more languages to assist with the global fight against CSEC. These included a new revised edition of ECPAT's publication *Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children who have*  been Sexually Exploited being translated into Russian and Ukrainian. ECPAT is also working with a partner in Turkey for a Turkish edition of this publication. A compendium volume of readings on psychosocial issues relevant to CSEC is also planned for 2006.

ECPAT's "Frequently Asked Questions" booklet was translated into Khmer, in cooperation with ECPAT Cambodia, and the Russian version was updated, with case studies relevant to the CIS region. This means that the booklet is now available in 8 languages (English, French, Spanish, Thai, Khmer, Russian, Hindi and Arabic). This key publication answers fundamental questions related to CSEC. At the beginning of 2005, work started on reviewing and rewriting of the FAQ booklet to update it since it was originally published in 2002.

Following a request to the Secretariat by the UN Study on Violence against Children, ECPAT developed a concept note on Sexual Violence against Children in Cyberspace. This document developed into a research study and a report that offers new insights into the depth and extent of violence and potential harm to children in relation to new technologies.

The ECPAT Newsletter published issues on the role of information technologies

> Translations: ECPAT newsletter (French, Spanish)

make-IT-safe postcards (French, Spanish, Bengali, Arabic, Thai, Russian)

make-IT-safe website (French, Spanish)

make-IT-safe factsheets (French, Spanish)

Violence against Children in Cyberspace concept paper (French, Spanish)

in the exploitation of children, health and well-being of children. An ECPAT calendar was published and distributed to the network. The calendar includes photographs related to the actions against CSEC provided by member groups.

### **Media and Communications**

Immediately following the East Asia tsunami, media activity was intense and the ECPAT Office fielded many inquiries. Most were concerned with reports of child exploitation and illegal adoptions. Media communications were also prepared for the East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Conference in Cambodia to assist the NGOs participating to highlight their advocacy agendas for the meeting. In connection with the make–IT-safe campaign, an intensive media campaign was launched at the start of the campaign and subsequently. In particular, media events and communications were initiated in connection with the Geneva and Tunis meetings of the World Summit on the Information Society, where ECPAT International played an active role holding side events, holding media interviews and lobbying for changes in the main outcome documents of the Summit.

# STRENGTHENING SERVICES FOR THE RECOVERY OF VICTIMS OF CSEC

Funders: Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN) Total expenditure: \$ US 95,697

The Care and Protection Programme focuses on developing the capacity of the ECPAT network for better care and protection of children victimised by CSEC.

Identifying the special care services that are required for victims to recover from their trauma has been the focus of ECPAT training initiatives. The principles of child rights underscore and contextualise this training, helping caregivers to understand how their work fits into the international child rights standards, providing a foundation from which they can advocate for improved child protection.

Training was provided in Togo and Ethiopia to African ECPAT groups during the Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop and explored the interface between child protection and the legal system, and the role that appropriate and child-friendly procedures can play in an overall protective framework for children either abused or at risk of abuse through commercial sexual exploitation. This included development of appropriate referral and tracking systems, and ways of reconnecting the child to extended family members and communities as a way to provide a safe and protective environment.

A four-day training on care and protection was organised in Ukraine, a country where ECPAT's recent research has highlighted the lack of appropriate child protection services. The training focused on the special care and protection needs of children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Training for caregivers was also organised in Russia in June 2005 to promote child rights based practices in care services for the recovery and reintegration of sexually exploited children, particularly in light of the institutional approaches adopted in the country. The workshops introduced trainees to knowledge and practices required for working with the sexually exploited children, and opened a wider dialogue on protection of children victimised by CSE. The training sessions took place in Moscow and St. Petersburg and were attended by representatives from both government and non-governmental sectors.

### CHILD AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Funders: Christian Aid & Comic ReliefTotal expenditure: \$ US 174,348

Integrating child and youth participation into ECPAT's initiatives is a key element to ensure that the voices of the children and the young are heard and that they are active participants in the efforts to address issues that affect them.

The Youth Partnership Project for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia began in July 2004. Its first regional partnership meeting was held in Calcutta, India from 8-9 February 2005. The overall objective of this project is to instigate, support and strengthen youth participation in the fight against CSEC in Nepal, Bangladesh and India. This will be done by developing the capacity of young people (especially experiential youth) to offer peer support to child victims of trafficking; develop lobbying and advocacy skills; raise awareness about CSEC, the rights of children, HIV/AIDS prevention and care (especially among vulnerable groups such as street children and children with disabilities); and to develop knowledge and skills among caregivers of young people affected by trafficking. Implementing partner organisations of this project were brought together to plan trainings and finalise materials, identify the project beneficiaries and ensure direct linkages and lines of communication between activities taking place within each country.

In the latter part of the year, preparations were made for youth participation in the Post-Yokohama review conference that was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia in July 2005. Eleven youth representatives were nominated by ECPAT groups from Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, Sweden and Ukraine. To promote meaningful youth participation and ensure that youth delegates had a clear understanding of the Yokohama review process and the purpose of the conference, an e-group was set up to enable preparations for the meeting to begin several months in advance of the actual conference. ECPAT led the group through an online introduction of the Post-Yokohama Commitment process. The EICYAC Representatives for East and Western Europe led an online discussion on previous conferences and youth meetings, and on the value of the youth movement.

In the East Asia and Pacific region, in collaboration with other Inter-agency

Coordination Group members, ECPAT developed a set of minimum standards to ensure meaningful child participation and well-being of children attending the MTR; similar input was given to the child and youth participation forum that was part of the EAP Regional Consultation on the UN Study on Violence against Children.

At the RNRE Workshop held in Togo in January 2005, the Programme Officer for Child and Youth Participation highlighted the importance of involving children in combating commercial sexual exploitation and helped groups in West Africa to develop strategies for using child and youth participation as a tool in the fight against CSEC.

The ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) is the child and youth advisory body of ECPAT. EICYAC is composed of child and youth representatives from all regions of the world. EICYAC elects one of its members to represent youth on the ECPAT governing board as the child/ youth board member. EICYAC facilitates and supports young people and children on youth participation activities on a regional level. During this reporting period, EICYAC members coordinated regional activities and represented their region in various events. Some of the highlights include:

In the Americas, EICYAC members were actively involved in the realisation of a Children and Young People's Participation

> RNRE Youth Workshop on Media and Lobbying, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May 2005 goals:

- To provide training on media and lobbying, using the make-IT-safe campaign as the entry-point; and
- To generate information about CSEC and IT in the participants' countries, and prepare plans of action for the make-IT-safe campaign.

An emphasis on peer exchange rather than adult to youth teaching allowed participants to draw from their own experiences to define what they knew and needed to know about an issue. By focusing on a specific activity (make-ITsafe campaign), issues of youth participation surfaced, meaning they could be discussed in very practical terms and solutions could be identified from participants' own experiences or knowledge. Forum in the Dominican Republic and in the launch of the first international public campaign against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

In Europe, the participation of eleven youth delegates in the European Mid-Term Review led to the strengthening of the European youth network and the enhancing of ongoing cooperation.

In Africa, EICYAC representatives represented the network in international

forums such as the 49th Session on the Commission on the Status of Women, and the second sitting of the Oxfam International Youth Parliament held in Sydney, Australia in 2004.

South Asia's MTR held in Sri Lanka included workshops facilitated by EICYAC representatives and concluded with the preparation of a document with youth recommendations for each of the governments involved.

### COMBATING CHILD SEX TOURISM

Funders: General Fund Donors\* Total expenditure: \$ US 50,372

The Programme to Combat Child Sex Tourism continued its work on the implementation and review of the Code of Conduct. ECPAT's close collaboration with the tourism industry on the prevention of child sex tourism reached an important milestone when it conducted the first annual review of the implementation of the Code of Conduct by Accor Asia. ECPAT was elected to the Code of Conduct's newly formed Steering Committee and Executive Committee, holding the position of Vice-chair.

ECPAT's ongoing collaboration with the World Tourism Organization's (WTO) Task Force to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism included consultation on the development of policy guidelines and coordinating on the response of governments and nongovernmental organizations to the catastrophic Asian tsunami.

ECPAT worked closely with tour operators, tourism authorities and intergovernmental organisations. In Thailand, ECPAT provided technical support to protect against child sex tourism for the staff of Kuoni and TUI Suisse. In Sri Lanka, training was conducted for hotels and other travel and tourism companies in conjunction with UNICEF, the Ceylon Tourism Board and ECPAT's member group, P.E.A.C.E. The training was a success as hotels began replicating the training for their own staff. UNICEF, P.E.A.C.E. and the Ceylon Tourism Board have now established focal points for private sector companies trying to prevent child sex tourism, and training sessions will be conducted in other parts of the country.

A study on the prevalence of child sex tourism was undertaken by ECPAT in northern Thailand. ECPAT conducted field research to obtain additional information on the presence of children in various activities linked to the tourism industry. A consultation was organised, identifying priority actions, including awareness raising on the dangers of trafficking, and the fostering of closer collaboration between child rights actors, social service providers, public authorities and the local travel and tourism industry, to strengthen child protection.

In an effort to curb trafficking in Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand and Vietnam, ministers of these countries started the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) in July 2004. ECPAT inputted to key documents and participated in several roundtable discussions, including those on tourism industry development. One such discussion informed a new process to look at replicating best practices on preventing child sex tourism across the region.

During this reporting period, ECPAT developed a number of guidelines which aim at facilitating exchange of information between countries and agencies working against child sex tourism, informing tourists and tourism professionals, distributing awarenessraising materials and designing regional actions against child sex tourism. ECPAT also developed a Handbook for Discussion on the topic of child sex tourism, for use by the tourist industry, which will serve as a model for more industry-friendly information materials in the near future.

Throughout the year, ECPAT provided training on combating child sex tourism

in several countries including Colombia, Kenya, Brazil and Malaysia. It also supported a variety of concerned agencies on issues related to child sex tourism. These included training World Vision Thailand staff on definitions of child sex tourism, identification of situational and preferential child sex offenders; profiling victims; reporting cases and responses among the tourism industry; and supporting a Nepali NGO, SAATHI, to construct a campaign and prevention programme against child sex tourism.

In Thailand, a closer collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Sports was initiated. This included ECPAT facilitating and participating in meetings involving personnel from the Thai Ministry of Tourism and Sports, in collaboration with Child Wise Australia's Tourism Training Module. A close relationship with the Ministry of Tourism and Sports is very important since it will be developing standards for hotels in the next few years.

# PROMOTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BEST LAW PRACTICES

Funders: PLAN International (Netherlands) Total expenditure: \$ US 60,760

ECPAT conducted research on domestic legislation related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in South and South East Asia - India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia - in collaboration with PLAN International. Objectives of the research were to analyse the domestic legal protection measures and law enforcement in light of international legal standards for child protection, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), its protocols and other related international legal instruments. The research findings provided the base for development of recommendations for reform and suggestions to involve key stakeholders, including children and youth, to ensure follow-up action.

The project produced legal reports for each of the four project countries that were shared with key stakeholders – government officials, child rights activists, INGOs and IGOs – in each project country through consultations. Government officials were receptive to ECPAT's findings and eager to develop new initiatives with ECPAT to reform child protection legislation. Child rights activists also showed interest in collaborating with ECPAT to carry forward recommendations made in each report. The reports and consultations have created a good foundation for developing projects to carry forward the reports' recommendations in each project country.

In addition, ECPAT conducted a comprehensive review of child pornography laws in several countries worldwide. It collected examples of best practices to develop model legislation

Legal Reform research – key points

#### Bangladesh

Recommends specialised training on laws and legal procedures for Bangladeshi lawyers, judicial officers, social service providers and law enforcement officials to ensure that child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation receive the protection, care and rehabilitation that they are entitled to.

#### India

Child protection laws in India require a comprehensive overhaul to remove loopholes and ambiguities if they are to be effective tools for safeguarding children against commercial sexual exploitation. on child pornography in order to better advise governments and others involved in the drafting or amending of child pornography legislation.

ECPAT supported the lobbying efforts of its Japanese group ECPAT/STOP to reform the Japanese law on child pornography by providing examples drawn from different national legislations. It also supported other groups that consulted ECPAT on various legal reform issues, for example by proposing a draft amendment to the Taiwanese law on child pornography. In parallel, ECPAT worked to update its database to reflect new legal developments on CSEC, including extraterritorial legislation.

Legal Reform research – key points:

#### Indonesia

Inconsistencies and gaps in the law, especially with regard to the treatment and protection of children means children who are sexually exploited in the streets and brothels are not treated as victims of a crime, but are more likely to be treated as criminals.

#### Nepal

Children without citizenship and who are not registered at birth face restricted life opportunities, thereby increasing their vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation.

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

Funders: OAK Foundation & General Fund Donors\* Total expenditure: \$ US 58,112

Phase II of the Protecting Children Online Project in Thailand, which focused on integrating Internet protection awareness into the school curriculum, came to an end. Phase III is currently being planned, and would involve largescale capacity building in Thai schools. The Online Safety Guide, a school curriculum developed for Thailand by ECPAT International, was translated into English and is being updated to make it available as a resource for other countries interested in adapting it for use in their national context.

Discussions were initiated with Microsoft with a view to forming a partnership to combat Internet child pornography and other uses of the Internet to commercially sexually exploit children. In cooperation with Microsoft and ECPAT/STOP Japan, the ECPAT Protecting Children Online guide was adapted, updated and translated into Japanese. Preparations also began for ECPAT's involvement in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in November 2005, which will result in a final Declaration and Plan of Action for information initiatives worldwide.

By the end of June 2005, the make-IT-safe website had received more than 174,000 hits from 9000 visitors and the online petition had about 1000 signatures. In the first three months, 60 organisations and 22 companies from 35 countries had joined the campaign by signing the online petition or by sending letters of support. Corporate and IT supporters included: America Online, British Telecom, Microsoft, Vodafone and Watchdog Corporation; and tourism chains Skål International and Kuoni Scandinavia. The campaign received early backing from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and from the Subgroup against the Sexual Exploitation of Children of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### **Media and Communications**

The "make-IT-safe" campaign, a global campaign to push the IT industry and governments to take responsibility for making online and interactive technologies safe for children and young people was launched on 18 April 2005 at the ECPAT International Secretariat in Bangkok and in London by ECPAT International, the Children's Charities Coalition for Internet Safety (CHIS) and ECPAT UK. The campaign was also launched at different times by ECPAT groups in several other countries. Make-IT-safe is lobbying IT leaders to create a global child protection body to set and implement global industry standards, research safety technologies and fund a global educational campaign. It also calls on governments to adopt IT child protection policies to ensure industry responsibility, enable international legal co-operation against online child abuse, and provide care and protection for children abused or exposed to harmful images and messages online.

In the first three months, there were 2,500 downloads of campaign resources from the web site, particularly of the make-IT-safe postcard and lobbying letters.

### **Study on Violence against Children**

The UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children aims to promote action to prevent and eliminate violence against children at international, regional, national and local levels. Following consultations around the world which brought together experts to discuss and assess the nature of violence against children, ECPAT raised the point that violence against children in cyberspace is a real threat and danger to children and proposed that this area be added to the final report of the Study. ECPAT's concept paper was accepted by the UN Study Special Rapporteur and ECPAT is coordinating consultations of experts in preparation of a final report. Final presentation of the report is planned for November 2005.

### STRENGTHENING PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM CSE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Funders: European Commission, Ireland Aid & Save the Children - Costa Rica Total expenditure: \$ US 211,075

This was the third and final year of a project in Central America to raise awareness on CSEC and strengthen legal protection for children in the region. The project had been carried out by ECPAT partners in five Central American countries - Fundacion Paniamor (Costa

Key successes of the project in the last year also included:

- Integration of a new database system to track CSEC cases into the judicial system in Costa Rica.
- In Honduras, legal reforms to improve the protection of children against CSEC, which were drafted and promoted with the help of the project, were passed by the Government.
- A strong working relationship developed between key ECPAT partners in the region, as well as between these partners and the ECPAT Secretariat and key allies in the region;
- Increased visibility of ECPAT and its work;
- A general increase in the awareness of CSEC in the five countries; and
- Improved capacity and technical skills of ECPAT partner groups who participated in the project.

Rica), CEMUJER (El Salvador), ECPAT Guatemala (Guatemala), Save the Children UK (Honduras) and TESIS (Nicaragua) with support from the International Secretariat. Fundacion Paniamor also served as the Regional Project Coordinator and Supervisor.

The main project outputs during this period centered on the development of police manuals and curriculum on CSEC for each country. These documents were tested with the target audiences, and officially integrated into police academy curricula in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador & Nicaragua. A manual on CSEC for immigration personnel was also developed in partnership with the International Organization on Migration (IOM) and approved by the Central American Organization on Migration (OCAM), which will support its use among immigration personnel in each of the five countries. The project also published a manual on child-friendly judicial procedures in El Salvador and a guide for interviewing victims of CSEC in Costa Rica. All project outputs were compiled on a CD for distribution, and a brochure was produced to highlight the successes of the project and the process undertaken to achieve these.

### ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Funders: General Fund Donors\* Total expenditure: \$ US 291,678

The ECPAT International Secretariat began the new financial year in a new building still within the Student Christian Centre campus in the centre of Bangkok. The new space, although small, finally brings all staff together into one building.

ECPAT has a strong network of donors, demonstrating the strength of concern that the donor community has about CSEC, as well as their respect and trust in ECPAT's ability to deliver on its proposed activities.

Key funding grants were obtained from a number of sources, in particular the Finnish Government, for work in sub-Saharan Africa; Comic Relief agreed to support the Youth Partnership Project for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia, to be undertaken in India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Total fundraising efforts brought in \$ US 1,623,382 and important partnerships were renewed with longterm ECPAT supporters.

Ten new staff joined the Secretariat during the year; five were new positions. The position of Fundraising Officer was created to focus on fundraising activities and to provide direct support and communication with donors; and a Project Coordinator for the new UNICRIfunded anti-trafficking project joined the team. Four interns benefited from the internship programme and a Coordinator was hired and preparations began for the Third ECPAT Assembly that was held in September 2005. An ECPAT Statement of Ethical Conduct was signed by all the Secretariat staff and a more elaborated Child Protection Policy was developed for adoption by the Board and the Assembly in September 2005.

Following consultations with the Secretariat staff and representatives from the ECPAT network, a new monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system was developed. Piloting of the system was undertaken for several months where additional inputs were integrated to finalise the design. The new M&E system was then formally integrated into the Secretariat operations and will capture information from all programme areas. In addition, a new document control procedure was developed that standardises document naming, and reorganises the electronic server system to better reflect and coordinate document management and use.

The Secretariat continued to support the ECPAT Foundation based in Chiang Rai (in the north of Thailand) in relation to management, administration, finance,

fundraising and programmatic issues. Support was also given to the development of a new 3-year strategic plan for the ECPAT Foundation.

### \*GENERAL FUND DONORS

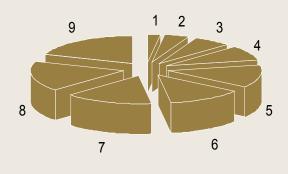
*ECPAT* would like to acknowledge the generous support of the following agencies towards the General Fund:

Bread for the World Christian Aid PLAN International (Netherlands) SIDA

## Project Expenditures Programme and Administrative Costs

### **Project Expenditures**

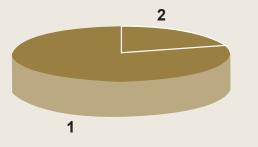
July 2004 - June 2005



- 1. ECPAT's Third International Assembly 0.5%
- 2. Legal Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America 15%
- 3. Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives 4%
- 4. Preventing CSEC on the Internet 4%
- 5. Combating Child Sex Tourism 4%
- 6. Youth Participation 12%
- 7. Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSEC 7%
- 8. Information and Educational Resources 11%
- 9. Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action 43%

### **Programme and Administrative Costs**

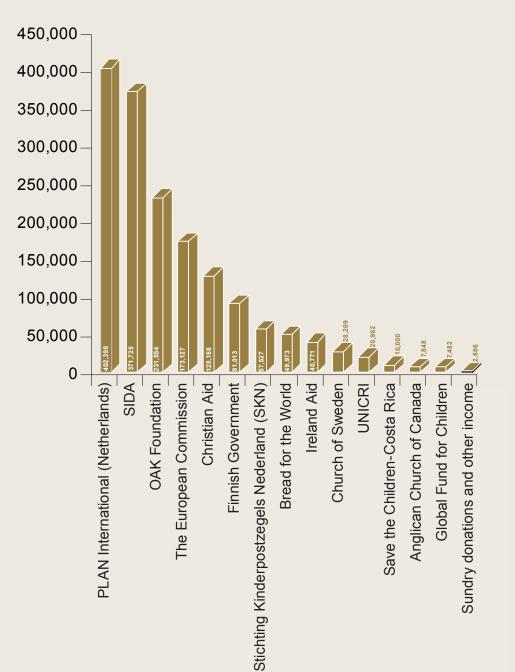
July 2004 - June 2005



- 1. Programme Costs 79%
- 2. Administrative Costs 21%

### **Donations Income**

July 2004 - June 2005



### STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

#### Positions as of 30 June 2005:

Executive Director Deputy Director, Admini Focal Point for South Asia
Office Manager Finance Officer Fundraising Officer Finance Assistant Office Assistant Systems Administrator
Information Officer Editor/Production Associa Information Assistant - P Information Assistant - W Media Liaison and Comm
Regional Officer - Africa Regional Officer - Americ Regional Officer - Asia an Regional Officer - Europe Regional Officer - Middle Associate for CIS Region
Programme Officer, Care Programme Officer, Com Programme Officer, Chilo Programme Officer, Legal Coordinator, Anti-Traffic International Assembly C Coordinator, Violence aga Programme Administrato

#### Executive Director istration and a

iate Publications Web site nunications Officer

icas nd Pacific e and CIS e East and North Africa

& Protection of Victims of CSEC nbating Child Sex Tourism ld and Youth Participation ıl Programme cking Project Coordinator ainst Children in Cyberspace Programme Administrator, Strengthening Legal Protection for Children from CSE in Central America project

#### Interns and volunteers during the reporting period:

Lucksavee Chantaratchada	Information Assistant - Resource Centre
Maricruz Tabbia	Assistant to the Americas Regional Officer
Marissa Daruwalla	Assistant to the Europe and CIS Regional Officer
Vorajit Sunaseweenonta	Assistant to the East Asia and Pacific Regional Officer



### REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

## **Deloitte**.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos 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 the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT International as at 30 June 2005 and 2004 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management to their correctness and as completeness of the presentation. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 May 2004 and the related statements of income and expenses for the year

then ended which were incurred for the Central American project namely "Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America", which are combined with the financial statements of ECPAT International for the year ended 30 June 2004. The financial statements of such a project present total assets of \$ US 74,725 or 7.75% of the total amounts of assets as at 30 June 2004, and income \$ US 169,632 or 19.25% of total donation income for the year then ended. Financial statements for 2004 were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, as it relates to the amounts

included for the organization, is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

Except as discussed in the next paragraph, we conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We were unable to obtain the audited statements of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2005 and the related statements of income and expenses for the year then ended which were incurred for the Central American project namely "Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America" which are combined with the financial statements of ECPAT International for the year ended 30 June 2005. The financial statements of such a project present total assets of \$ US 53,512 or 4.49% of the total amounts of assets as at 30 June 2005, and income (funds transfer from ECPAT International of \$ US 122,664 and donation from Save the Children - Costa Rica of USD 10,000) of \$ US 132,644 or 8.17% of total donations income for the year then ended. We were unable to satisfy ourselves as to transactions of such a project as at such a date by other audit procedures.

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the cash receipts basis and the method for treating the purchase of fixed assets as disbursements to match against current year receipts of funds are the accounting bases on which these statements were prepared.

Such bases are comprehensive bases of accounting other than the generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, except for the effect of such adjustments in the third paragraph, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves to transactions of "Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America" for the year ended 30 June 2005, the aforementioned

financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, based on our audits and the report of other auditors for 2004, aforementioned financial the statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ECPAT International as at 30 June 2005 and 2004, the results of its operation and the funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and the basis as described in Note 2.

A. South

Montree Panichakul Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) Registration No. 3461 DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS

BANGKOK August 9, 2005

### STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

as at June 30

ASSETS	2005	USD 2004
A33L13		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and deposits at financial institutions	1,053,680	818,457
Pre-payments	3,971	4,120
Donations Receivable 3	127,236	137,215
Total Current Assets	1,184,887	959,792
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Deposit	7,802	4,597
Total Non-current Assets	7,802	4,597
TOTAL ASSETS	1,192,689	964,389
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	171,713	148,375
Accrued expenses 4	21,593	14,638
Total Current Liabilities	193,306	163,013
FUNDS BALANCES		
Specific funds 13	641,578	331,856
General funds 13	357,805	469,520
Total Funds Balances	999,383	801,376
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES	1,192,689	964,389

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

### STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

for the years ending June 30

			USD
	Notes	2005	2004
INCOME			
Specific donation income	5.1, 5.2	761,067	642,506
General donation income	5.1, 5.2	862,315	238,667
		1,623,382	881,173
EXPENSES			
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring of	11.1	(02.4(2	416 706
the Agenda for Action	11.1	603,462	416,706
Information and Educational Resources	11.2	158,459	177,764
Capacity Building			
- Strengthening Services for the Recovery			
of Victims of CSEC	11.3.1	95,696	42,012
- Eastern Europe Capacity Building	11.3.2	-	7,621
Youth Participation	11.4	174,347	58,079
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	50,372	46,118
Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives	11.6	60,760	84,522
Preventing CSEC on the Internet	11.7	58,112	43,376
Strengthening Protection of Children from			
Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8	211,075	168,720
ECPAT's Second International Assembly	11.9	7,091	-
Total expenses		1,419,374	1,044,918
Income in excess of (less than) expenses		204,008	(163,745)
Opening fund balance		801,376	957,075
Prior years adjustments	16	(6,001)	8,046
		795,375	965,121
Closing fund balance	13.1, 13.2	999,382	801,376

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

### STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for the years ending June 30

		USD
	2005	2004
Cash: Brought forward	2000	2001
Cash and deposits at financial institutions	680,998	881,156
Advance to staff for work purposes	9,082	15,289
Advance to projects	53,545	73,243
Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners	73,091	6,592
Other receivables		
Other receivables	1,741	1,267
	818,457	977,547
Addition:		
Donations	4 600 000	
Donations receipts during the current year	1,623,382	881,173
Non-cash payments		
Accounts payable closing balance	171,713	148,375
Accrued expenses closing balance	21,593	14,638
Prior year adjustment	(6,001)	8,046
	2,629,144	2,029,779
Deductions:		
Disbursements for various projects	(1,419,374)	(1,044,918)
Change in prepayments and deposits - net	(3,056)	(82)
Accounts payable opening balance	(148,375)	(113,968)
Accrued expenses opening balance	(14,638)	(44,992)
Change in donations receivables - net	9,979	(7,362)
	1,053,680	818,457

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

### STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for the years ending June 30

		USD
	2005	2004
Cash: Carried forward		
Cash and deposits at the financial institutions	888,326	680,998
Advance to staff for work purposes	28,279	9,082
Advance to projects	81,312	53,545
Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners	51,189	73,091
Other receivables	4,574	1,741
	1,053,680	818,457

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statement

### DONATION INCOME

for the year ending June 30

	Total Donation	Accrued Donation	Total Donation	Project Specific		neral Inco Admin	me General
	Received	Income	Income	Income	General Income	Specific	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
The Anglican Church of Canada	7,848	-	7,848	7,848	-	-	-
Finnish Government	91,013	-	91,013	91,013	-	-	-
Bread for the World	-	49,973	49,973	-	49,973	-	-
Ireland Aid	40,771	-	40,771	40,771	-	-	-
UNICRI	20,961	-	20,961	20,961	-	-	-
Christian Aid	128,158	-	128,158	90,128	38,030	-	-
Church of Sweden	28,209	-	28,209	28,209	-	-	-
The European Commission	173,127	-	173,127	173,127	-	-	-
Global Fund for Children	7,482	-	7,482	7,482	-	-	-
Save the Children-Costa Rica	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
SIDA	371,725	-	371,725	-	371,725	-	-
OAK Foundation	173,466	58,118	231,584	231,584	-	-	-
PLAN International (Netherlands)	402,398	-	402,398	2,417	399,981	-	-
Stichting Kinderpostzegels							
Nederland (SKN)	57,527	-	57,527	57,527	-	-	-
Sundry donations	2,606		2,606	-	2,606	-	-
Total	1,515,291	108,091 1	,623,382	761,067	862,315		-

Additional Information:

#### **Donations in Advance**

For the year ended June 30, 2005

All donations received, whether for a future year or not, are shown as part of income of the year. As such, Donations Income includes funds received to cover expenses for planned activities to be carried out after June 30, 2005. Such donations by the donors listed below are considered as donations in advance.

Projects	Period of Donation	Donor	Amount (USD)
Preventing CSEC on Internet	April 2005 to December 2005	OAK Foundation	29,059
Youth Participation	October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005	Christian Aid	22,655
General	January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005	PLAN International	200,000
			251,714

### DONATION INCOME

for the year ended June 30, 2004

		Accrued Donations Income	Total Donations Income	Project Specific Income	Total	eneral Inc Admin Specific	General
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
The Anglican Church of Canada	7,115	-	7,115	7,115	-	-	-
Australian Government/AusAID	16,421	-	16,421	16,421	-	-	-
Catholic Organization for Relief							
and Development (CORDAID)	24,666	-	24,666	24,666	-	-	-
Christian Aid	45,311	-	45,311	-	45,311	-	45,311
Church of Sweden	29,728	-	29,728	29,728	-	-	-
The European Commission	170,200	-	170,200	170,200	-	-	-
Groupe Developpement/ European							
Union	76,272	58,871	135,143	126,137	9,006	9,006	-
Fund for Nonviolence	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
ICCO	106,449	-	106,449	-	106,449	-	106,449
Ireland Aid	35,918	-	35,918	35,918	-	-	-
Kinderen in De Knel	19,946	-	19,946	-	19,946	-	19,946
Miserreor	24,173	-	24,173	-	24,173	-	24,173
NZAID	22,320	-	22,320	22,320	-	-	-
OAK Foundation	-	59,199	59,199	51,477	7,722	7,722	-
PLAN International (Netherlands)	121,790	-	121,790	121,790	-	-	-
Stichting Kinderpostzegels							
Nederland (SKN)	25,960	-	25,960	-	25,960	-	25,960
UNICEF Thailand	2,589	19,145	21,734	21,734	-	-	-
Sundry donations	100		100		100	-	100
Total	743,958	137,215	881,173	642,506	238,667	16,728	221,939

#### Additional Information:

#### **Donations in Advance**

For the year ended June 30, 2004

All donations received, whether for a future year or not, are shown as part of income of the year. As such, Donations Income includes funds received to cover expenses for planned activities to be carried out after June 30, 2004. Such donations by the donors listed below are considered as donations in advance.

Projects	Period of Donation	Donor	Amount (USD)
General General	January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005	Christian Aid ICCO	22,655 <u>56,026</u> 78,681

### SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES

Specific and General funds for the year ended June 30, 2005

	Notes	Specific Funds	General Funds*	Total Fund
Balance as at July 1, 2004		331,856	469,520	801,376
New funds	5.1	761,067	862,315	1,623,382
Transfer from General to Specific funds	14	971,628	(971,628)	
		2,064,551	360,207	2,424,758
Utilisation of funds		(1,419,374)	-	(1,419,374)
Prior years adjustment	16	(3,599)	(2,402)	(6,001)
Balance as at June 30, 2005	15 USD	641,578	357,805	999,383

\* The Specific and General Funds balances indicated above include donations amounting to USD 251,714 in total, which are to be used for activities planned for execution during the period July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The breakdown of these funds has been shown under Note 5.1 of this report.

Specific and General funds for the year ended June 30, 2004

	Notes	;	Specific Funds	General Funds*	Total Fund
Balance as at July 1, 2003			487,667	469,408	957,075
New funds	5.2		642,506	238,667	881,173
Transfer from General to Specific funds	14		244,122	(244,122)	
			1,374,295	463,953	1,838,248
Utilization of funds			(1,044,918)	-	(1,044,918)
Prior years adjustment	16		2,479	5,567	8,046
Balance as at June 30, 2004	15	USD	331,856	469,520	801,376

\* General Fund balances indicated above include donations amounting to USD 78,681 in total, which are to be used for activities planned for execution during the period July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005. The breakdown of these funds is shown under Note 5.1 of this report.

### GENERAL TO SPECIFIC FUNDS

For the years endeding June 30

#### TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC FUNDS

Projects	For the years ended June 30,		
	Notes	2005	2004
		USD	USD
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action	11.1	334,505	78,970
Information and Educational Resources	11.2	408,459	63,163
Capacity Building: Strengthening Services for the Recovery			
of Victims of CSEC	11.3.1	4,520	10,241
Capacity Building: Eastern Europe Capacity Building	11.3.2	-	962
Youth Participation	11.4	97,995	40,700
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	-	10,071
Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives	11.6	60,000	21,210
Preventing CSEC on the Internet	11.7	59,058	8,181
Strengthening Protection of Children from			
Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8	-	10,624
ECPAT's Third International Assembly	11.9	7,091	
	13.1	971,628	244,122

#### SPECIFIC FUNDS

Projects			Projects As at June 30,	
	Notes	2005	2004	
		USD	USD	
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action	11.1	140,001	79,978	
Information and Educational Resources	11.2	250,000	, _	
Capacity Building : Strengthening Services for the Recovery		,		
of Victims of CSEC	11.3.1	-	33,649	
Capacity Building : Eastern Europe Capacity Building	11.3.2	-	-	
Youth Participation	11.4	22,532	8,756	
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	5,672	56,044	
Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives	11.6	60,135	58,478	
Preventing CSEC on the Internet	11.7	59,064	-	
Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual				
Exploitation in Central America	11.8	104,174	94,951	
ECPAT's Third International Assembly	11.9	-	-	
	13.1	641,578	331,856	

### PRIOR YEARS ADJUSTMENT

#### PRIOR YEARS ADJUSTMENT

Prior years adjustment relate to adjustments made to expenses and donations incomes for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The details are as follows:

For the year ended June 30, 2005

Specific Donations Income - Strengthening Protection of Children		
from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	USD	(3,599)
General Donations Income		(2,402)
Total	USD	(6,001)
For the year ended June 30, 2004		
Specific Donations Income – Eastern Europe Capacity Building	USD	2,479
General Donations Income		5,567
Total	USD	8,046

The statements in this report are an abridged version of the ECPAT Financial Statement. A copy of the full financial statement is available upon request.



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

### THE ECPAT NETWORK

#### AMERICAS

- 1 CANADA Beyond Borders Ensuring Global Justice for Children
- 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA • ECPAT USA • Sisters Offering
  - Support (SOS)
- 3 MEXICO ECPAT Mexico
- 4 GUATEMALA ECPAT Guatemala
- 5 NICARAGUA ECPAT Nicaragua (TESIS & Casa Alianza)

- 6 COSTA RICA Fundación PANIAMOR
- 7 DOMINICAN REP. MAIS
- 8 COLOMBIA ECPAT Colombia
- 9 BRAZIL ECPAT Brazil
- 10 PARAGUAY Luna Nueva
- 11 URUGUAY La Casa de los Niños
- 12 CHILE ECPAT Chile

#### EUROPE & CIS

- 13 NORWAY ECPAT Norway/ Redd Barna/Save the Children Norway
- 14 SWEDEN ECPAT Sweden
- **15 FINLAND** ECPAT Finland/ The Mannerheim League for Child Welfare
- 16 UNITED KINGDOM ECPAT UK
- 17 DENMARK Red Barnet (Save the Children -Denmark)

- 18 NETHERLANDS ECPAT Netherlands
- 19 BELGUIM ECPAT Belgium
- 20 GERMANY ECPAT Germany
- 21 POLAND Pro-ECPAT
- 22 BELARUS Children - Not for Abuse
- 23 ESTONIA Tartu Child Support Center
- 24 RUSSIAN FEDERATION Russian Alliance Against CSEC

- 25 LUXEMBOURG ECPAT Luxembourg
- 26 FRANCE ECPAT France/ Groupe Développement
- 27 SWITZERLAND ECPAT Switzerland
- 28 CZECH REPUBLIC Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA)
- 29 AUSTRIA Austrian Platform Against CSEC

- 30 UKRAINE All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against CSEC
- 31 ROMANIA Save the Children Romania (Salvati Copiii)
- 32 BULGARIA Neglected Children Society
- 33 SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO Beo Support
- 34 ITALY ECPAT Italy
- 35 SPAIN ECPAT Spain



#### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- 36 MAURITANIA ANAIF-PIE
- 37 EGYPT NGO Coalition on Child Rights
- 38 LEBANON Dar Al Amal
- **39 JORDAN** Jordan River Foundation

#### AFRICA

- 40 GAMBIA Child Protection Alliance
- 41 COTE D'IVOIRE SOS Violences Sexuelles
- 42 TOGO WAO-Afrique
- 43 BENIN CLOSE
- 44 NIGER G-NESE
- 45 NIGERIA Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)
- 46 ETHIOPIA ECPAT Ethiopia/ Forum on Street Children – Ethiopia

#### SOUTH ASIA

47 KENYA ECPAT Kenya

(ECPIK)

48 UGANDA

**49 TANZANIA** 

50 ZAMBIA

(CHIN)

**KIWOHEDE** 

ECPAT Uganda

Children in Need

**51 MOZAMBIQUE** 

52 SOUTH AFRICA

Child Welfare

National Children's

South Africa

**53 MAURITIUS** 

Council

Rede da Criança

- 54 PAKISTAN Pakistan Pediatric Association
- 55 INDIA • EQUATIONS • Indian Committee of Youth Organisations (ICYO) • SANLAAP
- 56 NEPALMaiti Nepal
- 57 BANGLADESH

   ACD: Association for Community Development
   Ain O Salish Kendro
- 58 SRI LANKA ECPAT Sri Lanka/ P.E.A.C.E.

#### EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 59 MONGOLIA Affilate Group of ECPAT International in Mongolia
- 60 SOUTH KOREA Naeil Women's Centre for Youth
- 61 JAPAN • ECPAT/STOP Japan • Street Children Committee
- Committee
- ECPAT Taiwan 63 HONG KONG (CHINA) Against Child Abuse
- 64 PHILIPPINES ECPAT Philippines

ECPAT Foundation Thailand 66 CAMBODIA

65 THAILAND

- ECPAT Cambodia
- 67 INDONESIA National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- 68 AUSTRALIA Child Wise
- 69 SAMOA ECPAT Samoa
- 70 NEW ZEALAND ECPAT New Zealand

Gambia Cote d'Ivoire Togo Benin Niger Nigeria Ethiopia Kenya Uganda Tanzania Zambia Mozambique South Africa Mauritius

#### CHILD PROTECTION ALLIANCE GAMBIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The Child Protection Alliance in The Gambia was formed in 2001. It has 40 member organisations and a full-time National Coordinator. CSEC and CST are main priority areas of intervention in CPA's Strategic Document 2004-2007. During 2004 numerous awareness-raising and capacity building activities were implemented. These activities targeted stakeholders in the tourism industry, religious and opinion leaders, personnel in the Media and Security Forces, members of the CST Task Force as well as children.

Activities implemented in CPA's fight against CSEC include:

• Sensitisation Workshop for Religious and Opinion Leaders on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children that took place from 30-31 March. This training, which attracted 36 participants, focused on creating awareness, knowledge and understanding of the sexual abuse and exploitation of children in The Gambia as well as the specific articles in the UNCRC and the ACRWC relating to child sexual abuse and exploitation. The roles of the community and religious leaders in protecting children were also discussed.

• Health Workers Training on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and HIV/AIDS, 26-27 May. Funded by the National AIDS Secretariat, this workshop was organised for 35 participants from the health sector including care providers and NGOs and it focused on the impact of CSEC and HIV/AIDS on children from a child rights perspective. Other topics addressed during the workshop included child sexual abuse, stigma and discrimination, and counselling.

• Training workshop for tour operators and hotel and guesthouse managers, 23 June. Thirty-seven participants were brought together to discuss their roles at the management level of the tourism industry in combating child sex tourism. The training workshop was facilitated by a Consultant from ECPAT Netherlands, and funded by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar, Senegal.

• Children's Camp on CSEC and HIV, 1-7 August. Forty children from all points of the country attended this training – five from each of the divisions and fifteen VOICE members. They examined the link between Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and HIV/AIDS, and were equipped with skills necessary for their prevention and how to utilise advocacy tools in their interventions.

• Training for Front Desk Staff and Small-Scale Entrepreneurs in Tourism,

# CHILD PROTECTION ALLIANCE

13-14 August. This workshop equipped participants not only with knowledge and information on CSEC and CST and their impact on children, but also on how to recognise and report the sexual exploitation or abuse of children within their premises.

• Children's Camp on Child Rights and Life Skills to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, 29 August-3 September. Attended by fifty children, including forty VOICE members, the summer camp endeavoured to equip children with the knowledge and skills necessary to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation. They were also taught skills in counselling and self-esteem building.

• Training Workshop for Law Enforcement Officers on Interviewing and Investigation Techniques to Combat Child Sex Tourism, 13-17 September. This intensive training workshop was funded by Terre des Hommes of Netherlands and facilitated gratis by trainers from the Dutch Police Force. The main thrust was on interviewing and investigation techniques in sexual crimes against children.

• Training Workshop for Restaurateurs, Bar Owners and Taxi Drivers and Meeting for Stakeholders in the Tourism Industry on the Code of Conduct, 21-22 October. Twenty-five participants in the tourism industry were brought together to map the way forward for the implementation and monitoring of the Code of Conduct on combating Child Sex Tourism. Issues related to responsible tourism, CSEC, and child sexual abuse were also discussed.

• Training Workshop for the Child Sex Tourism Taskforce, 10-11 May. This activity was funded by ECPAT-Netherlands and examined best practices and lessons learned from other countries working on combating CST; analysed existing materials on combating CSEC; and examined the NPA on CSEC and came up with concrete strategies and action plans for stakeholders.

A stakeholders' meeting was also convened to review the Code of Conduct and its appropriate implementation and monitoring.

Radio Gambia has the largest audience coverage in the country. Thus, members of the Voice of the Young use radio programmes to raise awareness on child rights, CSEC and HIV/AIDS. Children actively participate in these radio phonein programmes.

The CPA newsletter provides information on the organisation's activities and also publishes feature articles on child rights, CSEC, HIV/AIDS, CST, and other issues. Voice of the Young members

# CHILD PROTECTION ALLIANCE CONTINUED

also use it as a channel to articulate and share their views and experiences. The newsletter is always distributed or sent to member organisations, sponsors, partner organisations and collaborators.

#### CHILD WELFARE SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The period 2004-2005 saw the launch of Child Welfare South Africa (CWSA), the restructured South African National Council for Child Welfare, with a much stronger national identity of unity and integration of members. A new constitution was adopted, cementing a new structure and a uniform corporate identity. Together with South Africa's 10th year of democracy, CWSA celebrated its 80th birthday as one of the largest children's NGOs in the country and one of the leaders in child protection.

With child protection being CWSA's core focus, this period was especially important, as the organisation was actively involved in the development of new and progressive child protection legislation. Together with the Children's Bill Working Group, an NGO pressure group consisting of all major stakeholders, they successfully influenced the content of the Bill to reflect a "children first' spirit. The real victory came when a specific section on child trafficking was incorporated into the Bill, thereby making child trafficking a criminal offence. In addition, the Bill makes special reference to child victims of trafficking and exploitation.

Child Welfare South Africa, in partnership with the "Network Against Child Labour", a South African NGO focusing on child labour issues, mobilised professionals and communities on the issue of child trafficking. 25 workshops were held in the 9 provinces to raise awareness and stimulate debate among stakeholders. 693 people participated, representing NGOs, CBOs, the police, health and faith based sectors, government departments, taxi associations, education, early childhood development, youth, the labour sector and most importantly, communities. The workshops also facilitated stakeholder input on an issue paper developed by the South African Law Reform Commission on trafficking legislation.

Efforts of CWSA's Gauteng Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Networking Forum in establishing networks of support for vulnerable children proved invaluable. In addition, the capacity building of practitioners on key topics such as child pornography, trafficking in children and child prostitution continues.

Child Welfare's community based child protection programme, "Isolabantwana - Eye on the Children" that started in 15 pilot sites, has now been extended to an additional 52 sites. This programme focuses on early identification of children at risk and immediate intervention to prevent child abuse. Isolabantwana is unique in protecting children who are sexually exploited as it brings a caring volunteer into the lives of these children and their families.

# CHILD WELFARE SOUTH AFRICA CONTINUED

Planned activities for 2005/2006 include:

- Accelerated advocacy and lobbying to impact on the development of all child protection legislation and policies;
- The replication of the Gauteng CSEC Networking Forum to the rest of the country;
- CSEC training for Isolabantwana volunteers;

- Continued community mobilisation on child trafficking;
- Facilitation of training for practitioners on identified training needs such as the psycho-social care of child victims and child pornography; and
- Collaboration with national and international role players in combating tourism-related CSEC.

### CHILDREN IN NEED NETWORK ZAMBIA

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The Children in Need Network (CHIN) seeks to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children and acts as Zambia's national reference group on child abuse. CHIN's mission is to strengthen the ability of families and communities to protect and promote the welfare of children in Zambia through developing and sustaining a network.

The CHIN annual report tracks the implementation of the projects for the past year and traces the contributions towards the overall CHIN programmes. The report takes note of the staff changes at the secretariat level of Executive Director. 2004 was a year of challenges. A new Executive Director joined CHIN in the second half of 2004.

CHIN continues to provide capacity building training in three predetermined categories, namely training of multipliers, training special subjects at regional level and training and advice for small NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. During the year under review a total of seven training workshops were held, six under the training programmes and one under the small project fund component (the workshop under the small project fund will be reported in that component). CHIN also provides small grants (small project funds) to its members to facilitate growing expectations and to increase the requirements of increased demand by an expanded membership.

In a bid to enhance coordination and networking at the grassroots level, members meetings have been introduced at regional level. A first step was taken with support from Save the Children Sweden to fund member meetings at regional level. Initial reports indicate that capacities of the regional networks need to be addressed or the mechanism requires streamlining. This is possible with the support of CHIN's partners. So far four regional networks have been formed: Southern, Eastern, Copperbelt and Northwestern provinces.

With the support of Save the Children Sweden, CHIN has also worked to see the National Advocacy Strategy document in the final draft form and is sure to benefit from the guidelines on advocacy. Within the National Advocacy framework, CHIN has been developing a Child Labour Advocacy Strategy document in collaboration with ILO/IPEC, in order to enhance their work in advocacy and lobby work on child issues.

To provide information for advocacy work and other functions, CHIN has developed a data bank of child service providers. Even as the database was being completed, it was used in the situational

### CHILDREN IN NEED NETWORK CONTINUED

analysis of 2004 as one of the triangulation points alongside the Registrar of Societies records and the Departments of Social Welfare and Child Development.

CHIN continues to collaborate with Government Ministries of Sport, Youth and Child Development, the Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Education, among others. There is also ongoing collaboration with international partners, notably UNICEF, ILO-IPEC, REPSSI, World Population Foundation (WPF), Kindernothilfe (KNH), ECPAT, Child Helpline International, Save the Children Sweden, Street Kids International (SKI) and Groupe Dévéloppement. Local institutions that CHIN works with include, among others, Project Concern International, SCOPE-OVC and Zambia

National Aids Network.

In October 2004, CHIN, in collaboration with ECPAT, held a national workshop to develop an NPA against CSEC. The Workshop was facilitated by ECPAT's Regional Officer for Africa.

In response to the issues identified based on the internal and external assessments, CHIN proposes, in the next three years, to continue providing the same services, albeit with a more strategic focus. Over the coming period, CHIN proposes to strengthen organisational capacity through development and revision of systems and practices necessary to facilitate its work. CHIN will equally seek to advance action research, which will form the basis for advocacy on several issues affecting children. Address: c/o ESAM 08 P.O Box 0049 Tri Postal, Cotonou BENIN Tel: +229 30 52 37 1 Fax: +229 31 38 77 Email: esam@firstnet.bj Contact: Norbert Fanou-Ako

CLOSE(Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de défense des droits de l'Enfant) is a network of about 30 NGOs active in Benin since 1998. This network was created after the Director of the NGO ESAM (Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde) participated in the First World Congress against CSEC in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996. The network is a strategic response to the pressing needs of children vulnerable to various forms of abuse and exploitation in Benin, as well as in the sub-region and the rest of the world.

At national level, CLOSE and CARE Benin received financial support from the European Union for a project aimed at reinforcing local capacities in the fields of democracy and human rights. The programme specifically targeted the fight against trafficking of children in Benin.

The project was assessed in nine districts in southern Benin, and the last evaluation is scheduled for the end of July. ESAM, the NGO that coordinates CLOSE's network, continues to participate in discussion groups on trafficking of children in Benin organised by the Informal Working Group (Groupe de Travail Informel), which gathers key actors working on this issue.

During this period, the Coordinator of CLOSE participated in the preparation of the Cooperation Agreement on the Fight against Trafficking of Women and Children in Benin and Nigeria. This Agreement was signed on 9 June 2005 and was followed on 10 June by the development and adoption of a common action plan between experts of the two countries.

The draft of an action plan on the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, which was already submitted to the various stakeholders, will be ratified before the end of the year with support from UNICEF and the Ministry of the Family.

At regional level, many other activities were organised, the most important being participation in the Arab-African Conference against Sexual Abuse in Morocco in December 2004; participation in a training session organised by ECPAT International in Togo for members of the network; and participation in the Regional Consultation on the United Nations Study on Violence against Children held in May 2005 in Bamako, Mali.

ECPAT UGANDA

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ECPAT Uganda is a close coalition of individuals and child-focused organisations experienced in implementing programmes targeting children who have been or are at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation in Uganda.

Established in 2002, ECPAT Uganda provides a platform for agencies/ organisations and individuals to engage in advocacy at national and international levels. Though still in its formative stages, the network has undertaken activities on a small scale, which are hoped to propel its engagements in the future.

In the reporting period, a number of activities were undertaken. They included membership recruitment; follow up with the process of registration of the network; planning meetings; follow up on the National Plan of Action; building alliances with strategic corporate agencies; regional awareness meetings with child actors; research on child sexual abuse and exploitation; media analysis; networking with key child rights actors; and participation in the Second Rabat Arab-African Conference.

Throughout the year, agencies dealing with child rights issues, specifically those implementing programmes on child sexual abuse and exploitation, were targeted. Whereas ECPAT Uganda consists of membership from both organisations and individuals, specific attention was paid to organisations. Membership forms were circulated to the following organisations:

• Women and Youth Services (WAYS), which deals with children involved in commercial sexual exploitation and child domestic work.

• Defence for Children International-Uganda, a child-focused agency which implements a programme targeting children in conflict with the law.

• Empowering Children and Communities against Abuse (ECCA), which is both a child and women-focused organisation that provides, among other things, psychosocial support to victims of sexual abuse and domestic violence, builds capacity of duty-bearers in communities, engages in awareness raising activities and supports needy children and their families with school fees and other scholastic materials.

• The Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the Uganda Police Forces: Though a government body, the CFPU was identified as a strategic partner in the fight against child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE).

Follow up on the National Plan of Action on CSAE also continued in the reporting

#### ECPAT UGANDA CONTINUED

period. ECPAT Uganda also sought to build alliances with key strategic agencies within the NGO, government, public and private sectors.

Throughout the year, ECPAT Uganda participated in regional awareness meetings with child actors, where existing legal frameworks at national and international levels that exist to promote the observance of children's rights as well as emphasis on the need for protection of children from all forms of abuse were discussed. At these meetings, the child actors also shared their experiences and challenges in dealing with children's issues. The forum was seen to be a useful one and as a result, ECPAT Uganda will consolidate and build further on it in the coming year.

In 2004, ECPAT Uganda participated in two major research projects commissioned by its host agency, the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN). UCRNN raised funds to conduct a national study on CSAE that was carried out in 17 districts in Uganda. The issues raised in this study will be used to inform advocacy campaigns at district and national levels. In addition, a regionspecific study was conducted in the north and north eastern parts of Uganda to map out providers of psychosocial support services to survivors or victims of CSAE in the conflict-torn areas. This study also

arose from issues raised by the National Coordinator following a fact-finding mission to the north in March 2004.

Both studies identify key issues for attention by the various stakeholders in the child-rights fraternity and duty bearers in communities and government institutions, who will be targeted for advocacy in 2005.

ECPAT Uganda conducts a media analysis on an annual basis, where one of the daily newspapers, the New Vision, is scanned for articles and reports on violence against children, especially sexual violence. The analysis highlights the need for attention to revise the lengthy legal procedures in the management of CSAE cases, the major need for the establishment of victimfriendly services (legal and otherwise) and the need to consistently raise awareness on the problem to communities and specifically target parents, other dutybearers and the children themselves to enhance child protection.

ECPAT Uganda continues to participate in various initiatives at national level with various child rights actors. In 2004, the network participated in the generation of information for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, a case study of Uganda. This study brought together various actors in the child rights arena who contributed their experiences

# ECPAT UGANDA CONTINUED

in dealing with various issues concerning children. ECPAT Uganda is a member of the thematic group that is specifically dealing with issues related to CSAE. The study is intended to wind up in mid-2005.

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End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK), a national coalition, was formed in 1995 and was actively involved in preparing for Stockholm as a Kenyan delegation member. Membership over the years has included child rights and protection NGOs, government departments, international NGOs, community based organizations (CBOs) and interested individuals. ECPIK continues to be involved in raising awareness on CSEC issues and has supported government by making inputs to the Children's Act 2001. ECPIK has also made contributions in national and regional workshops on issues related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

ECPIK's activities in 2004-2005 were implemented under four main programmes: awareness and sensitisation, child/youth participation, the Code of Conduct Project and the Secretariat.

Within the awareness and sensitisation project, the activities undertaken include sensitisation programmes on radio and TV using information taken from the situational analysis; production of CSEC sensitisation materials for children, the public and member organisations; organisation of public campaigns and children's events to create awareness of CSEC issues; holding forums involving NGOs, policy makers, ECPIK member organisations and other stakeholders in

the fight against CSEC to share experiences and assess progress made; updating members on events and issues; taking part in or organising for monitoring of the implementation of legislation, and supporting the development of policies; sharing information with member organisationsthroughnewsletters/emails; and distributing the ECPAT newsletter and booklets on the implementation of the National Plan of Action on CSEC.

The Child Participation Activities Project, funded by UNICEF, to be co-implemented by CWSK and ECPIK, began in February 2005. The recruitment activities involved visiting schools to mobilise students and teachers for the workshop, which were meant to take place in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nanyuki. The Nairobi activities were successful. 36 children between the ages of 13 and 15 were trained on child participation. Through the trainings, ECPIK introduces the children to CSEC issues and establishes clubs in their respective schools and communities. The clubs are mainly concerned with raising awareness on issues of child sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and child rights issues in general. Through the clubs the children are trained to be proactive in situations where they feel violated so that they can protect themselves and others. ECPIK nominated two girls from the child/youth participation project to participate in a Regional Network

Resource Exchange Workshop organised by ECPAT International in May 2005 in Addis Ababa. The National Coordinator accompanied them.

During the period under review, ECPIK's performance was below average and it became necessary to increase member participation in ECPIK's activities. Several meetings were held at the Secretariat and ideas were shared by the coalition members on how to involve members more and how to get them to support the coalition. Possibilities of recruiting new members were explored but the process of recruitment was not finalised. Some of the members suggested the introduction of a membership fee to fund the coalition's Secretariat. However this was not concluded and it is still being negotiated. As a way forward, the ECPIK Secretariat held a meeting with UNICEF where possibilities of supporting the ECPIK Secretariat were explored and a proposal developed.

In March 2005, ECPIK entered an agreement with the Institute for Integrative Tourism (Respect) and ECPAT Netherlands, where the two organisations are funding ECPIK to coordinate the implementation of the Code of Conduct to protect children from sex tourism.

ECPIK's role in this project is to host the event in Kenya and to coordinate other NGOs to lobby both the Government and the tourism industry to implement the Code as well as help in the rescue and rehabilitation of the victims. The NGOs will also help in training of the staff of the industry. So far a steering committee has been formed and the first phase of trainings begins at the end of July 2005.

#### FORUM ON STREET CHILDREN - ETHIOPIA ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL GROUP

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For the last 12 years, the Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia (FSCE) has been working on programmes for urban disadvantaged children in Ethiopia. The main emphasis throughout has been on protecting the children from all forms of abuse.

In ensuring the success of its goals, FSCE has had the unreserved support and cooperation of a variety of actors, including target communities, parents, schools and government bodies.

The Preventive and Support Programme for Sexually Abused and Exploited Children comprises a drop-in center, where children exposed to abuse and exploitation receive different services, and a safe home, where children from the drop-in center, with the readiness to alter their lifestyles, are enrolled and assisted to undergo behavioral change and skills training to enable them to change their lives for the better.

The services rendered in the drop-in centers and the safe home are education (non-formal, formal and tutorial support), informal skills training, short-term life skills training, guidance and employment or income-generating activities.

The Community-Based Prevention Programme for Sexually Abused and Exploited Children is an integral part of the Preventive and Support Programme presently implemented in the Addis Ababa city Merkato Area.

A total number of 2,840 abused children reported to the Child Protection Unit in the reporting period. 1,345 were reunited with their families, 1,992 received counseling services and 127 joined temporary shelters and safe homes.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs serves as Chair, the National Steering Committee against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and FSCE serves as Secretary. The Committee mainly strives to coordinate the efforts of child-oriented government and nongovernmental organisations in the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse of children.

In 2004, the National Steering Committee prepared Terms of Reference and Guidelines, and recruited a consultant to prepare a National Plan of Action on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.

FSCE has been implementing the Child Protection Programme in collaboration with five regional police commissions. The activities undertaken by the Child Protection Units in 2004 include patrolling streets, protecting trafficked children, prosecuting child traffickers and networking. Among the major activities carried out by the CPU, one is the collection and organisation of data regarding reported cases of child victims and children in conflict with the law, which is later employed to produce periodic reports.

The major impacts achieved include:

• Ability of sexually abused and exploited children to start leading a healthy way of life and become economically and socially integrated into the community. Girls who had shown initiative and discipline while undergoing apprenticeship duties in different factories have now been employed in various organisations or engaged in petty trading activities.

• Creation of a child-friendly environment and signs of positive treatment from the police due to expansion of operations of the CPU. The incorporation of the CPU in the formal structure of the Police Commissions has ensured its sustainability.

• The issue of in-country trafficking has been brought to the attention of different stakeholders, including government and NGOs. The media is also playing its part in this endeavour. Due to intensive awareness raising efforts, the issue is no longer a closed subject.

# **G-NESE** (groupement nigérien contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants) NIGER

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Acting as a framework for consultation and exchange between members, G-NESE aims to promote and protect the rights of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. This includes child pornography, child prostitution, child trafficking and child sex tourism.

During this period, G-NESE conducted studies on CSEC, attended various participatory activities and national meetings and held or participated in several educational and training workshops.

A study on CSEC in Niger was the essential first step in the combat against this phenomenon, because it shed light on the causes, magnitude and consequences of this plague. Also, G-NESE signed an MoU with ECPAT in September 2004, and submitted their mid-term report.

G-NESE attended a workshop on the elaboration of strategies to create a safe environment for children, which was organised by the network RENE (Réseau Nigérien pour l'Enfance) with support from UNICEF. Other participatory activities include the annual review of the 2004/2005 cooperation programme between Niger and UNICEF; celebrations of the International Day to Combat Child Abuse on 19 November 2004; and a celebration of the International Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2004, under the theme "Child Trafficking".

Regarding education, training and sensitisation activities, a sensitisation workshop with 70 students was held on sexual exploitation and its consequences on the Day of the African Child, 16 June 2004. G-NESE held interviews with radio Alternative FM on the causes, magnitude and consequences of CSEC; and the newspaper "Mon Enfant" in June 2004 on G-NESE's strategies and actions. Other major activities included drafting the 2005 Annual Programme.

G-NESE has several activities in the works for the coming year. These include finalising astudy on the commercial sexual exploitation of children; rehabilitating and socially reintegrating child victims; developing G-NESE's capacities (logistic and financial support, etc.); releasing findings of the study with the partners; involving G-NESE in the development of an NPA on CSEC; organising sensitisation seminars for stakeholders; disseminating results from various meetings; and reinforcing G-NESE's advocacy work.

REDE DA CRIANÇA MOZAMBIQUE

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Rede da Criança is a network of 50 national and international organisations committed to the welfare of children living in difficult circumstances in Mozambique. The network comprises a number of activities, including actions against commercial and sexual exploitation of children. Rede da Criança's mission as a network is to coordinate these activities among members.

The Southern Africa region has hosted a regional campaign on CSEC since 2001; each member state is carrying out a national plan in the context of this campaign. Mozambique was not an exception and, in that way, a large number of NGOs joined the national campaign on CSEC. Rede da Criança also joined the campaign, taking part in various activities, including mass protests, especially within South Africa. Various public awareness materials were produced as a result. However, as a campaign, the activities were limited due to lack of funds. The NGOs had to join efforts to transform the campaign into a national network of NGOs fighting CSEC.

The process began in late 2003 and Rede da Criança has played a significant role, especially because of its experience as a national network of NGOs working with children. In February 2005, the network was officially recognized by the Mozambican Government as a non-profit network of organisations fighting CSEC. Rede da Criança is a statute member and was also elected to be Fiscal Counselor President of the Steering Committee.

After participating in the Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop organised by ECPAT International in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, there have been various ongoing activities regarding the make-IT-safe campaign among Rede de Criança members. The National Plan of Action underlined during the Addis Ababa workshop will be discussed with members over the coming months to determine who can host the programme.

Rede de Criança is currently trying to obtain funds for an already existing plan of action with a member in Goba -ASSEDUCO. This plan comprises a twoday training course covering issues such as methods of community communication; analysis on trafficking and sexual abuse of children; how to identify CSEC in the community; and community participation. The plan also includes using the theatre to raise awareness; and reporting all CSEC-related issues in TSAKANE.

**Beneficiaries of the training:** Direct: 12 people (educators, reporters and actors) Non direct: 50,000 people living in the Maputo province

# SOS VIOLENCES SEXUELLES COTE D'IVOIRE

AFFILIATE GROUP

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SOS Violences Sexuelles is a nongovernmental organization established in 1997. Its activities are based on the principle objectives of providing moral and psychological support to women and child victims of sexual abuse, preventing sexual violence, and raising awareness among the sexually active population, particularly youth. Since it joined the ECPAT network in 2001, SOS Violences Sexuelles has been working to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. SOS Violence organised various activities at different levels. They were related in part to the provision of psychological care, and also to the sensitisation and training of relevant groups.

The war in Côte d'Ivoire led to a sharp increase in the number of victims of sexual violence. In 2004, SOS Violences Sexuelles assisted 55 victims of sexual abuse, 70 per cent of whom were victims of war. In addition, they redirected 15 cases to local hospitals. From January-July 2005, they had dealt with 36 cases.

Regarding assistance to victims of sexual violence, SOS Violences Sexuelles and various national and international NGOs working in Côte d'Ivoire are currently establishing a national system to improve the fight against sexual violence. Several workshops were held with the participation of organisations running hotlines who expressed their need to be involved.

Since the beginning of the armed conflict and with its repercussions (spread of HIV/AIDS, war-related orphans, people living with HIV/AIDS), SOS Violences Sexuelles undertook to raise awareness at the grassroots level, with the population living in slum districts in Abidjan. The aim was to sensitise them on safe behaviour to prevent infections and to provide effective care to people living with HIV/AIDS and to those affected by it (e.g. orphans). It is important to stress that, during the sensitisation, SOS Violences Sexuelles used the opportunity to draw people's attention to the risks of illegal immigration and the dangers children may face when handed over to third parties for various reasons.

SOS Violences Sexuelles participated in several seminars as well as national and international training workshops during this reporting period. From 17-19 January 2005, SOS Violences participated in the Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop held in Notsé, Togo, which was co-organised by ECPAT International and WAO Afrique, ECPAT's focal point in West Africa.

The meeting was aimed, among other things, at bringing together all the ECPAT groups in West Africa in a forum in order

### SOS VIOLENCES SEXUELLES CONTINUED

to learn about and share experiences and best practices to end CSEC, and to build the capacities of ECPAT groups on CSEC-related issues. To achieve this, technical training sessions were held and participants planned sub-regional activities that ECPAT groups in the subregion could implement with the support of ECPAT International.

SOS Violences Sexuelles participated in a workshop organised by Save the Children Sweden and UK in Côte d'Ivoire in March. The workshop's objective was to improve the knowledge of organisations working on the issue of sexual violence against women and children in order to plan for a platform to share and coordinate activities. In June, SOS Violences Sexuelles participated in a follow-up workshop.

SOS Violences Sexuelles also participated in a discussion workshop organised by the national medical assistance programme for people living with HIV/AIDS (PNP EC) and UNICEF. During the workshop, SOS Violences Sexuelles presented its experience in the fight against sexual violence against women and children in Côte d'Ivoire.

Future activities of SOS Violences Sexuelles include implementation, in collaboration with the various universities and hospitals in Abidjan, of an emergency plan to ensure the provision of adequate medical care to victims of sexual violence; launch of a hotline for cases of sexual violence and exploitation; organisation, with the media, of roundtables on violence and sexual exploitation of children; and expansion of activities in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire. This is where most of the atrocities related to the war occurred.

It is important to emphasise that, because of the new wave of sexual violence caused by the armed conflict, SOS Violences Sexuelles works twice as much to respond to the many requests it receives from victims. This is why it must increase its capacity in terms of personnel and material. SOS Violences Sexuelles therefore calls for people and organisations capable of assisting, since it believes that the actions presented in this report are insufficient as compared to the magnitude of the issue of sexual violence and exploitation of children. The component on the fight against sexual exploitation is understudied. This is why SOS Violences Sexuelles plans to expand its actions in the northern part of the country.

In March, SOS Violences Sexuelles participated in a workshop organised by Save the Children Sweden and UK in Côte d'Ivoire to improve the knowledge of organisations working on the issue of sexual violence against women and

# SOS VIOLENCES SEXUELLES CONTINUED

children and plan for a platform to share and coordinate activities.

TOGO

WAO-AFRIQUE

AFFILIATE GROUP

WAO-Afrique is the African branch of Women's Aid Organization (WAO), a Belgian-based NGO. WAO-Afrique was founded in 1985 and was officially registered and recognised by the Togolese authorities in 1990. It has observer status with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

At the national level, contact has been made with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Tourism to assess the child sexual exploitation issues in Togo that led to discussions with UNICEF, PLAN Togo and PSI. A Terms of Reference was elaborated to conduct research on CSE in Togo.

On 16 June 2004, WAO-Afrique conducted a meeting with the Ministry of Tourism, regarding children used for prostitution in Lomé, Togo. At this meeting, the Minister admitted the existence of the problem and promised to find a solution to the issue. The meeting was also supported by traditional rulers. A network on child sexual exploitation has been set up in Togo and is led by the ANPPCAN-Togo Chapter.

WAO-Afrique attended the workshop on Capacity Re-enforcement: Working Together for the Rights of Children in Togo, from 17-19 May. The purpose of this workshop was to provide better awareness and methodological tools on project methodology, follow-up and evaluation.

In January 2005, ECPAT International organised a three-day Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop in Togo, with financial support from the OAK Foundation. Togo, Ghana, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and The Gambia were chosen to participate because the groups in these countries (with the exception of Burkina Faso, which is not yet a member of ECPAT) are relentlessly working with their governments and other NGOs to raise awareness and provide support to children at risk or victims of CSEC.

Key topics discussed include international legal instruments and procedures to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation; situations that can lead to trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation; points at which children who interface with the police or legal system become vulnerable to CSEC; provision of care and protection services for children; child and youth participation; and developing national plans of action.

UNICEF Togo's Child Protection Officer explained the various causes and consequences of CSEC in the region, and the actions being undertaken by the UNICEF Regional Office. A national study is being planned with the government and

# WAO-AFRIQUE

other partners, including WAO-Afrique.

WAO-Afrique also participated in the RNRE workshop in collaboration with Forum on Street Children – Ethiopia, held in Addis Ababa in May. The workshop involved ECPAT International groups from Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Ethiopia as well as non-ECPAT groups from Tanzania and Namibia. Another workshop was held in Togo in June, which focused on "Research Action Participation", and was organised by Save the Children Sweden.

Activities planned for the coming year include discussions on CSE with partners; preparation of an NGO Forum; mapping out a project on CSEC; follow-up of a CSEC study in Togo; a training workshop for NPA development; initiation of a youth exchange programme; launching of the make-IT-safe campaign in the sub region; and a field follow up.

#### WOMEN'S CONSORTIUM OF NIGERIA NIGERIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON) is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan and nonreligious organisation committed to the enforcement of women's and children's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. WOCON obtained a United Nations Special Consultative Status in 2004.

During the 2004-2005 period, WOCON continued with its focus on combating the trafficking of women and, especially, children. The issue of CSEC was highlighted in all its advocacy, research and direct action programmes on trafficking of children.

WOCON, in partnership with ILO/IPEC, undertook a project to build the capacity of children in domestic work and prostitution. The project provided formal and non-formal education as well as skills acquisition and sex education (for HIV/ AIDS prevention) to children withdrawn from domestic servitude and prostitution. The parents of vulnerable children were empowered economically through the establishment of income-generating cooperatives and skills training to prevent trafficking of the children. The rural source communities of Ebonyi and Ogun States and the receiving community of Lagos State of Nigeria were targeted.

WOCON launched the ECPAT 2002-

2003 report on CSEC at the Nigerian Social Forum organised in Makurdi, Benue State. WOCON, in collaboration with the Women's Advocate Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC), stressed the need for Nigerian NGOs to mobilise to comply with the commitments of the Stockholm Agenda.

WOCON, a coalition member of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) commemorated the World Day on the Prevention of Child Abuse on 19 November 2004, with a campaign on child abuse in two border communities with Benin. The communities were mobilised to commit themselves to combating child abuse and CSEC. In collaboration with UNICEF, WOCON also organised awareness campaigns against child trafficking and child labour in rural communities. Campaigns were conducted in local languages for better understanding.

As a member of the organising committee, WOCON actively participated in the 4th African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, under the theme "Child Trafficking: A Challenge to Child Protection in Africa," held from 23-27 March 2004. The conference, attended by participants from across the globe, focused on issues of child trafficking, child labour, and CSEC in Africa. WOCON's Youth Director and the Youth

#### WOMEN'S CONSORTIUM OF NIGERIA CONTINUED

Representative for Africa mobilised the participation of African youth at the Conference and facilitated the children's summit on trafficking and CSEC.

WOCON, with support from the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), commemorated the annual 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence with the production and launch of t-shirts and enlightenment brochures on the prevention of trafficking of women and children in Nigeria, on 30 November 2004.

Within the reporting period, WOCON participated actively in the advocacy and lobby for the passage of the Child Rights Act in Nigeria at state and national levels. In particular, WOCON lobbied for the inclusion of issues related to child trafficking, pornography and CSEC in the Child Rights Act.

WOCON coordinated a UNESCOsupported research on the trafficking of women and children in the three pilot countries of Nigeria, Togo and Benin. The research sought to explore the cultural perspective of the issue of trafficking, finding the root causes and proffering appropriate solutions in terms of policy responses to address the issue.

WOCON is currently implementing a project on the "Sensitisation of Rural

Communities for the Prevention of Human Trafficking, Especially of Women and Children, in Nigeria" with support from the US Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund.

WOCON, in partnership with the International Labour Organization's Action Programme against Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in West Africa (ILO-PATWA) will organise a training workshop designed to address the structural dimensions of the demand and supply aspects of forced labour and human trafficking.

WOCON intends to continue with the sensitisation of rural source communities using the practice of educating and mobilising the community to take responsibility for the combat against trafficking of women and children and to set up monitoring committees. Furthermore, WOCON intends, in its campaigns against CSEC, to sensitise Nigerians regarding the linkages between trafficked children and the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS.

WOCON also hopes to mobilise and lobby the Nigerian Government and civil society groups towards the formulation of a National Plan of Action on CSEC in compliance with the commitment to the Stockholm Agenda. Canada U.S.A. Mexico Guatemala Nicaragua Costa Rica Dominican Republic Colombia Brazil Paraguay Uruguay Chile



#### **BEYOND BORDERS**: ENSURING GLOBAL JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN CANADA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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 Rosalind Prober (Winnipeg), Nancy Embry (Toronto)

Founded in 1996, Beyond Borders has been an affiliate member of ECPAT International since 1999. Beyond Borders has a regularly updated web site and a comprehensive bi-annual newsletter, also available online. A Beyond Borders chapter opened recently in Toronto and work has begun with other like-minded NGOs to create an ECPAT Canada. Although Beyond Borders started as an advocacy group, it is now involved in a variety of educational, training, research and legal activities on behalf of sexually exploited children who cannot speak for themselves.

Beyond Borders accomplished many activities this year:

- Coordinated a roundtable and educational luncheon on child brides in Canada, followed by a groundbreaking report on CSEC in closed communities drafted by legal counsel, David Matas;
- Represented child victims and survivors on the Board of www.cybertip. ca, which in 2005 became Canada's national cyber-tipline;
- Conducted training seminars, with Foster Parents Plan of Canada and others, to prevent child sex tourism;
- Drafted a user-friendly overview of Canada's Criminal Code offences on child

sexual abuse crimes. This publication was researched and written by the Beyond Borders youth board member;

- Supervised law students' research on CSEC as part of their graduate studies;
- Spoke on CSEC and related topics at universities, seminars, and conferences. (Most recently, the Beyond Borders President gave the opening speech at the Manitoba Crime Prevention Breakfast);
- Lobbied for amendments to Canada's legislation as it pertains to children. (Legal counsels David Butt and Norman Boudreau appeared before the Canadian Justice Committee on Canada's age of consent/protection. David Matas also addressed the Committee with suggestions on how the Government's bill on sexual abuse imagery should be drafted. The amendment was later accepted and is now Canada's proposed sexual abuse imagery law);
- Advocated on behalf of those who cannot advocate for themselves. (Lawyer Simon Buck presented a Victim Impact Statement to the Crown Prosecutor in the case of R. v Bakker, Canada's first child sex tourism prosecution);
- Managed the Canadian Mid-Term Review on the Second World Congress against the Commercial Sexual

Exploitation of Children, in cooperation with ECPAT International, the UN Committee for the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the University of Windsor's Faculty of Law.

The lawyers and Board members behind Beyond Borders are frequently called upon to speak and take legal action in a wide variety of ways on behalf of children in difficult circumstances. To this end, Beyond Borders shall continue in a number of areas:

• Its attempts to make Victim Impact Statements for children in sexual abuse imagery;

• To work with a government committee on appropriate language for sexual abuse victims and survivors;

• To draft materials for the travel and tourism industry to combat child sex tourism; and

• To work with Canada's national airline carrier in order to show ECPAT in-flight videos against child sex tourism.

Both the Toronto Board Under Chair and the Winnipeg Board continue to expand and attract a multi-ethnic and diversified mix of highly motivated and qualified people including many youth. In 2005-2006, Beyond Borders plans to establish a presence in Vancouver, British Columbia.

# ECPAT CHILE

AFFILIATE GROUP

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ECPAT Chile is not yet established. It is composed of two NGOs working on child protection: Raíces and PAICABI. Under the campaign "Alto al Trafico de Niños y Niñas" (Stop Child Trafficking), brochures and posters were printed with information about trafficking and the new draft bill that criminalises trafficking. Also, an adaptation of a video produced by Fundacion Esperanza (Colombia) will be screened at the Metro Network in the city of Santiago.

On March 14 and 15, the First Cross-Border Meeting between Peru and Chile took place in the cities of Tacna and Arica. The gathering brought together more than 140 NGO representatives from both countries and regional authorities such as ambassadors, policemen and governors.

Raíces has been appointed to promote the missing people search system for Chile, implemented through the website www.chilenosdesaparecidos.org, which is part of the Network of Missing Latin-Americans: www.latinoamericanosdesaparecidos. org. Raíces is in charge of raising awareness on trafficking, among other issues, and to disseminate the images. They also integrate the committee that monitors the implementation of this system.

In collaboration with the national TV channel TVN, Raíces has succeeded in producing a Special Programme on child trafficking for sexual purposes, which will be shown through this media.

Raíces runs an Attention and Reparation Center for the Damaged, at which 50 victims of CSEC were cared for. ECPAT International collaborated in the realisation of a workshop called 'Pretending to be Journalists' (Jugando a Ser Periodistas), which took place between August and October 2004. During this event, the child participants created a video.

A training workshop to evaluate and improve the draft bill is planned for 2005. Lawyers, press, police and legislators will be among the participants who will be expected to lobby the Government for the implementation of all the protection and prevention systems that Chile has committed to.

ECPAT GUATEMALA GUATEMALA

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT Guatemala's work focuses promoting actions to prevent on commercial sexual exploitation the of children, training officials and organisations involved in combating this problem, coordinating programmes that provide direct care to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, researching and developing literature and other materials on the subject, technical consulting, promoting public policies on social and organisational protection, and lobbying for the passing of legal reforms to help children and young people who are victims of CSE.

In 2004, ECPAT Guatemala implemented a project called 'Strategy to Combat the Abuse, Exploitation, and Trafficking of Children and Young People', financially supported by UNICEF. This project focuses on the creation and maintenance of four Protection Systems for municipalities with a high incidence of CSEC, through which strategies were designed to develop municipal public policies. This year ECPAT Guatemala has improved the project.

Another component of the project to protect victims was a proposal to change the legal framework, mainly the Criminal Code, which was started in 2004. This year ECPAT Guatemala is lobbying to get congressmen to pass the proposal. Also, a new Public Entertainment Act, Health Regulations, and a specific law on human trafficking are being debated and developed.

In 2004, a third project, focusing on strengthening the protection of children and young people from CSE was started, funded by the European Union, through which two parts of a manual on teenagers who are at risk or are victims of CSE were developed. The manual is for members of the National Civil Police (Policía Nacional Civil, or PNC). Another training and intervention manual was developed for migration officers. Also, a course on police training and intervention for cases of children at risk or who are victims of CSE was designed for the PNC Academy. The development and validation of this material was done jointly with PNC. Moreover, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Department of State (Ministerio de Gobernación) and ECPAT Guatemala, aiming at training the PNC on this topic at national level.

The fourth project started in 2004 focused on providing direct care to sexually exploited children and teenagers, jointly with Casa Alianza and the Welfare Department and funded by ILO/IPEC. The project provided 300 victims with comprehensive care with a rights-based approach, emphasising family reintegration and the return of the victims to their country of origin.

# ECPAT GUATEMALA CONTINUED

A database was also developed for the registration and follow-up of those cases. Both actions have continued this year.

For the second half of the year, ECPAT Guatemala is planning to continue training government officials and to create a support network for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. They will also start a prevention and care project in border areas, with support from the US Department of State.



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ECPAT Mexico became an affiliate member of the ECPAT International network in December 2001. One of its primary objectives has been to establish a network of people and institutions in Mexico dedicated to child welfare with whom they can collaborate and coordinate actions. Through these efforts, ECPAT established a partnership with the Network for Children's Rights, a significant step as this network is composed of 49 organisations from around Mexico, and over 400 worldwide.

In collaboration with EDIAC, ECPAT-Mexico implemented the campaign 'Prostitución No Con Nuestros Niños' (Prostitution, not with our children). This campaign was carried out in La Merced, in Mexico City. Its main objective is to raise awareness among the community and generate action to prevent child prostitution. The communication strategy was based on information materials disseminated on the street and stores in the area. Signs and brochures were also developed, alerting the communities about child sexual exploitation, describing the modus operandi of the exploiters, suggesting actions to prevent CSEC and detailing the

penalties given to exploiters.

As part of this campaign, different activities such as theatre performances took place to give visibility to the problem and motivate debates on child prostitution among the community. Children were active participants in the planning, execution and evaluation of these activities.

The process and outcomes of the campaign were presented in the book 'Prostitución, no con nuestros niños'. The book describes the social representation of child pornography, the characteristics of CSEC in the neighbourhood and outlines preventive actions and activities for the reinsertion of the victims to their communities. These findings have been presented, at various times, to NGOs, international organisations, government agencies, the press, community leaders and the general public.

At present, several projects are at the planning stage, such as a situation analysis of CSEC in the state of Tabasco, a child forum and five training workshops for parents and government personnel.

#### ECPAT-USA USA NATIONAL GROUP

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In 2004, ECPAT-USA, ECPAT Sweden, UNICEF and the World Tourism Organization launched the campaign for the North America Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism at the UNICEF House in New York. Carlson Companies, one of the five largest travel companies in the US, signed the Code. ECPAT-USA is seeking the support of other US companies for the Code of Conduct.

The US State Department has funded their new Protect Children in Tourism Project. The Project does awareness raising, training and resource provision, including encouraging more companies to sign the Code of Conduct.

In May 2005, ECPAT-USA launched the Code of Conduct in Cancun, Mexico, attended by 50 travel and tourism representatives. The Code was signed by a number of Mexican-owned hotels and associations. ECPAT-USA has trained US Consulate Principal Officers at the US Embassy in Mexico City on sex tourism and US laws against sexual exploitation of children.

The group established joint training materials with the International Labor Organization for future child sex tourism trainings, including promotion of the Code of Conduct, throughout Mexico; convened a meeting of a network of responders to incidences of child sex tourism by Americans in Cancun; and assessed local child service facilities in Cancun. Future activities will be to continue to work in Cancun and in a second country still to be decided.

Under the New York City Community Response to Trafficking (CRT) Project, ECPAT-USA and its partner organisation, IOFA, conducted training sessions on human trafficking and outreach in atrisk communities, and convened an NGO/law enforcement Working Group. The Working Group, consisting of federal and local law enforcement, communitybased organisations and service providers, is the model used by the US Department of Justice for Working Groups across the country. The New York City Working Group developed Guidelines for Responding to Trafficking in Persons. This is the first protocol in the country that establishes principles agreed on by both law enforcement and NGOs for what to do when a victim is identified.

ECPAT-USA also trained Korean, Russian, Spanish and Chinese speaking social service providers, health clinics, domestic violence shelters, local police and others. Outreach took place in a number of immigrant neighborhoods. There was also a large public event held in a mixed Chinese and Mexican neighborhood, in

# ECPAT-USA CONTINUED

a public park in Brooklyn. Future public awareness activities, modeled after the event held in Brooklyn, will be carried out in other neighborhoods. Trainings and meetings of the Working Group will continue as well.

A report on American children, 'Who Is There to Help Us? How the System Fails Sexually Exploited Girls in the U.S.' has been published. It documents the pathways that bring American girls into the sex industry. The recommendations promote policies and programmes to prevent child sexual exploitation and protection for those already being used this way.

Another research completed is a survey of street youth to obtain health data about young people who are commercially sexually exploited. Eighty street youth in New York City under the age of 21 were interviewed about their health and their involvement in commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT-USA staff frequently speak at clubs, schools, churches, conferences and government hearings.

# LA CASA DE LOS NIÑOS URUGUAY

AFFILIATE GROUP

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La Casa de los Niños is a non-profit, non -governmental organization founded in 2001. Its aims include:

- Offering free, specialised psychotherapy to child victims of sexual abuse within their family and/ or to victims of commercial sexual exploitation;
- Doing scientific research on this issue at the level of the victims;
- Providing prevention education, assistance, and treatment to child victims of sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation;
- Raising public awareness throughout all sectors of society and disseminating information on these issues;
- Promoting network activities;
- Offering consultancy services regarding social policies related to children; and
- Promoting and coordinating efforts at national, regional, and international level.

In 2004, La Casa de los Niños continued to develop individual programmes offering integral, specialised psychotherapy to victims, supported by the Programa de Madrinas Anónimas (Anonymous Godmothers Programme), which has proved very successful, based on recovery rates.

A training course on forensic interviewing for police officers, judicial personnel, members of the education and health care systems, and NGOs was developed by a professor at the Corner House Organization (Minnesota, United States). This course was funded by Partners of the Americas, through its branch in Uruguay.

A prevention programme, the Programa Arte y Parte (Art and Part Programme), was also developed, and targeted 80 children in extreme situations. Its goal was to strengthen their potential and create possibilities for them so they could express themselves through psychoartistic workshops from a participative, sex education perspective, generating a space to provide social support. The programme was funded by the Fondo de las Américas.

In the area of Child Sex Tourism, La Casa de los Niños took part in a meeting held in the town of Colonia, one of the most popular tourist attractions in the country. Colonia is where most tourists coming from Argentina to Uruguay arrive, and either stay or continue their trip to other parts of the country.

# LA CASA DE LOS NIÑOS CONTINUED

La Casa de los Niños worked with NGOs that provide assistance to sexually abused children in the city of Montevideo to promote the development of the National Committee to Eradicate Commercial Sexual Exploitation. This Committee was created in December 2004.

### LUNA NUEVA PARAGUAY

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Luna Nueva was started in 1995 in Asunción and works for a world without violence against women and children. It is the only organisation in Paraguay that is working specifically on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. They undertake this work by developing and implementing education, health, self-esteem, human rights and violence prevention programmes targeting children who are sexually exploited, as well as adult sex workers.

Under the 'Programa de Atención Integral', the Production and Capacitybuilding Unit was enhanced with the development of a social enterprise where girls can learn arts and crafts and sewing. This allows them to build their self-esteem and confidence and to learn that there are alternatives to sexual exploitation, while having their first experience in the labour market

In 2004, a prevention project in high risk areas based on the development of community networks aiming at preventing the incidence of CSEC was started. Also, several research projects were carried out, such as 'The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Asuncion and Ciudad del Este: Proposals for Intervention'. Another project involved discussions among a group of child survivors to outline the characteristics of CSEC. The paper 'Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, national policies: Is anybody doing anything?' aims at describing the vision that the different stakeholders and institutions in charge of child protection have about CSEC. The IOM supported the project 'Human trafficking in Paraguay: Diagnostic of the trafficking in humans for sexual exploitation'. Furthermore, a systematisation of the process and methodology of Luna Nueva on care was compiled in the booklet 'A trip to life. The process of disengaging from sexual exploitation'.

Luna Nueva participated in the Coordination Group for the Rights of the Child along with eighteen other organisations working on child protection. It was also part of the Working Group on Human Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, formed in 2004 and comprising representatives of NGOs and governmental agencies. This Working Group outlines interventions used when trafficking cases are detected.

Luna Nueva also took part in the creation of the group LUDOCA, a network of organisations working with street children aiming at developing collaborative initiatives. By request of the Office of Child and Youth Affairs (Secretaría de la Infancia y la Adolescencia), Luna Nueva was involved in the Committee for Street Children and Youth CONASICA with other

## LUNA NUEVA CONTINUED

government and social organisations. In this multisectorial group, Luna Nueva was actively engaged in the development of Bylaws for the Standards and Functioning of Shelters for children and young people of Paraguay (Reglamento de Habilitación y Funcionamiento de los Hogares para niños, niñas y adolescentes del Paraguay).

Luna Nueva assisted the 'Meeting on Good Practices on the Care of CSEC' hosted by the ILO in April 2004 in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) and attended by organisations from Central and South America. Luna Nueva was also enriched from a three-day exchange with the organisation Fundación Renacer.

In February 2004, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale and Prostitution of Children, Jean-Miguel Petit, visited Paraguay and Luna Nueva. Mr. Petit visited a programme run by Luna Nueva and discussed with the children and teenagers issues such as reasons young people are being lured into CSEC, the actors that intervene, ways of escaping the situation and what Luna Nueva means in their lives.

## MAIS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Movimiento Para el Autodesarrollo Internacional de la Solidaridad (MAIS) is a non-profit organisation founded in 1998 in Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic. It works with youth in especially difficult circumstances, as well as with their families. MAIS's priorities are to help the children stay in school, promote their participation regarding issues that concern them, and to prevent the abuse and mistreatment of children, including CSEC.

MAIS also works with regional and national institutions to raise awareness on the sexual exploitation of children. They are members of the NGO Coalition for Children and of the Inter-Institutional Commission against Abuse and CSEC.

During 2004, MAIS carried out activities around 4 main projects. Attention was given to children between 8 and 14 years of age outside the school system or with learning difficulties, because they are considered at risk of commercial sexual exploitation. Through the Psychopedagogic workshop and the Programme for Personal and Social Development, the children received support in reading, writing and basic mathematics. Also, the beneficiaries' houses and schools were visited.

There was also development of a protected environment against abuse

and CSEC. The objective was to raise awareness on child rights, the national legislation protecting children from abuse and exploitation and to encourage action among the community. For this, schools and neighborhoods were visited where children, parents and teachers participated in discussion groups. The achievements of these projects were presented during a seminar entitled 'CSEC in Central America, the Caribbean and the Dominican Republic', held in August 2004.

The aim of the 'Attention for Young People and Adults on Working Skills" project is to offer an opportunity to youngsters who drop out of school to attain a productive skill so they will not become involved in commercial sexual exploitation. With the support from the Fund for Local Initiatives, beauty, bakery, sewing and furniture upholstery courses were taught to children between 14 and 17 years old.

Implementation of the programme to eradicate CSEC in the District of Sosua began in April 2004. This preventive initiative concentrates actions on increasing local knowledge on child rights and national laws protecting children from abuse and exploitation. Also, information on the causes and consequences of CSEC and sexual abuse were taught to children and adults in

## MAIS CONTINUED

an effort to ameliorate the feeling of rejection towards abusive and exploitative situations. Under this programme, child victims or children at high risk of becoming victims of CSEC were identified and followed-up. Capacity building was also provided to teenagers between 14 and 17 who had dropped out of schools, and lectures to secondary school students from private and public schools in the area. Mongolia South Korea Japan Taiwan Hong Kong (China) Philippines Thailand Cambodia Indonesia Australia Samoa New Zealand



east asia pacific and the



NATIONAL GROUP

Child Wise is a non-profit organisation working to end the sexual exploitation and abuse of children in Australia and overseas. Child Wise not only seeks to expose the problem of child sexual abuse and exploitation but also works with communities, organisations and governments to identify and develop prevention and protection strategies and solutions, and hopes that the future will see a world where all children live free from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Child Wise has been extremely busy during 2004 - 2005 with demand for its work increasing in Australia and overseas. In Australia, Child Wise is working to raise public awareness on the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation through a series of public forums. The first of these forums is on the global explosion of child pornography, with speakers from the police, government and Child Wise gathering to discuss the increasing demand for child pornography and the impact of child pornography on viewers, sex offenders and children.

Child Wise also delivers support and advice on child sexual abuse in Australia and overseas. They receive many calls, emails and letters on a daily basis dealing with issues concerning child sexual exploitation and abuse. Most are referred to police or child protection authorities but Child Wise provides immediate advice and assistance. These contacts are increasing as the group's profile grows in the community and more people speak out about abuse.

Child Wise has been very busy with its child protection programme, Choose With Care. This programme is designed to reduce the risks of child sexual abuse within organisations that have programmes for children. In 2004/2005, Child Wise worked with many different organisations, from international agencies to small kindergartens, and demand for the programme is increasing. At the end of 2004, Child Wise released research on young people and prostitution in Australia with which they advocate for improved services and activities to help them.

In 2005, Child Wise re-launched its Child Wise Tourism programme, which provides training to seven South East Asian countries on promoting child rights and eliminating sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations. Hotel staff, tour guides, travel agents, room service staff, taxi drivers, restaurant staff and other tourism sector representatives will participate in Child Wise Tourism training workshops conducted in partnership with the National Tourism Administration (the government tourism authority) in seven ASEAN member countries. During the workshops, these

## CHILD WISE CONTINUED

key tourism staff will learn how to identify situations where children are at risk and how to report suspicious behaviour of tourists. Child Wise also has upcoming child protection programmes in Cambodia and a project addressing the needs of trafficked children on the Thai borders.

Child Wise has developed a number of trauma counselling programmes for people who have experienced abuse and violence. This trauma counselling training covers two main areas:

1. Training staff in helping people heal from the trauma experienced by abuse and exploitation; and 2. Raising awareness on self-care and resilience building for volunteers and counsellors.

This training has been delivered in Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, Laos PDR and Fiji, with further sessions planned for Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Burma and Myanmar.

Child Wise has also been engaged by the Australian Government to train hotel child care centres in Bali on how to protect children from abuse after allegations of sexual abuse. This is based on Child Wise's successful Choose With Care programme and will raise awareness on sexual abuse and child protection.

## ECPAT CAMBODIA CAMBODIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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to anti-trafficking.

ECPAT Cambodia was established in 1995 by a group of NGOs dedicated to combating child sexual exploitation. It advocates for legislation and effective implementation of support and protection policies, child protection mechanisms and prevention measures against CSEC.

In this reporting period, ECPAT Cambodia focused on strengthening cooperation and coordination against CSEC. Posters and booklets on CSEC were produced and distributed to communities in the provinces, relevant stakeholders and government institutions. The group also produced a children's TV programme that was broadcast from 27 to 30 May to celebrate International Children's Day.

ECPAT Cambodia, in collaboration with the Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia, organised а National Conference in August to identify strategies and recommendations for the development of the Five-Year National Plan of Action against CSEC for 2005-2009. ECPAT Cambodia also worked closely with the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) to draft a country report for the Post-Yokohama Mid-Term Review Meeting. Throughout 2004, ECPAT Cambodia continued to organise and hold monthly meetings with its members, sharing information on activities and discussing issues related

In the coming period, ECPAT Cambodia plans to produce stickers and posters to raise awareness on child sex tourism in the country. A workshop will be conducted to inform hotels, guesthouses, travel agencies and tour operators on the issue of child sex tourism, and a national conference on sharing information and experiences among Child Safe Tourism Commission members in all 24 provinces and municipalities will be organised in cooperation with Child Wise Tourism.

ECPAT Cambodia also plans to produce a video spot on child sex tourism in cooperation with Child Wise Tourism to be broadcast on the airplanes of six Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. Additionally, two child sex tourism billboards will be placed at the border checkpoints of Banteay Meanchey and Svay Rieng province.

Together with CNCC and other networks, ECPAT Cambodia organised a campaign on International Children's Day (1 June) to encourage child participation. ECPAT Cambodia will also continue to monitor the progress and development of the NPA by working with CNCC and other relevant stakeholders. ECPAT Cambodia will produce a booklet of the new anti-trafficking law and disseminate it to all member organisations,

## ECPAT CAMBODIA CONTINUED

NGOs, stakeholders, and government institutions; and lobby lawmakers to adopt the new CSEC law.

By end of 2005, two issues of the group's newsletter would have been published and the website will be fully updated. ECPAT Cambodia will be gathering and analysing information on rape and trafficking in the local newspapers on a regular basis. In addition, there are plans to create an updated database of each member organisation, and raise their profile through the newsletters and the web site.

## ECPAT FOUNDATION THAILAND THAILAND

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 Contact: Pravit Ekcharoensook

The Foundation End Child to Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes was registered under the Government of Thailand established guidelines and regulations in 1999. The Foundation consists of 5 partner projects to implement the goal of preventing children from entering the commercial sex industry. These projects are the Hill Area Development Foundation, Bann Huay Krai School, Y.M.C.A Bangkok Foundation (Phayao Branch), Volunteer Group for Child Development and Center for Girls.

Over the past year, the ECPAT Foundation joined government and nongovernmental organizations in northern Thailand and at the country level to campaign and advocate on the trafficking issue; conduct awareness raising campaigns through radio programmes, mobile community theatre by children and youth, as well as board exhibitions, banners and brochure distribution.

The ECPAT Foundation and the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office co-organised two training courses for the multidisciplinary task force in Chiang Rai and Phayao Provinces. The aim of the training was to educate on the issues of trafficking, human rights, child rights and CSEC

issues for multi-organisations such as the police force, law and social work offices, NGOs and medical facilities, as well as to strengthen the networking on prevention, protection, prosecution, rescue and recovery and reintegration services for women and child victims of trafficking. The community's watch-dog and school watch-dog were supported. Children atrisk, such as street children, hill-tribe children and children faced with domestic violence were supported through shelter homes of the VGCD and the YMCA Project. Research on child sex tourism in 2 provinces of Northern Thailand was completed and the Foundation conducted a consultation to present the study and exchange information with concerned organisations in November 2004.

The main focus over the next year will be to strengthen networks and partnerships with GOs and NGOs at provincial and country level. In August the Foundation will co-organise a review workshop for 9 provincial network organisations on Training Curriculum of Community Watch-dog of Human Trafficking. The Foundation plans to purchase land and construct a rehabilitation centre for street children in Chiang Sean district. Other plans include coordinating with the Chiang Rai Tourist Association to be a partner of the Foundation to work against CST.

## **ECPAT NEW ZEALAND NEW ZEALAND**

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ECPAT New Zealand (ECPAT NZ) was formed in 1993. Its earlier focus of public awareness-raising on CSEC issues, law reform and advocacy has, in more recent years, expanded to include research, community education and Internet safety initiatives.

A critical analysis of ECPAT New Zealand's operation has been prepared and a review of structure and strategic directions undertaken by the NZ Board. ECPAT NZ is overtly engaging with other agencies and developing stronger networks and alliances.

In political and legal areas, the major project focus has been on:

- · Producing press releases and letters which consistently raise awareness;
- Maintaining relationships and supporting law enforcement agencies, Internal Affairs, Police and Customs;
- Lobbying MPs directly for legislative reform: and

• Strategic with engagement Government on the National Plan of Action for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children.

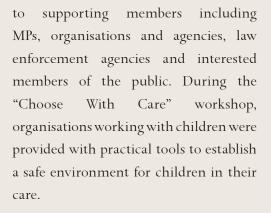
The major ECPAT NZ research resulted in eight papers, including 'Involvement of children in commercial sexual activity', 'Victimisation among those involved in underage commercial sexual activity', 'Existing commercial sexual activity' and '(Payment for) Sexual photographs involving young people'. More information is available from the ECPAT NZ website.

An Internet Safety survey in September 2004 provided an overview on Internet use in New Zealand families, household knowledge of the dangers and if rules were in place. An Internet Safety Needs Assessment report for Maori highlighted the lack of resources for Maori children. ECPAT NZ is committed to accessible resources. Research on ISPs and a Paedophile Register are planned.

ECPAT NZ attends underage prostitution meetings which provide opportunities for participation in the decision and suggestion processes. The Committee is to assess the impact of decriminalising prostitution in NZ. ECPAT NZ also attends Internet Safety Group meetings to stay informed of technological developments and share knowledge of CSEC on the Internet. Alan Bell, ECPAT New Zealand Director, was appointed to the Prostitution Law Reform Committee on behalf of the Justice Minister.

ECPAT New Zealand regularly produces newsletters which are distributed

# ECPAT NEW ZEALAND



Work continues in developing Internet safety resources and projects. To separate the educational area from other CSEC issues, Cyberkidz (www.cyberkidz.org.nz) is promoted in its own right. Three fullsize character costumes were developed for school and local community events to encourage participation of children and parents promoting Internet safety and increasing visibility. A postcard series targeting young people provides messages on personal safety and advice on support systems, and a children's storybook in English & Te Reo (Maori) uses ECPAT New Zealand characters, webstar, whizkers and dangerclaws to address Internet safety in an non-threatening way.

Tourism is the focus of a campaign for 2005. A survey has been sent to all travel agencies; an analysis will be carried out and material distributed for education and awareness raising.

ECPAT New Zealand is maintaining international relationships with Child Wise (Australia) for training and strategic discussions. The relationship has strengthened and talks are ongoing regarding future synergy potential. ECPAT New Zealand is also seeking increased dialogue with ECPAT entities for building relationships and exploring opportunities, such as increased support for the Pacific Region.

## ECPAT PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINES

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In February 2004, Philippines President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo formally ECPAT appointed the Philippines President as NGO representative for the children's sector of the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT). Hence, ECPAT's active role in the Council in formulating a comprehensive programme to combat human trafficking and disseminating regulations for the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law or Republic Act 9208.

Continuing advocacy against CSEC involved continued activities on Community Education and the Child-Friendly Tourism initiative, where CSEC issues in tourist destinations are addressed, with the promotion of Responsible and Sustainable Tourism practices and the adoption of the ASEAN Traveller's Code.

As focal point of the national campaign, "Philippines against Child Trafficking" or PACT, ECPAT Philippines launched the People's Caravan against Child Trafficking in December 2004. The caravan also included a week-long information drive, and was attended by 25,000 people from communities, youth groups, government agencies, media, and NGOs.

Information materials complemented activities with the continued production of primers, information on the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, popularisation of the Republic Act 9208, and a newsletter. The group's work in the media sector involved press releases, enhancing media relations and promoting child-friendly reportage.

In June 2005, the action research, "Endangered Generation: Child Trafficking in the Philippines for Sexual Purposes" was launched, and media presentations on child trafficking complemented the book launch, which was coordinated with the Philippine Information Agency.

ECPAT's continuing advocacy focuses on child pornography in response to the heightening call to combat this issue in the country. ECPAT Philippines was a participating organiser of the National Summit on Child Pornography held from June 30 to July 1, 2005 by the Council on the Welfare of Children, in partnership with UNICEF Manila. In June 2005, the ECPAT Philippines Director attended the international conference on Violence against Children in Cyberspace held in Bangkok, Thailand.

Also in June, the ECPAT Home was formally launched. The Home is a major project under the ECPAT Children and Youth Empowerment Programme (CYEP), which provides services for child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation.

## ECPAT PHILIPPINES CONTINUED

This year, Monitoring and Casework becomes a component of the Children and Youth Empowerment Programme. Some of the cases include the trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation in Cebu by Filipino offenders (2003); the sexual exploitation of girls by German and American nationals in Puerto Galera (January 2004); and trafficking of children for pornographic production in Malate, Manila and Laguna involving a Japanese offender (July 2004). A recent case is that of the sexual exploitation of girls by a French national based on Boracay Island.

# ECPAT/STOP JAPAN

AFFILIATE GROUP

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ECPAT/STOP Japan was founded in 1992 and has focused its lobbying and educational work on amending laws, passing new legislation and ensuring that there is effective law enforcement regarding CSEC. The group has focused a great deal of its energy and attention on lobbying for the amendments to the law since 2003. The draft of the Amendment of Law was finally passed and implemented in July.

In January 2004, ECPAT/STOP Japan organised a Lecture and Panel Discussion titled "Who are the Victims of Pornography?"; panelists included young people. In February, the ECPAT/STOP Youth Association held a three-day art workshop in which a seminar on sex education was included.

In April, the group organised a series of meetings with a UK group consisting of the Government Child Protection Task Force, British Police and Vodafone executives who visited Japan with concerns on child safety on the Internet; one meeting for networking and the other for discussions with Government, Diet figures and journalists on mobile Internet and ways in which children are victimised through dating web sites, for example.

In June 2004, ECPAT/STOP Japan published the Japanese version of "Protecting Children Online" and distributed it to PTAs, each prefectural Police Station throughout Japan and to some local government offices, and community and women's centers; and convened a press conference for the Guide in cooperation with the Internet Association of Japan. Also in June, the group cooperated with and participated in an ILO event on Child Labour, where the February Youth Workshop report was presented.

In November, ECPAT/STOP Japan coorganised a symposium with the UNICEF Association Japan, and presented reports on the Mid-term Review Meeting in Bangkok and on the progress of the Code of Conduct project. The group also participated in a seminar held by the National Police Agency.

In March 2005, ECPAT/STOP Japan organised a symposium on "Child Pornography: Victimisation on the Internet" to inform the Japanese society about the issue of victimisation through child pornography in any forms, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Soroptimist Tokyo-Azuma. This was followed by a meeting with law enforcement and National Diet members on the prevention and treatment of pedophiles.

On March 14, the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism was

## ECPAT/STOP JAPAN CONTINUED

launched, with signatures from the JATA (JapanAssociationofTravelAgents),OTOA (Overseas Tour Operators Association of Japan), UNICEF Association Japan and ECPAT/STOP Japan. Following this, a committee of business representatives was formed, including JATA, OTOA, UNICEF and ECPAT/STOP Japan, to push forward with the implementation of the Code.

## ECPAT TAIWAN

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT Taiwan was established in 1991 by a voluntary group concerned with the welfare of women and children. In this period, ECPAT Taiwan was actively working towards the prevention of child prostitution, the treatment of sexually exploited children, hotline work to end Internet child pornography, activities for youth participation, and the general promotion of child welfare. They have four key programme areas of work:

End Child Prostitution: The "Act Together Project" assists girls who leave the shelters to find safe and affordable accommodation. The Project also provides consultation services and assistance with career planning and education, helps the girls create savings plans, and empowers them to be more independent.

End Child Pornography: In November 2004, ECPAT Taiwan and the Committee of the Preparatory Internet Content Rating Foundation held the Strategies for Internet Safety Conference to discuss and share experiences on Internet safety. Ten major ISPs and ICPs in Taiwan signed an agreement to protect children from harmful and illegal content on the Internet. ECPAT Taiwan also held the "Keep My Children Safe and Happy Online" Touring Lecture in 6 regions for developing parents' Internet ethics, raising parents' awareness of Internet safety, promoting relevant government policies and introducing filtering software and related information. In 2004, the Internet Volunteer Training Project held 4 terms of training courses, attended by 27 volunteers. Regarding the Web547 hotline report, the online database covers reports from 1 January to 31 December 2004. The total number of reports sent by Internet users was 5,375. The number of reports categorized by trained volunteers was 3,486, and reports sent to relevant agencies were 1,582 cases.

Anti-Trafficking Programme: ECPAT Taiwan established a support service for teenage girls (trafficked from China for CSEC purposes) in 2002 at the Jin Lu detention center. There are usually about 100-150 teenage girls present at the center each month. They have group activities and case work once a week; 131 girls benefited from the support service in 2004.

Youth Participation Programme: ECPAT Taiwan held a Children's Film Festival in 2004; it was an opportunity to address the public regarding concerns such as international child trafficking, single parenthood, and so on. There were about 2,061 people participating in activities in 5 cities. ECPAT Taiwan also held the youth human rights camp for two years; two representatives from the youth camp participated in the Children's Forum for

## ECPAT TAIWAN CONTINUED

the Post-Yokohama Mid-Term Review of the East Asia and Pacific Regional Commitment and Action Plan against CSEC.

ECPAT Taiwan publishes the student's Internet Life Diary children's book, a newsletter in Chinese and English, and an Internet Safety e-paper for teachers. ECPAT Taiwan is currently working on lobbying 'Legislation Yuan' to criminalise possession of child pornography; the web547 Hotline is collaborating with 25 national police stations to combat illegal and harmful material on the Internet, and lobby government and the IT industry to make technologies safe for children.

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Since June 2004, the coalition has participated in developing a National Plan of Action and has organised discussions among 42 NGOs. The draft was finalised and submitted to government for discussion.

In respect to coordination and cooperation, a multi-sectoral Task Force on development and coordination of a National Plan of Action on commercial sexual exploitation of children was established; Mongolia signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and participated in the UN Study on Violence against Children with members of the ECPAT Coalition.

In May 2004, major tour operators in Mongolia signed a "Memorandum of Understanding on implementing the Code of Conduct for the Tourism Sector to protect Children from CSEC".

In November 2004, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and with support from UNICEF, the Affiliate Group of ECPAT International in Mongolia organised a two-day training for key tour companies, hotel, bar and sauna staff in Ulaanbaatar under the theme "Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism". In March 2005, two series of awareness raising trainings were organised: "Being aware, taking care". These trainings were organised among social workers, government agencies and custom clerks in Darkhan-Uul and Dornod provinces. 45 children from both provinces were also involved in a discussion on CSEC during the trainings.

In 2004, several surveys on CSEC were conducted by the Affiliate Group: a survey on CSEC in the service industry, such as bars, hotels, etc.; a survey on CSEC on the Internet, in video rental stores; and a survey on the causes of trafficking in children.

Discussions were also held on national television with the participation of key agencies combating CSEC. Television programmes were also developed focusing on CSEC, including scenarios of real-life situations.

Regarding legislation on CSEC, the Government approved an NPA on Development and Protection of Children in December, 2002 for the period 2002-2010; a Working Group on amendments of Inter-country adoption related laws and regulations was formed under the Ministry; and facilitators of prostitution are being convicted in court.

In the area of recovery and reintegration,

## AFFILIATE GROUP FOR ECPAT INTERNATIONAL IN MONGOLIA

some targeted interventions for reintegration of girls engaged in prostitution do exist. However, only one programme, run by the Mongolian Youth Development Foundation in several districts of Ulaanbaatar, for girls at risk of exploitation in prostitution, focuses specifically on rehabilitating victims of CSEC. Although there are a few educational and vocational programmes available for street children, mainly in Ulaanbaatar, this aspect of the reintegration process needs to be expanded in numbers and in geographical coverage.

### NAEIL WOMEN'S CENTRE FOR YOUTH SOUTH KOREA

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The Naeil Women's Centre for Youth was inaugurated in 1995. The Centre has undertaken various activities in the reporting period. The Centre has a Youth Counseling Centre that provides telephone counseling, cyber counseling, and face-to-face counseling related to child and youth sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

The Naeil Sex Education Centre operates an audio-visual sex education exhibition centre, an exhibition school bus, and a cyber exhibition centre. This Centre provides training to sex education instructors, cyber instructors, and also to schools, companies, and military personnel.

The Youth General Support provides overall services, including counseling, emergency rescue, treatment, links to protection facilities, and schoolwork assistance for at-risk youth such as runaways, victims of sexual violence, victims of trafficking for sexual purposes, and victims of infringement of labor.

The Centre works to enhance youth's rights and to promote youth participation. It also has the following activities that it is currently working on in the prevention of CSEC and sexual abuse:

Managing support for services youth victims of sexual violence and trafficking;

• Developing and operating programmes for youth who sexually assault children;

- Developing a prevention programme for sexually abused and/or neglected youth (youth who are in youth welfare centres, or who have run away from North Korea);
- · Portraying the issue through drama plays and holding youth camps for sex education;
- Monitoring children's activity on the Internet;
- Supporting actions for youth sex protection with the help of teachers; and
- Constructing support and early stage discovery systems, by cooperating with schools in local communities.

The Naeil Women's Centre plans to undertake several actions for eradicating trafficking abroad, including providing medical support and field surveys (actual conditions, seriousness of the problem, and possibility of corporation) on Kiribati, in the South Pacific; carrying out educational programmes, producing common educational proposals and vowing to stamp out overseas sex

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## NAEIL WOMEN'S CENTRE FOR YOUTH CONTINUED

trafficking, for pelagic fishery companies; producing sex trafficking eradication and prevention campaigns and holding joint campaigns with members of the tourism industry; using TV and radio to broadcast messages, produce leaflets and informational materials with airline companies.

The Naeil Women's Centre aims to assist in raising awareness on commercial sexual exploitation of children and changing associated views among eastern Asia Pacific regional countries about child protection. The Centre held an international symposium for reporting sex tourism and for researching best practices in Japan in October 2005; it also launched a campaign to adjust the law on commercial sexual exploitation.

# NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST CSEC IN INDONESIA

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Since its establishment, the Indonesian Coalition of Anti-Commercial Sexual Exploitation (ECPAT Indonesia), has been having a series of discussions and socialisation on the establishment of the Coalition. ECPAT Indonesia has also been formulating its programmes. In Indonesia, it has been mainly NGOs that have been working to eliminate CSEC in the country. These NGOs are working together under the same umbrella, which is, ECPAT Indonesia. One of the members of ECPAT Indonesia is Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak (PKPA)/Center for Study and Child Protection.

PKPA is among the NGOs in Indonesia with programmes for the elimination of sexual exploitation of children. Some concrete activities carried out by the NGOs include legal assistance for the victims of sexual exploitation, counseling services, medical treatment and repatriation of child victims into their school and family.

In addition, NGOs in Indonesia also have a national programme to advocate government's policy on the elimination of CSEC. Some achievements of the advocacy work include the ratifications of some international conventions pertaining to commercial sexual of exploitation. The Government Indonesia also ratified some national laws, such as Child Protection Act No. 23/2002

and Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, including commercial sexual exploitation of children. In order to guarantee implementation of the two laws, NGOs affiliated under ECPAT Indonesia urge the government, police and courts to use the laws to punish perpetrators.

Due to the tsunami disaster, programmes on the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children are stagnant as most NGOs concerned with the issue of children, including PKPA, readjusted their programmes to assist the affected children. Therefore, ECPAT Indonesia focused on victims of tsunami in Aceh and Nias. Although the issue of trafficking of children for sexual purposes from Aceh and Nias arose, the cases in the field were slightly exaggerated. Indonesian NGOs, including PKPA, continued to focus on reintegration of separated children, education, trauma counseling, provision of basic medical services for children and activities.

Some NGOs have currently turned their focus back to commercial sexual exploitation of children. NGOs' priorities in the future will be to establish shelters to accommodate child victims of sexual exploitation. The programme becomes the main priority because more than 4,000 women, including girls, were trafficked for sexual purposes.



Pakistan India Nepal Bangladesh Sri Lanka

## **AIN O SALISH KENDRO (ASK)** BANGLADESH

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Established in 1986, Ain O Salish Kendro (ASK) is a human rights and legal aid organisation with twenty-five member organisations. Activities are aimed at raising awareness on human rights and legal issues, advocacy on reform of repressive and discriminatory laws and providing legal aid.

During the reporting period, as part of its awareness campaign, ASK conducted consultations and workshops with parents and employers, children, where children learned how to protect themselves from becoming victims of abuse and exploitation. Simultaneously, parents and employers learned what could be done to prevent children from becoming victims of abuse and exploitation.

ASK also provided counseling services for victims, offering emotional rehabilitation and attempts to change the behaviour of violators. During this period, 102 children received psychosocial help at ASK for personal growth.

A series of workshops were also held in the reporting period on reproductive health and sex education, with the participation of 3,727 children. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) drafted a national plan of action period (2003-2007) on protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence, to which ASK contributed.

ASK participated in the National Consultation on violence against children organised by the Government of Bangladesh, in collaboration with UNICEF and Save the Children. Child domestic workers from the ASK dropin center actively participated in the workshop.

Songhati is an effort organised by ASK to protect the rights of sex workers. The legal aid unit deals with cases of violence referred by Songhati. ASK also participates in campaigns and rallies and participates in activities organised by Songhati.

Drop-in center for working children: The child rights unit of ASK runs six fulltime and 12 part-time drop-in centers in Dhaka city, where children can access literacy learning, nutrition, health care, psychosocial help and legal support when needed.

Awareness and advocacy: The documentation unit at ASK collects news from various sources on violence against children for the use of ASK activists. ASK's Child Rights Unit formed a Rapid Action Network in 2002 to take action and protest against violence. Recently, the Rapid Action Committee arranged a press conference on violence against children, where many journalists from reputed

## AIN O SALISH KENDRO (ASK) CONTINUED

newspapers and NGO representatives were present.

Protection: Sexually abused children are given legal protection by ASK until the hearing of their case. During the reporting period, the Legal Aid Unit released 102 sex workers from police stations and court custody. 44 sexually abused children were also provided legal support.

Rehabilitation: Sexually abused children were given shelter at the Half Way Home run by ASK during the hearing of their case. 44 children were also given shelter, medical and counseling support during the reporting period.

Planned future activities include

continued training in psychosocial counseling for ASK personnel to deal with traumatised children. ASK has already started to provide orientation on Basics in Counseling among relevant organisations.

Other activities that will continue include the recruitment of trained psychosocial helpers to counsel sexually exploited children, which has been ongoing since 2001. In all drop-in centers visited by working children, ASK offers a 12-topic general education syllabus, including a reproductive health sex education workshop. Providing shelter and legal support for sexually exploited and sexually abused children will also continue.

## ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BANGLADESH

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The Association for Community Development is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan and nonreligious organization committed to the enforcement of women's and children's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. Consequently, there is a growing need for a selfdependent social advancement policy to face the challenges of national and global policies. And ACD is ready to address that.

ACD's main areas of work are in trafficking and CSEC; two issues which they started focusing on in 1994, through base line surveys and root cause analysis systems. According to the findings of those studies, ACD continued its multifaceted programmes to effectively combat trafficking. The constant contact and liaison has been maintained with different stakeholders. At present, ACD is working to resist CSEC and trafficking on one hand, and to shelter and rehabilitate victimised women and children (by providing an opportunity for them to explore their innate talents and progress without denying their past) on the other hand.

ACD focuses on children who are victims of social, economic, political and familial exploitation or abuse and who live in very difficult circumstances. The victims are provided support in shelter homes. The organisation works on both preventive and protective measures.

ACD introduced the Adolescent Credit Programme and Socialisation Center at the community level to protect children from sexual exploitation, and established the Ananodomoth Shelter Home for vulnerable girls who are victims of CSEC and trafficking. Major activities in the shelter include pychosocial counseling, medical services, formal and non-formal education, life skills training, vocational training, in-depth investigation, legal assistance and reintegration.

ACD also arranged a 12-day Life Skills Programme from 13-25 May 2005 on dance movement therapy training, by SANVED, with assistance from SANLAAP and the Daywalka Foundation-USA. The concept of the training is to use dance as a supplement to traditional counseling and to build comfort for both the body and the mind, thereby strengthening the spirit to take charge of one's life. This was the first initiative to implement the concept in Bangladesh.

To ensure child rights and child participation in a socio-cultural perspective and to develop the community care system to organise a broad social movement for combating CSEC and human trafficking, ACD established four socialisation centers. Adolescent boys

## ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED

and girls from surrounding villages now have greater access to socio-cultural development opportunities. The centers have played an important role in the context of gender equality, and are breaking the silence surrounding sexual abuse of children and preventing future abuse of them.

ACD offers micro-credit for adolescent girls, who are the probable victims of CSEC and trafficking, to alleviate poverty by exploring alternative livelihood options. Specifically the credit support aims at highlighting the capacity and potential of the rural girls to expand their secure environment.

In a bid to address the growing need for a sustainable initiative against the challenges of poverty and injustice, ACD introduced the grassroots' People's Organisations (POs). Following the individual work plans that were developed during their yearly planning workshops, the POs are working against human trafficking and its root causes, such as early marriage, polygamy, dowry, and sexual abuse/exploitation of women and children. POs have identified local perpetrators and motivated them to work as key informers. They are also working to ensure birth registration, marriage registration, and improving hygienic sanitation.

This community based programme trains women volunteers to interact with social leaders within their community to identify young girls and women at risk and to intervene as necessary. Through the People's Organisation, ACD plans to develop a community care system for the protection and promotion of human rights, including a holistic approach for rural women and adolescent girls struck by violence, trafficking, sexual abuse, poverty and social discrimination in a manner that changes their lives. Address:

P.O. Box 9599, Pingalsthan Kathmandu NEPAL Tel: +977 1 449 2904 Fax: +977 1 449 4816 Email: maiti@ccsl.com.np, maitinepal@wlink.com.np Web site: www.maitinepal.org Anuradha Koirala & Bishwo Ram Khadka Contact:

Maiti Nepal works towards bringing lasting and positive changes into the lives of children and women who have been trafficked and sexually exploited. It is actively engaged in protecting, rescuing and rehabilitating survivors of trafficking with a special focus on ending commercial sexual exploitation of children through action-oriented activities at different levels.

Maiti Nepal continues to network and collaborate with organisations both within and outside the country and works in coordination with schools, institutions, parliamentarians, policy makers, law enforcement agencies and mass media. Activities held in 2004 focused on four main areas: preventive aspects, advocacy activities, rescue, and rehabilitation efforts.

Preventive aspects include the establishment of prevention homes, providing formal and non-formal education, income-generating training, micro-credit opportunities, safe migration and interception and creating a community safety net.

Advocacy based activities include raising awareness within communities, providing rights based training for teachers and students, networking with line agencies, holding cross-sectoral meetings, strengthening the information and

resource center, providing community outreach programmes and orientation/ training.

Rescue and rehabilitation efforts include help with repatriation, medical services, family identification and reunion, apprehending the criminals, filing court claims, providing rights based training, gainful employment, life skills training, and crisis counseling.

As an ECPAT affiliate group, Maiti Nepal also continues to celebrate Anti-Trafficking Day, as well as events held regularly related to children and women. In 2004, 1,618 children and women were intercepted and prevented from being trafficked at the border, and among them 1,578 were reintegrated with their families. 4,699 migrants were provided counselling on safe migration and trafficking. In the same year, 99 children and women were rescued and repatriated from different parts of India; 78 missing children and women were traced and reintegrated with their families; and 218 cases of domestic violence were settled. As of December 2004, 239 children and young people received direct benefits from Maiti Nepal in the form of education and shelter. 216 of these children are attending schools and colleges; 23 are infants.

Most of the above activities will continue in the year 2005. Other planned activities

## MAITI NEPAL CONTINUED

#### include:

Caregivers Training: Providing training to caregivers on techniques for appropriate psychosocial recovery of sexually exploited and trafficked children, mainly skills and confidence building, and specialised care services required for a holistic rehabilitation process.

Micro-project schemes: Granting support to initiatives of child and youth groups and networks. The objective is to encourage creative thinking among youth groups and help them to focus on resourceful activities.

Peer Support Training: Establishing Peer Support Schemes in schools and within welfare institutions working with victims of CSE, particularly focusing on shelters, orphanages and rescue homes. Network development and support: To continue developing the network and to support victims of commercial sexual exploitation through different networking activities which will enable them to exchange information, models and approaches, and participate in youth workshops and training on a variety of issues related to CSEC.

Media and Lobbying: Training young people in lobbying and advocacy techniques to increase their ability to influence local bodies in terms of prevention, protection and rehabilitation of commercially sexually exploited children.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The system measures the positive, qualitative impact of the project of children through the impact indicators and log frame.

## PAKISTAN PAEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION PAKISTAN

AFFILIATE GROUP

Address: Contact:

s: House 16, Street 13, K-3, Phase 3 Hyatabad, Peshawar Tel: +92 91 581 4176 Fax: +92 91 921 7094 Email: tufailm@brain.net.pk / web site: www.ppa.org.pk t: Tufail Muhammad

The Pakistan Pediatric Association (PPA) is a representative body of pediatricians in Pakistan, with about 1500 members throughout the country. The Child Rights and Abuse Committee is a core group of the Association, with a mandate to promote and protect children's rights in Pakistan. It comprises members from all four provinces and the federal territory. The main strategies and activities of PPA are carried out through research, advocacy, lobbying and capacity building.

During the reporting period, PPA conducted the following activities:

- Prepared the Post Yokohama Mid-Term Review Report and participated in the Post Yokohama Regional Mid-Term Review meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Collaborated with the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development and Save the Children Sweden to revise and update the National Plan of Action against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.
- Convened the Working Group (consisting of NGOS) against CSA and CSEC and organised, along with other members of the Working Group, 20 consultations on CSA and CSEC with

children and young people.

- Completed a study on prostitution of boys and submitted the report to ECPAT International.
- Conducted a situational analysis of CSEC in Pakistan, along with other members of the Working Group.
- Conducted awareness campaigns on exposure of children to pornography in Internet cafes.
- Collaborated with the Government and UNICEF in organising a Regional Consultation on Violence against Children in Islamabad.
- Conducted 2 training workshops on management of CSA/CSEC for service providers in Lahore and Islamabad.
- Organised the 7th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in Islamabad, which was attended by more than 300 delegates from across the country.

Planned activities include more consultative meetings and capacity building workshops. The initiation of a rehabilitation project has also been planned, with financial and technical assistance from Groupe Développement.



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The P.E.A.C.E. (Protecting Environment and Children Everywhere) campaign, launched in 1991, is strongly focused and primarily directed at ending CSEC in Sri Lanka. Its strategies and methodologies are all preventive. Its mission remains unchanged.

The tried and tested means of controlling and ending the sexual exploitation of children continue to be a priority. The following programmes have been conducted:

- Awareness raising seminars in several parts of the country specifically for professionals such as teachers, lawyers, doctors, social workers, police, law enforcement officers and so on;
- Leadership building programmes for youth living in vulnerable areas;
- Formal and non-formal education for children and youth who have dropped out of school;
- Extended education classes for children at risk of CSE;
- Spoken English classes with a view to empowerment for employment;
- Vocational training for youth in various fields;

- Medical clinics or camps in all areas in which P.E.A.C.E. operates;
- Counseling and educational programmes for mothers;
- Preparation, production and distribution of publications on CSEC, HIV/AIDS and STDs; and
- 10) Publication of a regular newsletter with a focus on CSEC.

After the tsunami disaster in December 2004, the work of P.E.A.C.E. has mainly concentrated on recovery and rehabilitation of tsunami victims. The entire SriLankan coastline was devastated, including various slum areas and squatter settlements where P.E.A.C.E. works intensively. For several weeks the existing programmes were totally disrupted. Government assistance was delayed in reaching the people who were lacking bare necessities. The effects of the disaster are still evident, though P.E.A.C.E. is now continuing its earlier programmes as well as creating new projects.

P.E.A.C.E. has also arranged to treat those suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) with specially designed counselling programmes for children/youth and mothers. Trained psychologists and psychiatrists conduct

## P.E.A.C.E CONTINUED

these programmes, which are held weekly. The medical clinics have also been strengthened. Assistance is being given to help these victims recover their livelihoods, while artifacts are provided to ease their lives in the tents, and transit housing is provided to them by the Government. School stationery, uniforms, and other clothing is also being

### provided by P.E.A.C.E.

Currently, children and mothers are encouraged to attend the usual programmes as they continue. Those areas unaffected by the tsunami continue to engage in the primary task of combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children.



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Sanlaap was founded in 1987. The core of its campaign against trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation is to provide psychosocial rehabilitation to child victims of prostitution, whether they or their mothers are engaged in it. Interventions in Calcutta's red light areas are aimed at building access to communities where prostitutes live and providing services to such women and their children to ensure their access to education, health and protection from abuse and exploitation.

SANLAAP has four shelter homes for children victimised by commercial sexual exploitation, girl children of women involved in prostitution and girl children at risk. More than 250 girls live in these shelter homes, where food and basic education are provided, as well as multi-disciplinary psychosocial support and vocational education. SANLAAP has a mental health programme, which focuses on the emotional and mental health needs of the children as well as in building an information base to empower them as they return to the communities.

Realising young people's capacity to make positive changes in their own lives and the society at large, SANLAAP initiated the Youth Partnership Project (YPP) with the support of ECPAT International in 2005. The project recognises the capacity and

interest that young people have to make decisions and address issues concerning them. This is part of a three country subregional project coordinated by ECPAT International in South Asia, aiming to encourage, support and strengthen youth participation and partnership in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children. The project involves participation of youth victims of trafficking; children and young people from the red light districts of Calcutta, and children at risk of commercial sexual exploitation. The project activities include developing the skills of young people to offer peer support to victims of CSEC and trafficking; lobbying and advocacy skills among young people, thereby enabling them to influence local and national policy makers; development of knowledge and skills among caregivers of young people affected by CSEC and trafficking; raising awareness about the risks of CSEC and trafficking, the rights of children; and establishing peer support schemes in schools, shelter homes and orphanages located in areas identified as 'source areas' for trafficking.

SANVED, the voice of SANLAAP, is a group of performing artists and social advocates who are survivors of sexual violence and exploitation and use dance as a medium of portraying issues of gender and human rights. SANVED is run with a component of therapeutic measure for the children at

## SANLAAP CONTINUED

the shelter homes as well as at the dropin-centres. SANVED uses dance and physical movement therapy for survivors as a non-traditional method of healing, allowing survivors to reconcile their trauma through healthy expressions of the body.

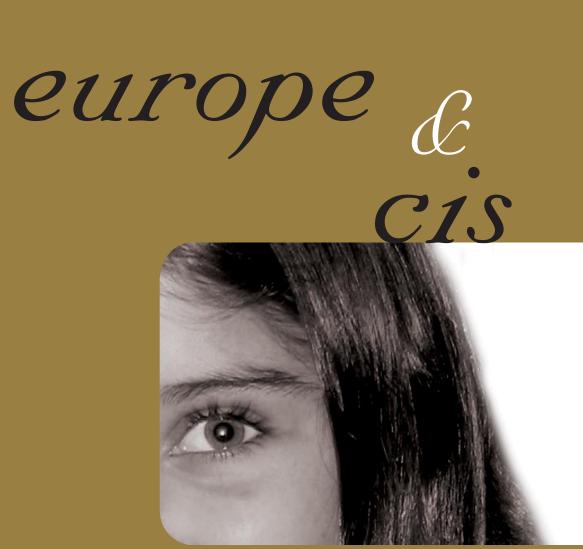
SANLAAP has a legal aid wing which is involved in the rescue of girls from the brothels and other vulnerable places. SANLAAPworkstoensuretherepatriation and reintegration of the girls to their places of origin after a proper background enquiry and family counselling.

Most of the children living in the red light district are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse. To protect the children, SANLAAP runs a Child Protection Programme in these areas and in the suburbs, through 16 dropin-centres with full- and part-time volunteers, catering to more than five thousand children.

SANLAAP also has a programme called "Intersect", which provides opportunities for school students to interact with the students in the red light districts. The objective of this programme is to pave a path towards the integration of the youth from the red light districts with students from mainstream schools and colleges in order to protect children living in the brothels.

To protect children from commercial sexual exploitation, particularly related to internal and cross-border trafficking, SANLAAP is promoting a campaign, with the support of 27 community-based organisations. As a result of these programmes, anti-trafficking task forces have been formed at the district level and efforts are in place to form such task forces even at local government levels.

SANLAAP has set up more than 70 Child Protection Units in nine districts of West Bengal along with their partner organisations. Child protection units are an integrated system, which cater to all sections of children and youth. SANLAAP has been continuously conducting training programmes to build capacity of the community-based organisations to work on the issues related to commercial sexual exploitation.



Norway Sweden Russian Federation Finland Luxembourg United Kingdom France Denmark Switzerland Netherlands Czech Republic Belgium Austria Germany Ukraine Poland Romania Belarus Bulgaria Estonia Serbia & Montenegro Italy Spain

### **ALL-UKRAINIAN NETWORK ON** THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CSEC UKRAINE

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The first meeting of member organisations of the All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against CSEC was held in March 2004. The All-Ukrainian Network became an ECPAT member group on 5 April 2005; it consists of 25 member organisations (non-governmental, government and private business). The Network also has one individual member. Ten member organisations of the Network have youth groups and the All-Ukrainian Network of Youth organisations combating CSEC is currently being created in Ukraine.

Recent activities of the All-Ukrainian Network have fallen under three key areas of work: prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Regarding prevention, activities include production and distribution of 10,000 leaflets and 50,000 flyers on CSEC for children, educators and parents; the organisation of four training workshops for national hotline counselors on prevention of trafficking in human beings and domestic violence; a training workshop for future trainers for the development of a National Referral System for Providing Assistance to Child Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Purposes project, which was conducted in Kiev.

In April, the make-IT-safe campaign was launched in Ukraine and a press conference was held in May on the "Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children: Situation in Ukraine and Ways to Counteract", in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine; a summer camp for youth was held in June on preventing CSEC and another was held from July-August for at-risk children. The trainings on preventing CSEC and Internet safety will be included in the Summer Camp Programme.

20 training workshops in the framework of the Let's Say NO! Trafficking in Children project were conducted in 10 regions of Ukraine; 20 training workshops on CSEC prevention issues were conducted by peer educators in Donetsk region; 6 training workshops for teachers, school psychologists and parents on the issue of preventing sexual exploitation in a family were conducted in Kharkiv region; and a talk show on combating trafficking in human beings was initiated in Donetsk.

protection, Regarding а training for trainers on "Legal Aspects of Counteraction to Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children" was organised in Kiev. A research study, "The Legal Framework and National Policies on Trafficking in Children in Ukraine" was also conducted; and the group participated in the National Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human

# ALL-UKRAINIAN NETWORK ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CSEC CONTINUED

#### Beings in Ukraine.

In the rehabilitation and reintegration area, a training for trainers on "Organizing Social Work with Child Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation" was organised in Kiev. The training sessions were conducted by experts from the Stellit NGO (Russia). The All-Ukrainian Network also participated in the expert meeting on Building Competence and Capacity on Care, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children and Young Persons Victims of Trafficking. The meeting was organised by the Council of the Baltic Sea States in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Future planned activities for the Network include conducting training workshops for groups of experts on the issues of protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking; developing a hotline; and providing individual counseling for children and youth.

# AUSTRIAN PLATFORM AUSTRIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The Austrian Platform is a coalition of NGOs working on child rights issues. It currently has 10 members in its network, and has established a youth group.

An exhibition entitled "Look at – Don't look away" on raising awareness on child sex tourism, is doing a tour across Austria until the end of 2005. Along with the exhibition, Platform members have organised workshops and seminars.

Platform member, Respect, facilitated the implementation of the Code of Conduct in Bulgaria and Romania with support from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Code was successfully launched in May 2005. The process is still ongoing in Kenya.

The Platform started a new initiative on lobbying the Code to relevant travel companies in Austria. The focus is on training. So far, only travel associations signed the Code in Austria.

Future activities for the coalition include more fundraising for the "Child trafficking and child prostitution in Austria" study at the EU; establishing sustainable training structures on SECT/ the Code with the tourism industry; and strengthening youth work and developing an Action Plan of the Youth Group.

## BEO SUPPORT THE STATE UNION OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Beo Support, the Belgrade Support to Exploited Children and Youth, was established in 1997. Its main mission is to combat sexual exploitation of children and youth. Beo Support is a member of the state inter-sectoral anti-trafficking team based in the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. In February 2004, Beo Support was designated to head the National Group for combating trafficking in children and youth.

In the reporting period, Beo Support organised two trainings for teens, conducted by the youth, on educating future young activists on the issue of CSEC. The youth educators are organised in five specialised teams, according to their interests and education, acquired not only in the NGO but also in the school system. Beo Support also held six public workshops in schools, attended by 100 students each, with the help of experts from the legal, public health, and psychosocial sectors, also from police and media. The demand in schools to empower students to protect themselves against CSE is very high. Beo Support continues issuing a targeted public awareness quarterly for children and a newsletter.

The NGO was received by Parliament to give the President a petition from citizens, campaigned by the youth, that CSEC be tackled according to the concept of National Plans. The President made a public commitment to ensure the petition processing. Soon after, the Chamber for Health and Family Affairs committed to insert the petition into the overall legislation/Funder SC Norway.

Beo Support carried out a national multimedia campaign on the prevention of trafficking of children and youth, funded by IOM, and created a partnership with a major institution for children without parental care. The group also took active part in the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe, where significant networking took place at all levels.

Future activities of Beo Support include continuing the anti-CSEC peer education, raising awareness via media work, quarterly for youth and otherwise. According to the commitment of Parliament, the groupwillparticularlystrengthenthelegal team and monitor the implementation of petitions into the overall legislation. The group also intends to strengthen their leadership role in combating CSEC into the frame of the Governmental Team to Combat Trafficking, where they are the Coordinator of the group for children. Beo Support will focus on networking, at regional level, and also within the framework of ECPAT, in order to enhance most efficient knowledge sharing between groups.

# CHILDREN NOT FOR ABUSE BELARUS

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Children-Not for Abuse has been affiliated with the ECPAT network since 2000. The organisation promotes children's rights in general and in particular works to protect children from all kinds of exploitation (including sexual exploitation), physical and psychological violence, and cruelty. Activities are organised and carried out in schools and communities on the prevention of violence against children and adolescents. In addition, Children-Not for Abuse publishes articles in the media concerning violence against children. In cooperation with different state institutions and public organisations, Children-Not for Abuse assists in the training of specialists (i.e. teachers, psychologists, legal and health care workers). Other activities include research, seminars and lectures, and roundtables concerning violence against children.

Children-Not for Abuse constantly carries out activities on child abuse and CSEC prevention, specifically for children, parents and specialists on this subject. These include the "Convention on the Rights of the Child - 15 Years" activity, which involved interactive studies for teenagers and children, and the development and publication of bookmarks for the book entitled *My rules of safety*. Other activities include raising awareness on child abuse prevention, including interactive activities for youth and children, workshops on safety and types and means of child abuse prevention.

Children - Not for Abuse also received a grant from the Swiss Cooperation Office in Belarus for their project called "Right to Life without Abuse and Humiliation". The aim of the project is to minimize the number of CSE cases in underage girls by conducting information and educational activities in and around Minsk. During the first phase of the project, a booklet entitled "Right to Life Without Abuse and Humiliation" was published. Following this, were a series of activities, including an introductory class: "Child Abuse is a serious violation of children's rights", and an interactive training course on the prevention of sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation. Psychological training on increasing selfesteem was carried out in four colleges in Minsk. 86 girls took part in the training.

Future activities include training for specialists on the psychological rehabilitation of children who have been commercially sexually exploited; development of a joint project with Germany on child sexual abuse and child trafficking prevention; and various planned activities on child safety on the Internet.

ECPAT BELGIUM BELGIUM

NATIONAL GROUF

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ECPAT Belgium is as a non-profit organisation that was founded in 1994. It is a coalition of more than thirty NGOs working on the issue of human rights, child rights and development issues. ECPAT Belgium works mainly in the areas of child sex tourism, trafficking of children, youngsters at risk and youth participation, and demand.

Together with several Belgian children's rights organisations, much work has been focused around the alternative report on children's rights. Since May 2004 this coalition has had a consultative voice to work on a National Plan of Action. A memorandum was sent to regional and community governments for the May 2005 regional elections.

Concrete measures are mentioned in the NPA to be followed up by the Belgian Cooperation Minister, in collaboration and consultation with partner countries of Belgium concerning temporary transit centres in origin, transit and destination countries where victims could be assisted; capacity building, training for all instances and people concerned with children; collaboration and coordinated efforts with other European partners regarding children's rights; and awareness campaigns.

Extra Territoriality Law (13 April 1995) must be adapted in accordance with international obligations regarding the additional Protocol to the CRC on transnational organised crime to prevent, protect and punish the human trade of women and children.

ECPAT Belgium has and/or is preparing projects in the Dominican Republic, Turkey, Morocco and Colombia and Ecuador:

ECPAT Belgium has facilitated contact with the Dominican Republic for a twoyear training programme and public awareness campaign for police forces, judicial personnel and NGOs. The project is to include 5 partners in the Dominican Republic as well with the Minister of Development.

Following a training session given by ECPAT Belgium in partnership with the Turkish federal police to embassy personnel, an introductory meeting was held, supported by the Belgian Consulate in Istanbul, with the participation of Turkish NGOs, groups and officials interested in children's rights and the fight against sexual exploitation of children.

Once approved, the project on "Legal Reform and Law Enforcement in Morocco against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children" will kick off. This project is an initiative of ECPAT Belgium, in collaboration with ECPAT International,

# ECPAT BELGIUM

and supported by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (conflict resolution line) and the Belgian Embassy in Morocco.

Preparatory work has been done to look into the possibility of setting up a training programme and public awareness campaign for police forces, judicial personnel and NGOs in Colombia and in Ecuador.

ECPAT Belgium participated in the symposium on "Trafficking of children and enlargement of Europe", January 2004; presented conclusions and recommendations at the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Europe: The Sending Countries (Trafficking II); and attended the EU roundtable on Trafficking II in April 2004.

A two-year project: "From pain to power", is an exchange programme involving young people from 4 countries in the South and 20 at-risk youth from Belgium. The young people participated in the work of visited groups for one month and elaborated a training kit on each country visited. In preparation for the Belgian participation in the First World Congress of Child Workers, (Firenze, May 2004), ECPAT Belgium and Global March partners prepared a one-week programme for four child workers in Belgium, and met with several children's rights organisations.

In November 2004, ECPAT Belgium, in collaboration with UNICEF Belgium and Plan Belgium, organised a study day on children's rights in development cooperation.

A national prevention campaign was launched in September 2004 towards lorry drivers, army officials, embassy personnel, and NGOs with the following partners: federal police, transport federation, national railway, Child Focus, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The campaign comprised the production of leaflets, the Code of Conduct for Belgians working abroad, and training courses for embassies and army personnel. ECPAT Belgium also developed a partnership with OASIS to set up a similar campaign geared towards businessmen.

ECPAT DENMARK

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark is an affiliate group and operates within Save the Children Denmark. Its current areas of work are in tourism, child pornography, trafficking and developing a national plan of action.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark continues to be active in linking with the Danish travel industry by introducing the Code of Conduct as a concept for developing child protection procedures and corporate social responsibility. The group is also looking for other partners to implement the Code.

The Danish National Plan of Action includes a paragraph on changing the law on double criminality so that sex abusers committing offences abroad can be prosecuted in Denmark. This was a longterm advocacy goal and was confirmed by the Minister of Justice in 2004.

Red Barnet continues to develop and operate the Danish national hotline with funding from the Danish Ministry for Social Affairs and the EU. As part of the EU funded INHOPE initiative, there is good communication with other hotlines in Europe and the rest of the world. The Hotline receives between 400 and 500 referrals a month from the general public and has good cooperation with the Danish police and Internet Providers. Close cooperation with the police has led to many arrests for possession, distribution and production of child pornography.

Red Barnet also re-launched their web site, which provides information on the dangers and the positive aspects of Internet chat rooms and other online activities for children and adults. It also provides information kits for school teachers on teaching safety on the Internet.

Red Barnet has continued to highlight the issue of trafficking during regular contact with political parties and other NGOs working in this area. The Danish Working Group on Child Trafficking is chaired by Save the Children/ECPAT Denmark. The group is also involved in the Daphne programme to cement cooperation between east and western European ECPAT groups working on trafficking.

Red Barnet Ungdom, the organisation's youth movement, was launched in 2003 and currently has 400 members and a highly motivated secretariat who wish to have their own voice within Save the Children Denmark. Issues concerning child sexual abuse and exploitation will be part of the mandate put forward by the secretariat and the members and they will cooperate with the ECPAT Coordinator on issues concerning CSE.

# ECPAT FRANCE

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT France started as a campaign in 1992 and was officially registered in 1996. Groupe Développement, the principal member, provides the resources to carry out the activities of the organisation. These activities aim at making people aware of commercial sexual exploitation of children, training key actors, improving French laws and their implementation, and supporting projects for children. They focus on preventing child sex tourism and many links are developed with tourism professionals.

The awareness raising campaign against child sex tourism launched by ECPAT France in March 2003 continues to be widely disseminated by tourism professionals, including ACCOR, Air France, AJT, Corsair, Fram Voyages, Thomas Cook, Star Airlines, and SNAV. New members of the tourism industry also joined the movement: AFAT Voyages, les Guides Bleus Hachette, Carrefour Voyages, Club Med, Karavel, lastminute. com, Manor, Marmara, le Petit Futé, les aéroports de Bordeaux et de Brest-Bretagne.

On several occasions, ECPAT France met with professionals and travellers. Tourism professionals are key actors in the fight against sexual exploitation of children via tourism. It is important to explain this role to them and to assist them in their sensitisation activities. An information booklet has been created for them to reinforce their mobilisation against this phenomenon and to help them implement ECPAT's campaign. An evaluation of the campaign has been conducted.

To perpetuate the "Say No" Contest (Concours Dire Non) organised two years ago, ECPAT France, together with the ACPE and FFTST, re-launched a new edition. This contest targeted students from the tourism sector and culminated in a national day for action, 20 January 2005. On that day, participants were asked to carry out sensitisation activities or to fundraise for a Malagasy association supported by ECPAT France and Groupe Développement. More than 80 projects were undertaken and close to 10,500 euros were raised.

ECPAT France participated in the drafting of a charter initiated by the Ministry of Tourism to fight for child-friendly tourism in France and around the world. The charter integrates the Code of Conduct developed and promoted by ECPAT for many years. Signatories are committed to, for example, conduct awareness raising actions for travellers and train their personnel and support socio-economic development programmes. The charter recommends the conduct of these actions to the industry in collaboration with ECPAT. It has already been signed by

# ECPAT FRANCE CONTINUED

about twenty professionals.

Regarding collaboration in the ECPAT European initiative, ECPAT France participated in the third phase of the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe (Trafficking III).

ECPAT France's web site has been visited by over 10,000 viewers since its creation in February 2004. Often approached by media, ECPAT France worked with journalists or assisted them to ensure that quality information on CSEC was conveyed.

The current awareness raising campaign will be disseminated for the last year. The educational tools used by teachers in the tourism sector will be updated to fit new training given on tourism and on CSEC. A photo-reportage will be compiled on a project supported in India to create an exhibition to make information more accessible to the wider public. A comprehensive programme for the next three years will soon be completed.

#### ECPAT GERMANY GERMANY

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT Germany was established in 1991 as a campaign and was officially registered as an organisation in 2001. ECPAT Germany is an alliance of 29 groups and institutions for child rights issues. The alliance work is in the political, legal, economic and educational sectors, in cooperation with government and nongovernmental organizations.

ECPAT Germany's work focuses on lobbying and advocacy work, public education and awareness of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, the development of prevention strategies, the protection of child victims, and the implementation of the Code of Conduct to protect children from sexual exploitation in tourism.

ECPAT Germany has actively worked on the national evaluation committee on the NPA and is responsible for the cooperation and measures with the private sector. Additional work was done for the preparation of the Yokohama Review that took place in Ljubljana in July 2005. Objectives for the future include implementation measures of the NPA at the federal state level in Germany.

In 2004 ECPAT Germany organised an international law enforcement workshop for lawyers, judges, NGO representatives as well as police officials from Southeast Asia. The aim of the workshop was to improve cooperation on criminal prosecution of German offenders abroad. The response was very positive. ECPAT Germany will continue this cooperation in the coming period.

ECPAT Germany lobbied for a childfriendly new human trafficking law which was passed in 2005, and is currently lobbying for improvements for minors between the ages of 16 and 18. ECPAT Germany joined a multi-stakeholder discussion by the national police on the need for a new law against trafficking.

ECPAT Germany is still a member of the Tri-national Government Workgroup on crime prevention in child prostitution and trafficking of adults and girls in Eastern Europe and is doing regular PR work on the issue. ECPAT Germany moderated the German/Czech conference on child sex tourism and offenders in 2004 with representatives from government, researchers, police officers and NGOs from both countries.

ECPAT Germany also collaborated on the German/Belarus partnership programme "Children - Not for Abuse" in 2005. Social workers from Belarus did an internship with a member organisation of ECPAT Germany. ECPAT Germany is a part of the ongoing research project to combat trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe involving 16 countries.

# ECPAT GERMANY CONTINUED

Meetings were held with travel companies to improve the implementation of the Code of Conduct, progress with training and other related activities. ECPAT was represented at several tourism fairs and a panel and training sessions were held for employees and managers of the Swiss tour operator Hotelplan.

Almost twenty training sessions were held in tourism schools and universities, as well as a training for trainers session for teachers. Additionally, an evaluation meeting for the Code of Conduct's trainer's team was organised. For the next year these seminars will be a priority. The work for the coming months is based on several studies to bring forward the dialogue with the private sector and the implementation and monitoring of the Code.

ECPAT Germany participated in the European CSR dialogue with the tourism industry to strengthen child rights and will continue this process. ECPAT Germany started a campaign with the police and other child rights associations to develop measures for victims of this crime.

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ECPAT Italy was started in 1994 as a campaign of different associations and became a Non-Lucrative Organisation for Social Utility (ONLUS) in 1998. It promoted Law 269/1998 against sexual exploitation of children as a new form of slavery and the Italian Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children in Tourism.

ECPAT Italy has been very active in the tourism sector and is in the process of implementing the Code of Conduct of the Italian tourism industry. Two specific task forces were created for this purpose. ECPAT Italy has also held some training seminars for tour operators and travel agents.

Regarding the Internet and child pornography, ECPAT Italy continues to be a partner in the STOP-IT hotline project; implementation of this project is under Save the Children. ECPAT Italy was invited as an expert to hearings by the Ministry of Communications. Additionally, the group has subscribed to the make-ITsafe campaign; contributed to get other subscriptions among its institutional and non-institutional contacts; carried out intense lobbying activities to amend the Italian Law 269/98 against CSEC; and in September 2004, organised a conference, with UNICEF-Italy, to raise this issue.

Under the three-year project "Mai più", for which the group collaborated with two

other organisations, a lecture on CSEC, child tourism and child pornography was held in December 2004. The President of ECPAT Italy participated in the Mid-Term Review for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, in November 2004; and in March 2005, the ECPAT Italy Vice-President attended the first meeting of the Trafficking III project in Albania.

ECPAT Italy and other NGOs are currently participating in a project funded by the Rome Municipality under the title "Rome 2015: Cooperation and Territory for the Millennium Development Goals". This project is an opportunity to raise awareness among young school students on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and in combating HIV (with specific attention paid to HIV diffusion due to CSEC).

In January, ECPAT Italy began to raise funds for the victims of the tsunami in Sri Lanka (P.E.A.C.E.) and Sumatra (PKPA). A delegation was sent to the tsunami affected areas and after assessing the situation, it was decided that a project would be launched in North Sumatra with the assistance of the Italian NGO Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC).

In February, ECPAT Italy participated in the workshop "Street children, exploited children", which took place in Pescara, under a European project financed by

# ECPAT ITALY CONTINUED

Region Abruzzo, with a paper on the fight against trafficking in children.

ECPAT Italy has a sponsorship project in Cambodia, now with more than 50 sponsors mainly interested in prevention. At the end of October the new AFESIP centre in Siem Reap (Cambodia), funded by ECPAT Italy for the rehabilitation of victims of CSEC, was inaugurated.

Small groups of young volunteers were established in Rome, Varese and Bologna; they assist in fundraising for ECPAT Italy and organise events in order to sensitise people about the ECPAT mission.

### ECPAT LUXEMBOURG LUXEMBOURG

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ECPAT Luxembourg is a non-profit association created in 1995 to carry out programmes to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in several developing countries as well as in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In Mali, ECPAT Luxembourg continued its collaboration with the NGO "Samu Social Mali" to implement a project providing medical and psychosocial support to street children from Bamako for their social reintegration. Night and day, mobile teams meet the children and provide them with medical care and psychosocial support to assist them in their rehabilitation process. 270 children were monitored on a regular basis by the teams. This year, special attention was given to young mothers living in the street.

In Senegal, ECPAT Luxembourg directed its actions towards the economic support of women (close to 1,700 in 2004) from particularly underprivileged sectors of the capital Dakar, as well as in the countryside. The financial support via micro-credit projects allowed these women to develop economic activities aimed at improving their level of life and especially that of their children in the long-term. The latter are in turn better protected against the risks associated with street life, including the risk of sexual exploitation.

In India, the shelter "Asha Nayan" (Hope in the Eyes), financed by ECPAT Luxembourg, accommodated 48 street children in Calcutta. It also provided psychosocial support, basic education and vocational training to these children in order to ensure their long-term reintegration into society. In addition, in 2004, the care home "Asha Karunamoy" (Merciful Hope) was opened in a slum district in Calcutta, sheltering 34 girls in conflict with their family in order not only to protect them from traffickers, who are particularly active in this exposed district, but also to prepare them for their social reintegration.

A regional concerted initiative to combat the trafficking of children for sexual purposes on the border areas between India and Bangladesh was launched through a synergy of actions between several stakeholders from both countries. The programmes implemented to protect children vulnerable to trafficking allowed 700 children and their families to be sensitised to the problem of cross-border trafficking and to benefit from educative activities and vocational training courses. These activities allowed the children to be rehabilitated economically, and in turn reduce their vulnerability to trafficking.

ECPAT Luxembourg plans to launch a second awareness-raising campaign against sex tourism in the Grand Duchy

# ECPAT LUXEMBOURG

of Luxembourg in collaboration with the Ministry of the Family, Social Solidarity and Youth.

## ECPAT NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT Netherlands (NL) was established in 1995. Until the end of 2002, it had been in a coalition of five organisations working on children's and human rights and one organisation working on sustainable tourism and development issues. ECPAT Netherlands merged into one organisation with the Netherlands section of Defence for Children International in 2003.

Thanks to the lobby of the Dutch platform on Youth Prostitution, of which ECPAT-NL is a founding member, a National Information Centre on Youth and Prostitution has been set up. In January 2005, a National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was launched; ECPAT-NL is an advisor on the position of children.

In 2004, a network of ISPs, chat providers, portals, NGOs (including ECPAT-NL), and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Justice developed guidelines for chat providers and an education kit for schools to be piloted and promoted in 2005. ECPAT-NL is a member of the board of Meldpunt, the Dutch hotline on child pornography; both participate in the make-IT-safe campaign.

To combat child sex tourism, ECPAT-NL had a booth at the Dutch Holiday Fair for the tenth year, where 11,000 luggage-tag folders were distributed. Lectures were given in 20 tourism schools targeting

future managers, middle management and front office personnel.

In 2004-2005 some Dutch airlines (i.e. Martinair) and Schiphol Airport were involved in informing travellers about child sex tourism. This included advertisements in in-flight magazines, screening of the ECPAT in-flight spot and an illuminated sign at Schiphol Airport. In 2004 work on the Code of Conduct continued in select destinations, also strengthening local ECPAT partners such as CPA The Gambia and, in cooperation with Respect Austria and ECPIK Kenya.

Cooperation between ECPAT Netherlands and journalists from a Dutch national television channel resulted in а documentary on child sex tourism in Brazil. This led to the arrest of a former owner of a Dutch chain of travel agencies in Brazil. Also, several news items on child sex tourism in Kenya and The Gambia were broadcast. As a result, in December 2004, a Dutchman was sentenced to 30 months imprisonment in the Netherlands for the sexual abuse and exploitation of a minor in The Gambia.

With cooperation from DCI Netherlands, on 23 September 2004, a Dutch child sex tourist was convicted for the first time and ordered to compensate a victim in the Philippines who was a minor when the abuse took place in 1995.

# ECPAT NETHERLANDS CONTINUED

In March 2004 the report of the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe was published and ECPAT-NL became a partner in the OSCE Alliance on Trafficking in Human Beings. The two-year Joint East West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes started in December 2004. This programme is supported by the EU Commission's AGIS programme, the OAK Foundation and the Body Shop Foundation, and has 19 partners, most of them from the European ECPAT network. Ten external experts are involved. The goal of the programme is to produce a practical self training and trainer manual for law enforcement and caregivers. The trainings will be tested in ten Central and Eastern European countries.

In cooperation with UNICEF Netherlands and supported by Plan Netherlands, ECPAT-NL is engaged in research on trafficking in and (sexual) exploitation of minors in the Netherlands.

# ECPAT NORWAY

NATIONAL GROUP

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Redd Barna (Save the Children Norway) has been the representative of ECPAT International in Norway since 1997. Their aim is to contribute to end child sexual exploitation through information work, advocacy, campaigns and through awareness raising in Norway on the issue of child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

ECPAT Norway has had several active years; the group established a campaign against child sex tourism in cooperation with related authorities and tour operators; contributed to the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe; and arranged two Nordic conferences on child sexual exploitation. A network of relevant organisations and individuals was established as well as a web site. Youth who are connected to the work of the organisation provide lectures for minors, among other activities.

ECPAT Norway has continually lobbied the Government to create a plan to support trafficked children in Norway. They are currently cooperating closely with the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs, who are working to develop guidelines on how to protect and followup child victims of trafficking. against child sex tourism and distributed leaflets all over the country. ECPAT Norway, particularly Save the Children Norway, also works extensively with monitoring and advocacy work against the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet.

In 2003 ECPAT Norway was granted financial support to investigate sexual exploitation of children in Norway. researcher interviewed minors A and recorded their thoughts on what constitutes sexual exploitation, about the environment they are living in, and their suggestions on protection and personal responsibility. A young person also arranged talks and participated in different youth settings and collected statements from youths on the topic. The results from these two approaches were published in 2004/2005 and the youths have followed up with a guide to youths, teachers and parents on how to understand adolescent sexuality and how to combat CSE in a way that is compatible with the views of children and youths.

ECPAT Norway joined the ECPAT Law Enforcement group's research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe, and are collaborating with Russia in the creation of a training programme on supporting victims of trafficking.

# ECPAT NORWAY CONTINUED

As Save the Children, the group has also participated in meetings with the Council of Europe to prepare for the regional Yokohama Review that took place in July 2005 in Slovenia. They produced a background paper on child participation where, among other things, the activities and views of ECPAT youths since 1996 are documented.

Future activities of the organisation include intensifying work against

trafficking; continuing cooperation with Russia and the ECPAT Law Enforcement Group; participating in the regional Yokohama Review; reworking the campaign against child sex tourism; cooperating with members of the network focusing on trafficking in other parts of the world; and following up on youth activities.

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participation in the evaluation of the NPA (2002-2003) and in the design of the Trafficking II Plan (2006-2007); publication of information materials police bodies, doctors, Government specialists and

organisations: Asociación Catalana para la Infancia Maltratada, FAPMI, and UNICEF Spain. It has the economic support of, among other institutions, the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Barcelona's City Hall. Recent activities of ECPAT Spain include

**ECPAT SPAIN** 

SPAIN

for children, school teachers and police force personnel; training courses and participation in conferences for jurists, professors, other professionals; collaborating with various Spanish universities; assessing journalists for the realisation of reports in TV, radio and press; participating as experts in TV and radio programmes; realisation of preventive workshops with children in primary and secondary schools; providing direct assistance to victims and relatives through a comprehensive and interdisciplinary team of psychologists, paediatricians, social workers, lawyers and social educators; and addressing specific

ECPAT Spain developed a campaign on child sex tourism, in collaboration with the Spanish Tourism Administration,

cases from Spain and other countries.

the World Tourism Organization, the Spanish police and other public and private institutions. The group also held sensitisation and training activities under the framework of the Code of Conduct for the Tourism Industry against CST, with the aim of signing the Code.

Other activities include reporting the existence of child prostitution networks to relevant authorities; analysing recent modifications of the Spanish Penal Code and preparing Draft Bills to be put under the consideration of the Parliament; carrying out a study in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for equally considering crimes against CSEC and crimes against humanity, and drafting international penal by-laws; developing a project for globally assessing CSEC in Spain with methodology design; and designing a strategy for locally developing the make-IT-safe campaign related to past activities held regarding the protection of children in a safe technological environment.

Future activities for the organisation include continuing to educate communities and professional groups on CSEC; continuing sensitisation on CSEC to children, teenagers and young people in schools and universities; preparing a deontological guide for media professionals that will facilitate dealing with news related to CSEC; extensive

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# ECPAT SPAIN CONTINUED

capacity building for professionals from tourism companies against CSEC and encouraging signing of the Code; continuing implementation of specific tools for direct prevention in at-risk communities; broadening the capacity for providing assistance to victims; initiating a joint project against CSEC with ECPAT Guatemala and other organisations in Central America; and initiating a joint project against CSEC with the Bolivian Government and other local organisations with the aim of constituting ECPAT Bolivia.

ECPAT SWEDEN

**SWEDEN** 

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Having elaborated an alternative report to the Swedish Government's report on its implementation of the CRC, ECPAT Sweden attended an NGO hearing with the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva in October 2004. In its Concluding Observations, the Committee's remarks to the Swedish Government included several recommendations based on ECPAT Sweden's alternative report.

Two major information campaigns were launched, one of which focuses on demand. A "men's appeal" article on demand signed by 30 well known men was published in the largest national morning paper and an advertising spot was played in cinemas around the country, combined with the distribution of leaflets.

ECPAT Sweden continued giving lectures on CSEC, targeting the Swedish Migration Board, social services, parliamentarians, peacekeeping forces, librarians, law, journalism and medical students, and so on. ECPAT Sweden is a member of a specialist group of representatives from the Government and NGOs working on trafficking.

an inter governmental In January, working group was established to elaborate an NPA against trafficking. ECPAT Sweden submitted a written

proposal regarding points of action for this plan and also gave a presentation on trafficking of children to the working group.

In November 2004 ECPAT Sweden signed a contract with one more Internet based tour operator, TravelPartner, regarding implementation of the Code of Conduct. Corresponding collaboration was established with the country's largest tour operator to China. Training sessions were held with staff from these companies as well as with tourism students at universities and colleges.

After several months of preparation, the ECPAT Sweden Hotline was launched in March. The Hotline receives tips on child pornography web sites as well as on suspected cases of child sex tourism and trafficking of children. For this purpose close cooperation was established with the Swedish Police, Interpol and relevant authorities in the IT industry. Following the launch of the hotline, ECPAT Sweden presented a technique for blocking commercial child pornography web sites to the ten major national Internet providers. By June 2005, all main providers were effectuating such blocking, stopping some 10,000 attempts daily to access such sites.

Monthly meetings have been held with the youth group of ECPAT Sweden.

# ECPAT SWEDEN CONTINUED

In January 2005, ECPAT Sweden ran a fundraising campaign in Sri Lanka following the tsunami disaster, in which members of the youth group played an important part. The EICYAC Youth Representative for Western Europe was active in preparing for the youth participation at the European MTR in Ljubljana, Slovenia in July 2005.

ECPAT Sweden intensified its awareness raising efforts regarding safety for children online. An animated film spot was produced and presented on various occasions at schools and youth fairs. A printed signboard with 'netsmart rules' was also produced and distributed to more than 900 libraries.

ECPAT Sweden will continue developing the hotline and inspiring further blocking of child pornography web sites. Training activities targeting key groups in society, youth participation and information campaigns are other areas that will be given priority.

### ECPAT SWITZERLAND SWITZERLAND

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ECPAT Switzerland is the national coordinating office for the prevention of commercialsexualexploitation of children in Switzerland and abroad. Formerly called Arge Kipro, ECPAT Switzerland began its work in 1991 campaigning against child prostitution. In 1996, it opened a national secretariat in Bern and became part of ECPAT International in 1999. The organisation's main objectives are to provide information and documentation to the public, government and NGOs, raise awareness on the issue of CSEC, monitor and report issues of child pornography on the Internet and network with national and international groups.

The implementation of the Code of Conduct within the Swiss travel company Hotelplan AG, developed quite successfully and received support from other European and international code signatories to the company. Hotelplan AG has furthered the realisation of the Code within its own company and has already managed to implement five key activities in its first year:

• Development of a clearly defined corporate philosophy against the sexual exploitation of children in tourism;

Code-conforming agreement clauses with hotels;

• Training of about 600 employees, 40% of the overall staff of the Hotelplan Swiss Group;

- Distributing information flyers to customers at all Hotelplan subsidiaries in German, French and English; and
- Cooperating with business partners at holiday destinations in Kenya and the Dominican Republic.

The exemplary implementation of the Code of Conduct by Hotelplan AG and the positive echo confirm the project partners' wish to expand the introduction of the Code as soon as possible to include other tour operators in Switzerland.

 $The adaptation of the {\it ECPAT International}$ Netguide was once again revised thoroughly. Aside from the update of technical questions (i.e. the inclusion of weblogs), legal and political aspects also needed to be adapted.

The National Coordinator was a member of the Advisory Board and provided an important impetus to the Campaign against the Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet, which was launched by the Swiss Crime Prevention Centre.

The planning of this year's symposium

# ECPAT SWITZERLAND

has been taken on by the Swiss Crime Prevention Centre and the Geneva-based organisation, Action Innocence. The symposium aims to identify best practices in the fight against child pornography on the Internet and can be seen as a followup of the Balsthal Conference. The most important networking took place at the two ECPAT-Europe meetings in May (Germany) and October (Italy) with its topic on the consequences of the EU enlargement process onto child prostitution and trafficking.

## ECPAT UK UNITED KINGDOM

NATIONAL GROUP

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ECPAT UK represents a coalition of nine UK organisations working on children's issues. These organisations are: Anti-Slavery International, Barnardo's, Jubilee Campaign, NSPCC, Save the Children UK, the Body Shop Foundation, the Children's Society, UNICEF UK, and World Vision UK.

In early 2004 ECPAT UK Coalition Members agreed that ECPAT UK should seek charitable status and reposition itself within the UK as an independent NGO. The priority for the work-plan in the 2004-2005 year was to strengthen the organisation's governance structures and review the strategic direction of the organisation. In July 2004, ECPAT UK became a Registered Charity and a Company Limited by Guarantee. This has allowed ECPAT UK to seek funds from charitable trusts and grant- making bodies.

Following the release of the ECPAT UK research report on child trafficking into the UK, ECPAT UK has become a lead agency on child trafficking and was central to the successful lobbying for new UK laws in 2004. ECPAT UK continues to be called upon to provide training and technical advice on child trafficking.

In 2004-2005, ECPAT UK received funds from the Travel Foundation to design and deliver training to the travel industry on protecting children in tourism. A training guide has been produced in partnership with three tour operators and will be piloted in the Dominican Republic and The Gambia. In 2004, ECPAT UK produced a Lecturer's pack (including Video and CD) on preventing child sex tourism.

In 2004, ECPAT UK received funds from the Home Office to conduct a market research study. The aim of this project is to understand consumer attitudes towards receiving information on child sex tourism. The results of this research were published by ECPAT UK and have provided the background for dialogue with the UK travel industry. The project advisory group included representatives from the Association of British Travel Agents, Crimestoppers, the Federation of Tour Operators, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Home Office, the National Criminal Intelligence Service and Travel Weekly magazine.

ECPAT UK and the Children's Society have been partners in a 3-year Youth Participation Campaign on CSEC since early 2003. In 2004-2005 the project received funds from Comic Relief and the Body Shop Foundation. A key outcome in 2004 was a response to the UK Government Consultation Review of Prostitution written by the Youth Campaign Coordinator with input from



#### young campaigners.

ECPAT UK is a partner in the Joint East-West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe (Trafficking III). ECPAT UK is 'twinned' with Beo Support, the ECPAT Affiliate in Serbia Montenegro.

ECPAT UK is an active member of the following coalitions:

1. CHIS - UK Children's Charities Coalition on Internet Safety;

2. Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from of sexual exploitation in tourism;

3. Consortium for Street Children;

4. Tourism Society - To help facilitate networking across the UK travel and tourism industry and academics; and

5. World Tourism Organization Task Force for the protection of children in tourism - ECPAT UK participated in the bi-annual meetings of the WTO Task Force in London, November 2004, and Berlin, Germany in March 2005.

# **ECUMENICAL NETWORK FOR YOUTH ACTION (ENYA)** CZECH REPUBLIC

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The Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA) was established in 1995, and is a growing partnership of churches, related associations and NGOs. The membership and partner base comprises organisations and individuals in over 48 countries. ENYA began their work on commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth in 1998.

The 'Out of the Shadows - Into the Rainbow' programme addresses trafficking, forced prostitution and sexual abuse of children, youth and women in East and Central Europe. The programme has expanded and now includes interactive training seminars, prevention programmes and strategies for the establishmentofindependent'Lighthouse' youth homes. All programmes are comanaged in cooperation with young people living on the streets, Roma young people and communities, survivors and youth living in state institutional care or those who have just received independent status.

In the past year, four interactive training events were conducted with a total of over 118 young people participating. ENYA has also developed specialised peer-topeer leadership programmes promoting the full inclusion of young people to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth and support to victims.

Activities: The 'Lighthouse' youth home project involves renovation of churchrelated or civic buildings as shelters for young people at-risk and victims of sexual violence. The shelters will be co-managed by young people and the next one will be up and running at the end of January/ February 2006. In November, ENYA will bring social workers, police officers and NGOs together for a creative interactive capacity building transformation training programme on commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth.

ENYA has produced many materials in print and on the ENYA website. These include guides and annotated bibliographies of research into CSEC and related issues. ENYA established an electronic forum and resource centre, which is open to those working in this field, and is continuing development of the Street Kids Forum. They hope to make further progress with their web site to expand the resources available for those who want to be involved in ending commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth.

# NEGLECTED CHILDREN SOCIETY BULGARIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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The Neglected Children Society (NCS) was founded in 1997 in Sofia, Bulgaria, and is an affiliate member of the ECPAT network. NCS members, working on a voluntary basis, are experts from the system for prevention of juvenile delinquency, the judicial system and the police, and specialists in research, psychology, sociology, social work and publishing. The aims of NCS include prevention of violence against children, child abuse, child neglect and child sexual exploitation in all its forms, supporting children who are at social and criminal risk and reintegration of abused and neglected children, and victims of CSEC.

Recent activities of the group include providing educational video-training, interactive games and lectures among students in 5 different towns; holding a training of trainers for children and adults on the prevention of child sexual exploitation; distribution of information materials among students, teachers and experts; and taking a sociological survey among students, teachers and experts on child prostitution and trafficking.

The Neglected Children Society participated in the Second National Roundtable on "Child Protection against Trafficking"; presented a comparative analysis on child trafficking at 6 national conferences; participated in the final stage of the international project "Directory of Civil Society Organisations Working on Problems of Missing and Sexually Exploited Children", provided input to the final installment of Bulgarian data on the Childoscope Project - EU Daphne Programme website, coordinated by Child Focus, Belgium; and presented legislation analysis and national reports at European conferences in Brussels and Reykjavik.

The Neglected Children Society also participated in the implementation of the Code of Conduct against child sex tourism, realised by Respect Austria and the Animus Foundation in Bulgaria; took part in the Joint East West Trafficking III Research, and the EU AGIS Programme, coordinated by DCI, ECPAT-Netherlands; participated in the expert meeting in Tirana in March 2005, the European MTR in Ljubljana in July 2005, and in European ECPAT meetings; information exchange and participation in the European conference, attended by participants from 28 countries/Brussels, September; ECPAT General Assembly in September 2005 and in European ECPAT meetings.

Future activities of the Neglected Children Society are mainly in the areas of trafficking and NPA development. These involve the Trafficking III Project: Pilot training held by ECPAT-Bulgaria and ECPAT-Netherlands, in Bulgaria, October 2005; the second training will be held in December 2005. Participation

# NEGLECTED CHILDREN SOCIETY CONTINUED

in the expert meeting in Berlin in December 2005. Consultations, national adaptation, translation, distribution of the Training Manual in Bulgaria; conducting training of trainers in 2006; expanding on the Childoscope Project – EU Daphne Programme through updates and publications from Bulgaria, posted on the web site: www.childoscope.net.

Other activities include realisation of National Plan of Action activities of the Bulgarian State Agency for Child Protection and posting CSEC publications on its web site; participation and consultation in the NPA Coordination Committee; and participation in the Ministry of Justice work group for creating NPAs for implementation of the EU Frame Resolution concerning the standards of services for victims of crimes in the criminal action and the relevant legislative changes.

# RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AGAINST CSEC RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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AFFILIATE GROUP

The Russian Alliance against CSEC was established at the end of 2004 by Stellit, a social projects NGO in St. Petersburg, and by Sisters, a sexual assault recovery center. The Alliance's main objective is to help put an end to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Another top priority is combining the efforts of government and non-governmental organizations in combating CSEC. The Russian Alliance against CSEC is an Affiliate Group of ECPAT International.

Throughout the previous year, organisations and members of the Alliance conducted activities covering seven key areas:

CSEC incident research: Collecting statistical data on CSEC and analysing the incidence of CSEC in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Primary prevention of all forms of CSEC through education: Training faculty of St. Petersburg educational institutions, both public and private, as well as staff of government and non-governmental organizations.

Harm reduction activities and rehabilitation of CSEC victims: People who suffered from violence (children involved in street prostitution as well) are provided with services from mental health professionals to lessen the effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Cooperation with government organisations and authorities, lobbying legislature for and administrative documents to be passed: Organisational staff and Alliance members take part in a coordination council focusing on violence prevention in St. Petersburg. They are also active in activities undertaken by the State Duma Task Group, developing a draft bill titled, "On the Status of Trafficking Victims."

Changing public perception of CSEC: Working with the media and developing publications on CSEC.

Coordinating efforts of government and public organisations, as well as independent researchers in the sphere of CSEC prevention: This is achieved by establishing a virtual information and methodology center for human trafficking prevention and publishing a newsletter, "Let's Stop Human Trafficking in Russia." In one St. Petersburg district, this is being furthered by a trial project focusing on interaction between different and non-governmental government organizations in dealing with at-risk children as well as those involved in CSEC.

Development of the Alliance: Learning

# RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AGAINST CSEC

about different organisations in the North-Western Federal Circuit of Russia that deal with children involved in CSEC, searching for partners and sources of financial provision.

Ongoing projects within all seven key areas will be continued. The Alliance is also expected to expand its membership. Additional activities aimed at gathering more information on government and NGOs that encounter CSEC problems at work are being planned. Staff development focusing on making staff members more aware of the incidence of CSEC is also being planned. Additionally, it is hoped that new networking projects combining the efforts of other organisations in the area of CSEC prevention will be created.

### SALVATI COPIII/SAVE THE CHILDREN – ROMANIA ROMANIA

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Salvati Copiii/Save the Children – Romania was established in 1990 and aims to promote the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is carried out through a number of programmes focusing on different issues facing the Romanian child today.

Activities to inform and educate teachers and parents were carried out during a series of lectures with parents on how to recognise the abuse, its consequences, rapid intervention and notice, understanding a child's needs according to his/her development stage. The beneficiaries were 2,455 children, 183 parents, 724 teachers, and 17 caregivers from placement centers.

A brochure entitled "Travel Diary", which describes the experiences of nine young girls trafficked from Romania was published. Other publications into which theyprovided input at this time include the "Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Europe: The Sending Countries"; and "Report on Child Trafficking"; and they produced various leaflets, posters and brochures with the message "Beware not to lose your way home".

Specialists working with children from Directions for the Protection of the Child, General Division of Combating Organised Crime and Antidrugs, Labor Agencies, Public Health Department and School Inspectorates were trained during seminars organised in 2004 and 2005. Other seminars organised by Save the Children Romania were covered in national and local media.

For the prevention of trafficking in human beings, the media produced video spots and posters and brochures were displayed in subway stations, at border control points, in police departments, and in nine cities around the country.

Between January and June, the Counseling Centers received 70 cases of sexual abuse and 25 cases of trafficking. For each case a psycho-medical evaluation, assistance for reintegration, and legal counseling were provided.

Save the Children – Romania participated in the elaboration of working standards of abused, neglected, and trafficked children. As part of the standards, Save the Children – Romania prepared a methodological guide for prevention and intervention in cases of abuse, neglect and exploitation. The organisation also inputted into the National Plan of Action for the prevention and intervention in cases of sexual abuse of children and sexual exploitation of children for commercial purposes.

Save the Children – Romania participated in the expansion of the Child Law and

# SALVATI COPIII/SAVE THE CHILDREN – ROMANIA CONTINUED

played an important role in formulating the definition of the terms and in the introduction of some laws' articles which ensure the rights of distressed children (i.e. abused, neglected, trafficked, disabled, refugee, Roma, homeless children).

Save the Children – Romania is the only non-governmental organization that was invited to be a member of the Inter-ministerial Working Group of the coordination and evaluation of the prevention and combating of trafficking in children. Save the Children – Romania will coordinate the National Interest Plan regarding unaccompanied children who were at risk for trafficking and who are returned from other state territories. Planned activities for the coming period include intensifying work against trafficking, focusing on three main areas of intervention:

- Ensuring high-quality rehabilitation and reintegration services of trafficked children;
- Training personnel working in this field, mainly police and magistrates; and
- Preventing trafficking by raising awareness about the risks of trafficking and developing preventive actions responding to emerging trends and vulnerable groups.

# TARTU CHILD SUPPORT CENTRE ESTONIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

Child Support Tartu Centre was established as an NGO in 1995. It is the first of its kind in Estonia, where a multidisciplinary team is involved in work with abused and/or neglected children and their family members. The multidisciplinary teams consist of paediatricians, psychotherapists, social workers, and counsellors. The Child Support Centre aims to prevent child abuse and domestic violence in Estonia by raising community awareness, providing professionals with training, and by counselling and treating abused children and their family members.

The Tartu Child Support Centre has undertaken many activities in the reporting period. These involve raising awareness on child trafficking issues by organising related "information days" at schools and for professionals involved in work with children; psychological, social, medical counselling of abused children and their families, and psychotherapy; trainings for specialists involved in work with children on child abuse, including sexual abuse and trafficking; training events on human trafficking for students in 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades, and their teachers; developing a National Plan of Action to combat human trafficking; involvement in the Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe (Trafficking III) and working with international organisations such as ISPCAN; and participating in roundtable discussions in Tartu city and county, with the aim of organising practical help for children and for victims of human trafficking.

There are several other preventive projects currently being run by the Tartu Child Support Centre.

• "Children at Risk in the Baltic Sea Region" - Tartu Child Support Centre is the coordinator of this project in Estonia;

• CAP programme -"Each Child Deserves to be Safe, Strong and Free";

 "Big Brothers, Big Sisters" programme, which provides support to abused children;

• "For a Better Future" - a group working with mothers and their children, to teach parenting skills and improve interfamilial relations; and

• "Child Abuse and Providing Victims with Help" - an international training programme for specialists involved in working with children.

All these activities will continue through the next period. Future activities include training on trafficking for psychologists from all counties (2 from each) in Estonia who will begin to help

# TARTU CHILD SUPPORT CENTRE CONTINUED

victims of trafficking and arrange their rehabilitation; and implementation of the National Plan of Action.

Tartu Centre's primary objective is

to prevent any possible forms of child trafficking from occurring. To do this as efficiently as possible, its specialists have participated in specific trainings to work with victims of human trafficking.





Mauritania Egypt Lebanon Jordan

# ANAIF-PIE MAURITANIA

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Association Nationale pour l'Appui a l'Initiative Féminine la Protection Infantile et Environnementale (ANAIF-PIE) was created in 1995 by a group of women who recognised a need in Mauritania to promote gender equity and ensure that children grow up in a safe environment conducive to strong development.

In this period, ANAIF-PIE launched two centres fighting school drop-outs, encouraged literacy, promoted foreign languages; followed up feeding centres in Bouhdida in the nearby slum districts and schools and held various awarenessraising campaigns; opened three centres providing paediatric and psychiatric care, and follow-up activities; opened a child protection, insertion and welfare centre focusing on children and HIV/AIDS, child victims of sexual exploitation, and malnourished children; created microfinance and training programmes for women's cooperatives led by unemployed single mothers; had awareness raising activities on HIV/AIDS and STIs with women and youth groups, as well as on obesity and harmful practices against young girls (force-feeding, female genital mutilation, tattooing).

ANAIF-PIE also conducted a study on the socio-economic particularities of Mauritanian women and a study on the impacts of migration on women's economic status. They also popularised the study on the magnitude of CSEC in Mauritania; updated the database according to gender classifications; participated in a workshop in Rabat on the sexual exploitation of children; organised a workshop to present recommendations, from the Rabat Conference in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, with the participation of representatives from several State Departments and more than 30 NGOs; and continued sensitisation on all forms of exploitation of children (sexual, labour, harmful to their education, harmful to their health).

ANAIF-PIE participated in the following workshops:

Femmes Décideurs – a workshop on good governance; a workshop on the provision of care to children within the framework of the fight against poverty; all the workshops on the Millennium Development Goals; and workshops on religion for peace in Africa. They also participated in the RNRE Workshop on the strategies of the National Plan of Action against CSEC organised by ECPAT International in Notsé, Togo.

ANAIF-PIE held a workshop for the sensitisation of decision makers on the plan against sexual exploitation of children in Mauritania, became a member

# ANAIF-PIE CONTINUED

of the ECOSOC Statute and the election in the network UN-NGO-IRENE of a focal point for education in Mauritania. They also participated in the creation of a network to fight sexual exploitation after the Rabat, Morocco Conference "REXEX".

# ASSOCIATION DAR AL AMAL LEBANON

AFFILIATE GROUP

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Dar Al Amal (House of Hope) is a Lebanese NGO established in 1970 with the mandate to assist vulnerable children, children involved in prostitution and children in conflict with the law. It runs a centre specialised in the prevention of child delinquency as well as a rehabilitation and reintegration centre for children and adult victims of sexual exploitation and violence. Dar Al Amal is one of the rare NGOs in Lebanon that work specifically on this issue. Affiliated to ECPAT International, Dar Al Amal responded to ECPAT's 2002-2003 questionnaire for the Agenda for Action. In 2004-2005, more efforts were made to combat CSEC.

An NPA to combat CSEC has not yet been developed in Lebanon. However, a National Committee to prevent the use of violence against children and to protect children from violence was established in May 2005. This Committee comprises Lebanese Ministers, UN agencies, personnel and representatives from NGOs working in this field, including Dar Al Amal. Lebanon is currently developing a general action plan to assist children, and it will include the fight against CSEC.

In June 2004, the Higher Council for Children (Conseil Superieur de l'Enfance) released a report on the state of children in Lebanon. Commissions worked on several subjects, including refugee children; children in armed conflicts; legislations; child labour; children and drugs; and commercial sexual exploitation and violence against children. Dar Al Amal was the reference NGO for the last commission.

Dar Al Amal and the Higher Council for Children participated in the Second Arab-African Conference against Sexual Abuse that took place in Rabat, Morocco, from 14-16 December 2004. From 27-29 June 2005, Dar Al Amal also participated in the Cairo Meeting for the UN Study on Violence against Children in the MENA region together with the Higher Council for Children, UNICEF, and government and NGOs. The theme of the meeting was "The Right of Every Child to be Protected from all Forms of Violence, Everywhere". Dar Al Amal began to establish contacts to form a coalition of NGOs fighting CSEC.

The fight against CSEC in Lebanon has become more serious now that the "silence has been broken" on this taboo subject (Beirut Conference organised by UNICEF and Dar Al Amal, with the participation of ECPAT International, on commercial sexual exploitation and abuse of children, 17 November 2003). Following this Conference, an awareness-raising campaign was organised in collaboration with the media.

Specific national arrangements will

# ASSOCIATION DAR AL AMAL CONTINUED

be decided upon by the National Committee on laws and targeted programmes which would encompass the prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration, and child participation themes in the fight against CSEC. In principle, a National Plan of Action should be created before the end of 2005.



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