



ECPAT INTERNATIONAL | ANNUAL REPORT
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ECPAT International Annual Report July 2005 - June 2006

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It is a great honor to be presenting ECPAT International's report for 2005–2006 as the organisation's new Chairperson. This period under review was a significant year, not least because we held our Third General Assembly in September 2005, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which corresponds with a review of the network's governance structures, its strategic planning cycle and the election of the ECPAT International Board of Directors.

The General Assembly brought together ECPAT groups, experts and partners (almost 200 delegates) from more than 60 countries across the globe. The Assembly was a culmination of months of hard work in revising our new Strategic Directions for the three years ahead (developed with the network through a very participatory Internet review) plus the timely strengthening of the ECPAT Organisational Policies. The socialisation of these policies, through the interactive sessions and processes of various regional and national level ECPAT meetings throughout the year, has been a valuable way of integrating policy and practice for impact on the work of ECPAT groups. In particular, the adoption of two new policies reflect the best principles of child protection and child participation in our work, which is a network-wide priority.

It is especially encouraging to see the growth of our network over this reporting period. Eleven new members have joined us throughout the year, further developing the large collective strength that is ECPAT International and the continuing commitment of the ECPAT network in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation.

I am pleased to say that over this last year, the ECPAT network has expanded the participation and representation of youth – particularly through the election of a new Youth Representative to the Board and the establishment of a new ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee. With support from the Secretariat, the Child and Youth Advisory Committee has undertaken key projects: outreach and linkage building with other youth within the regions; capacity building activities for youth and so much more. We must continue to work hard to support the participation of children and youth in the planning, implementation and review of all ECPAT organisational and programmatic activities.

The pages that follow in this very comprehensive and strategic Annual Report, provide an overview of all that has been accomplished during the year. All these partnerships and projects would not have been possible without the sustained collaborations and actions of the ECPAT groups, our Secretariat and our many partners. Let me take this opportunity to pay tribute to all those committed individuals and organisations that have contributed so much to the fight against the sexual violations of children.

In looking ahead, we are reminded that 2006 marks the 10 year anniversary since the First Stockholm World Congress against CSEC. While this leads us to reflect on progress to date in combating commercial sexual exploitation, it is also be an opportunity to identify the new work that needs to be done. As is clear from this year's report, ECPAT International remains strong and committed to collaborating with all those concerned to eradicate this dreadful scourge and uphold the rights of children to live free from sexual exploitation.



Amihan Abueva
Chairperson
ECPAT International

ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to preventing the sexual exploitation of children.¹ ECPAT's mission is to be “a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT International seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation”. By working as a global network, our members benefit from the knowledge and experience of fellow organisations and groups around the world and work with them to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

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

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

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

¹ The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as a “human being below the age of 18 unless under the law applicable to the child, or majority is attained earlier”.

Today, the ECPAT International network has expanded from four groups (all in Asia) in 1996 to eighty-one network member groups in seventy-three countries in six regions around the world by 2006. ECPAT International has become a worldwide network whose membership reflects the richness and diversity of experience, knowledge and perspectives, which arise from working in widely different contexts. This growth and diversity has brought new opportunities and challenges for the network. All network member groups are independent organisations or coalitions working against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

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

ECPAT International Board Members as of 30 June 2006:

Amihan Abueva	Chairperson
Mama Fatima Singhateh	Treasurer
David Butt	Secretary
Lotta Segerström	Youth Representative
Cleophas Kwadjo Mally	Representative for Africa
Maria Eugenia Villareal	Representative for Latin America
Rosalind Prober	Representative for North America
Ingrid Liao	Representative for East Asia
Maureen Crombie	Representative for the Pacific
Tufail Muhammad	Representative for South Asia
Cathleen Moss	Representative for Eastern Europe
Theo Noten	Representative for Western Europe

The process of network wide reflection, planning, and strategic realignment which the global membership undertook at the Third General Assembly, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in September 2005, informs the work of ECPAT International in this period.

In this regard, the Assembly provided a vibrant platform for sharing expert technical information and knowledge among ECPAT member groups from over 60 countries as well as to benefit from inputs of other specialists and child rights activist. Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the United Nations Independent Expert, leader of the UN Study on Violence against Children, was the Assembly's keynote speaker. On this occasion, Professor Pinheiro highlighted the uniqueness and importance of ECPAT's work and contributions for the protection of children's rights. He also thanked ECPAT for its role in the Study and urged the network to continue its active support in the follow up and implementation of the recommendations of the Study on Violence against Children. Among the many achievements and outcomes of the Assembly were the election of a new ECPAT International Board, which includes a new Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, representatives from various regions of the world where ECPAT works and a youth representative to the Board, elected from the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC).

As is characteristic of ECPAT's governance practice, the Third General Assembly was also an important opportunity for formal review of the organisation's policies, guidelines and strategies. In this connection a number of policies were introduced, refined and approved which are now operational. In addition, a network-wide consultation and review of ECPAT's work was undertaken for the Assembly, which assessed the overall progress that members experienced in strengthening protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation, based on their direct work in countries around the world. These inputs provided the foundation for development of a new Strategic Directions document for the 2005-2008 period, which seeks to consolidate achievements and refine and introduce new strategies for greater impact.

The review process highlighted a number of widely evident and significant changes: more awareness and action on aspects of commercial sexual exploitation of children such as trafficking; increase in adoption of new legislation at national levels, and more treaties and agreements at international level. At the same time it pointed to some intransigent challenges. For example, that children everywhere are experiencing greater vulnerability to sexual exploitation as a result of socio-economic imbalances and pressures which create profound strains on their families and on the community structures which are responsible for their care and protection, even while State protective services and support are moving toward greater disengagement. Underlying disparities and an increase in social stratification are thus increasingly evident in all societies.

While this scenario takes on different forms in countries around the world, it is uniformly pushing children into situations of vulnerability and swelling the numbers of sexually exploited children.

These observations and findings have informed the development of ECPAT's Strategic Directions for this period, to define goals and objectives that will consolidate and further our achievements but also redirect and bolster our work with new strategies to tackle the more unyielding challenges that continue to leave children at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The success of the ECPAT network has been built on the existence of a strong and effective network to combat CSEC in all regions of the world. Through effective grassroots actions and campaigns, often in conjunction with other stakeholders, ECPAT groups have continued to support the rights of children and fight against commercial sexual exploitation. By the end of this year, the ECPAT network had grown to 81 groups (many of which are national coalitions and networks rather than individual groups) in 73 countries. This growth included 11 new groups during this year spanning all the regions across the globe, which represents not only the growth in the number of actors specifically working against CSEC but also in the number of civil society organisations interested in working together more systematically through the structured collaboration of a global CSEC network. To enhance ECPAT's capacity to support all members and partners in the regions with more direct presence and inputs, Regional Associate as well as Coordination positions were developed in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America.

A key objective of the ECPAT Secretariat during this period has been to enhance opportunities for ECPAT groups and key stakeholders to develop skills and knowledge through specialised trainings and workshops conducted in various countries. Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) workshops were held in East and West Africa and East Asia and the Pacific. These forums enabled network members to share information through structured training and discussions to supplement their understanding on various areas of practice and on the latest developments regarding action to combat CSEC, in order to plan and strengthen operational linkages for collaborative work in their regions. The workshops, for example, provided inputs related to child and youth participation, particularly on practical measures to support children's active participation in local ECPAT initiatives; measures for prevention of child sex tourism and involvement of the private sector, and adaptation of methods and practices for care and protection of children affected by CSEC, based on child rights concepts.

In addition to assisting partners to improve knowledge and skills to fight child sexual exploitation, ECPAT has also worked with groups to support research and analysis of emerging trends and new threats that make children vulnerable to sexual exploitation. For example, studies were undertaken with partners in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan to examine the nature and extent of commercial sexual exploitation of boys, which had become increasingly evident to partners working in these countries. The studies showed that sexual exploitation of boys is far more prevalent than previously acknowledged, and like the exploitation of girls, is organised for the benefit of those who seek to profit from their abuse, beginning at an early age. A series of studies were also undertaken to examine the roots of the demand for sex with children. The research was conducted in four cities in Peru and revealed that permissive attitudes regarding sex with children and youth, have particular social, cultural and historical roots that are transmitted as gender norms within different cultural contexts from the early stages of socialisation. ECPAT will undertake a series of consultations in 2006 to devise appropriate counter measures to these patterns, based on these findings.

The Secretariat also continued to represent the ECPAT movement on the global stage, ensuring that the inputs from the work of the network inform all international initiatives that are working for the rights of children. ECPAT prepared a study on violence against children in cyberspace as a contribution to the UN Study on Violence against Children. The inputs from the ECPAT study resulted in expansion of the scope of consideration of the Study to include cyberspace, a realm in which children increasingly spend time and socialise but also experience harm and become subject to exploitation. Similarly, ECPAT International contributed to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Conference with various inputs to the outcome documents, organisation of side events and by lobbying the committee, government and civil society to ensure that child protection was included in the final declaration and plan of action. The verbatim adoption of the key ECPAT proposal was a major success at this global meeting attended by world leaders.

ECPAT links such international advocacy to more local level work – either regionally or nationally. An example in this case is the Regional Symposium that was organised in St. Petersburg, Russia on combating child pornography. This conference proved a significant opportunity for ECPAT to engage with technical experts working against the production and distribution of child pornography images, while also being able to share key information gathered from ECPAT's global network. National level action plans for follow up in each of the participating countries are now well underway.

As in the previous reporting period, ECPAT continued to launch its make-IT-safe campaign in more countries with the aim of protecting children in cyberspace. A number of micro-projects were supported by the ECPAT Secretariat (particularly in Africa and South Asia) to enable local groups to undertake make-IT-safe initiatives at national levels. A good example is that of a local private sector partner, Forum for Internet Technology - Nepal (FIT-Nepal) which included the campaign messages and information as a key component of a national level information

technology (IT) exhibition that received approximately 300,000 visitors. ECPAT assisted in the production of informational and promotional material for the campaign and in the development of a 30-minute radio programme.

Strong national or international campaigns and advocacy are thus a key strategy of the ECPAT network, linking grassroots member group initiatives with the influencing of policies, practices and the allocation of resources. To this end, ECPAT was honoured that Suzanne Mubarak, the First Lady of Egypt, chose to attend ECPAT's regional workshop on combating child sex tourism and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes in the Middle East and make a presentation at this event. The media attention and subsequent interest and profile on the issue in a region where the subject is taboo, has significantly assisted ECPAT's work in this area.

During this reporting period, ECPAT entered the final phase of the multi-country Action Programme against the Trafficking of Minors for Sexual Purposes, that was undertaken in Ukraine, Thailand and Costa Rica. This unique intervention has strengthened collaboration at all levels to protect children against trafficking for sexual purposes in the countries concerned and particularly at international level, as it was a collaboration of local organisations, ECPAT International and the leading UN specialist agency, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). The programme has provided stakeholders in these countries with opportunities to share experiences and lessons in the development of dynamic and robust activities to combat child trafficking for sexual purposes. Interventions included training of legal representatives, production of a TV spot, development of databases for management of information at national level and training on multi-disciplinary approaches to assist children affected by trafficking.

ECPAT is committed to upholding the rights of children and youth to participate in actions against CSEC, and young people are involved throughout the ECPAT network. In India, Nepal and Bangladesh, ECPAT is undertaking a special Youth Participation Project with the support of Christian Aid and Comic Relief. This Project supports child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation. Through participation, peer support programmes, community awareness campaigns and public advocacy, survivors of CSE and those at risk work together and take concrete action to counter these violations. During its first year, the Project directly benefited 965 children and youth, with a further 6,500 indirectly benefiting. ECPAT has continued to support survivors of CSEC around the world through the training of those providing care and protection to survivors and those at risk of abuse. To this end, the production and publication of manuals and toolkits is fundamental in providing essential tools for those delivering care. After the tsunami of 2004, ECPAT undertook a collaborative project in Southeast Asia with the assistance of regional experts to develop practical guidelines for the manual, "Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations". The manual provides practical information and support for those caring for children in these situations.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

As a young network organisation that stretches across all continents, communication and information flow remains a key challenge. In the fast evolving world where CSEC prevention is growing in importance, effective communication is essential for keeping member groups connected with each other and knowledgeable of up-to-date information that will help them enhance their work to combat the threats that children face. In response, ECPAT has taken a two-pronged approach, serving as an information hub for documentation, analysis and dissemination of global CSEC developments and also investing significant resources in building national and regional forums where groups and members can exchange the latest information with each other and with specialists from relevant fields such as law enforcement, child sex tourism, and care and protection.

During this reporting period, the ECPAT International Information and Education Department (IED) published various new editions of key ECPAT publications (e.g. ECPAT Information Booklet; Frequently Asked Questions; newsletters) and a host of practical toolkits and manuals made available in hard copy and electronically, on CD ROMs or the website. In addition, ECPAT has helped groups to build their IT capacity and to create individual websites to disseminate local information and ideas in more languages and more quickly and effectively.

As ECPAT has grown and tackled ever increasing incidences of CSEC, the need to do more and expand the reach of its activities to more children has become apparent. A key element of this process has been the undertaking of situational in-country research (such work has been undertaken this year in Niger, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkey), in addition to topic-specific research (such as that undertaken on the prostitution of boys in South Asia, sexual violence and exploitation of children in cyberspace and on demand in Peru). Conducting research in a new country or on a new topic is always a challenge and having the right partners for this undertaking, with the necessary skills and experience, is essential – particularly as such research is used to raise awareness and understanding and to advocate for specific action and policy change. ECPAT also recognises that during any participatory research that involves children, strict guidelines need to be adhered to that ensure the protection of the child respondents. Indeed, ECPAT's focus on promoting child and youth participation is increasingly seeing more young people actively involved as young researchers. Stringent protocols and research guidelines for supporting such processes have been developed and are used by those undertaking research in collaboration with ECPAT.

ECPAT has continued to expand the participation and representation of youth in its movement. Prior to the Assembly, new youth representatives were elected for the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee. The group held its first annual meeting in Bangkok in April 2006, in conjunction with the outgoing members of EICYAC. The inclusion of youth at every level of ECPAT's work is critical to having strategies and programmes that are truly participative and respond to the needs of the children and youth we reach out to.

As a proactive network, ECPAT must continue to demonstrate its commitment to collaborative partnerships with all relevant actors dedicated to protecting children's rights. Partnerships in ECPAT are developed through practical collaborations and are sustained by the support which the Secretariat extends to local initiatives for children. This has been particularly well demonstrated during the last year by the strengthening of our relationship with the Accor hotel chain (a key partner in the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism – Code of Conduct). Such private sector partnerships have a significant impact at numerous tourism destinations where child sex tourism is known to occur. It is now estimated that the number of tourists who use the services of a Code of Conduct signatory operator is as high as 30 million annually.

MOVING FORWARD

While the ECPAT network has grown and achieved much in the past 12 months, the fight to combat CSEC continues. This year will mark the 10th anniversary of the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in 1996 in Stockholm, Sweden, which galvanised world attention on the sexual violations against children that exist in all nations. We therefore need to work increasingly hard to keep this issue on the global platform and ECPAT will advocate for a Third World Congress to be held as soon as possible. Such a congress will provide a much needed opportunity for governments, NGOs, experts and other stakeholders to come together, assess what has been achieved in the battle against CSEC and what the key priorities are for the future. ECPAT will also proactively participate at the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) International Congress in York, England (plus the subsequent regional level conferences). These and other key regional and international platforms will enable international experts in the field of child rights to share experiences and knowledge. As an acknowledged specialist in the prevention of child sexual exploitation, ECPAT will give presentations on areas including the meaningful participation of children and youth as well as protecting children from sexual exploitation and sexual violence in disaster and emergency situations.

ECPAT will be among the key representatives at the global launch of the UN Secretary General's Report on "Violence against Children" report in New York in 2006. As the contributor of the "Violence against Children in Cyberspace" element of the report, ECPAT has played a unique and vital role in the study, focusing on new developments in the world of dangers facing children. The launch will help to highlight the role that ECPAT plays in the protection of children worldwide.

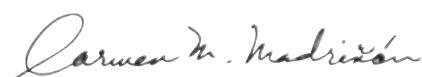
A significant event in the coming year will be the launch of ECPAT's Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. These reports will provide country specific information and analysis on efforts made, and those still needed, to protect children from sexual exploitation in each country. The information that makes up these

reports will be gathered from a large number of grassroots organisations, government and other agencies that work directly to counteract these grave violations against children. ECPAT will also investigate the linkages between HIV/AIDS and CSEC in Africa as well as child sex tourism and information and communication technology (ICT) in Asia, focusing on both sending and receiving countries regarding child sex tourism.

All of ECPAT's work is made possible only through the support of partners and donors from all over the world. While some ECPAT partnerships are just beginning, many supporters have worked with ECPAT from the early 1990s; for all of the support that it receives, ECPAT is truly grateful.

The following 12-month period will see some key developments globally in the fight against CSEC. The entire ECPAT network is more committed than ever to preventing the sexual exploitation of children and in finding new and dynamic ways to counteract it.

In closing I would like to pay tribute to our member groups and partners around the world whose work and commitment are an inspiration. At the ECPAT Secretariat we look forward to working ever more closely with you and finding more ways to achieve our goals and uphold the rights of children.



Carmen Madriñán
Executive Director



SECRETARIAT



NETWORKING, IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE STOCKHOLM AGENDA FOR ACTION

Funders: Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Church of Sweden, Primate's World Relief and Development Fund, UBS Optimus Foundation, OAK Foundation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France*, ECPAT Luxembourg*, Groupe Developpement*
Total Expenditure: US\$ 884,246

ECPAT International supports the implementation of the Agenda for Action by advocating for governments and civil society organisations to take action to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children. A key element of this strategy is ensuring that governments adopt the Stockholm Agenda for Action and monitor the progress of the governments that have committed to it.

The ECPAT Secretariat has continued to work on an extensive review of the implementation of the Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This significant piece of research is expected to be published in late 2006 and will provide country-specific details on the current CSEC situation and the effectiveness of ways in which this is being tackled.

The ECPAT Secretariat and ECPAT International network members have continued to engage in advocacy at local, national and international levels. Through targeted research, advocacy and capacity building of local groups and governmental organisations, ECPAT International has been able to make a significant difference in many countries. Key to this has been the support that ECPAT provides for the development of national plans of action (NPAs) against commercial sexual exploitation of children. An NPA is the first tangible indication of a country's commitment and includes the development of a consultative structure in which government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), children and other stakeholders participate to plan a focused and cohesive framework for effective action.

The ECPAT Secretariat has conducted policy analyses and reviews, including the presentation of papers and feeding into research and consultations at international level. The Violence against Children in Cyberspace study was submitted to the UN Study on Violence against Children Secretariat as a key example of the emerging threats to children. The study examined the

* Work supported by these donors but financial support received after June 2006.

scope of violence against children and the various domains in which that violence could be perpetrated. However, the virtual world was omitted from this study, which prompted ECPAT to undertake and submit their own study on the abuse of children in this realm, highlighting it as a significant and rapidly evolving threat to children. This report provided a set of comprehensive recommendations as an agenda for action to protect children and young people in cyberspace.

The International Secretariat provides capacity building technical expertise to network members to improve their abilities to fight CSEC. Through 2005 and 2006 these trainings have been held in the form of national or regional workshops that enable the greatest number of groups possible to attend. The type of training provided includes implementing legal reform and law enforcement, training for caregivers, methods of combating child sex tourism, coalition building, holding specialist campaigns and organisational planning.

In September 2005, the Third General Assembly took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Assembly brought together ECPAT International network members, experts and partners with almost 200 delegates from 60 countries. The Assembly enabled three key aims to be achieved: an increase in the exchange of best practices and experiences via open discussions, workshops and panels; an opportunity for delegates from all over the world to network and exchange ideas with other members of the ECPAT International community; and to strengthen the governance of ECPAT International through the election of a new Board, regional representatives and the adoption of a new strategic framework.

As a follow up to the Second World Congress held in Yokohama in 2001, ECPAT International continues to conduct Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs). For the Europe and CIS region, an MTR was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia in July 2005. This review not only involved members from ECPAT European groups, government officials and countries from post-Soviet republics, but also included the participation of 11 young delegates from regional groups.

A US MTR was held in Washington, D.C., in February 2006 which focused on national level experience exchange. This was particularly useful in identifying gaps in current ways of working, including a lack of specific information for fighting CSEC in the US and a lack of training for the care and protection of CSEC victims. ECPAT International also participated in the MTR follow up meeting of the Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes.

ECPAT in Africa

Networking throughout Africa remains critical to the success of combating CSEC. ECPAT continues to develop a wide network of organisations dedicated to this fight and to provide these groups and individuals with the necessary skills to increase their effectiveness. Through regional meetings, trainings and workshops as well as advocacy to governments and regional bodies, ECPAT has been able to significantly strengthen the movement against CSEC.

Regional research and meetings with individual ECPAT groups have all helped to build a more effective response to the threat of CSEC. By continuing to advocate to governments and regional bodies, ECPAT International has ensured that the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children remains on the agendas of governments and other key decision makers in the region. Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) workshops were held in East and West Africa to assist network development. These meetings enable capacity building and experience sharing of groups throughout the region in all areas of ECPAT's work, particularly advocacy, legal reform, care and protection, combating child sex tourism and child and youth participation.

The second West African RNRE training workshop was held in Banjul, The Gambia in December 2005. The workshop was attended by 47 participants representing ECPAT International member organisations and NGOs from ten countries in West Africa, the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) Africa representative and ECPAT International regional coordinators from Ethiopia and Uganda. This meeting represented a significant increase in the number of participants compared to the West African RNRE held in January 2005 in Togo.

The RNRE provided an opportunity for capacity building of ECPAT network members throughout West Africa and specific training was provided on the care and protection of victims of CSE. Training was also provided on ways to improve in-country legal frameworks to better serve the needs of child victims. The meeting also provided a forum for sharing ideas and best practices for fighting CSEC in the region and for better understanding of the make-IT-safe campaign. This campaign pressurises the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and governments to take responsibility for making online and interactive technologies safe for children and young people.

The East African RNRE was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in May 2006, and was attended by 40 delegates from ten countries: Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The RNRE provided an opportunity for capacity building in specific areas, including child and youth participation, a review of current child protection measures within organisations, a comprehensive overview of the issue of child sex tourism and how to effectively utilise the Code of Conduct and prepare project proposals to help secure donor funds.

In order to strengthen ECPAT's work in Africa, meetings were held with regional coordinators after the workshops to discuss the way forward and to provide a forum for identifying the best ways to coordinate and improve on networking ability. With such vast distances involved and communication links not being as accessible in some countries, coordination and networking remains a significant challenge.

ECPAT International held a capacity building workshop for researchers from Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Togo, Uganda and Zambia to fully explore the interface between CSEC and HIV/AIDS. This equipped them with the skills and tools to conduct research, ensure the active

involvement of children and youth, share best practices and plan for regional level advocacy to raise awareness and influence policy development. This research will be finalised in late 2006.

ECPAT continued to support groups in the preparation of their Global Monitoring reports, detailing the current situation of CSEC in their countries and the responses being undertaken. Assistance was also provided for ongoing campaigns, including the make-IT-safe campaign.

ECPAT in the Americas

In 2005, ECPAT concluded its research on the demand for sex with children in Peru. The research, carried out in the cities of Cusco, Huancayo, Iquitos and Lima showed the extent to which social, cultural and historical factors influence behaviour that leads to the sexual exploitation of children. Consultations were held in these four cities in November 2005 to share the outcomes and to plan activities based on the research. These activities will include holding focus groups with young men to explore the findings of the research and help to prepare appropriate responses to decrease the incidence of CSEC. Following the consultations, many stakeholders in Peru have asked to collaborate in the development of initiatives to tackle demand for sex with children both in Peru and in the region.

The three-year Central American project, 'Strengthen the Protection of Children against CSEC', was completed during this reporting period. Concluding ceremonies were held in the five participating countries, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and contributions were made by civil society partners, high-level government officials and law enforcement officials. As part of this process, a brochure highlighting the successes of the work was produced, including the methods undertaken to achieve these ends. An evaluation was also conducted in July and August 2005 by an independent consultant who traveled to the countries involved. This ensured that the final reports held views and opinions from key stakeholders and project partners throughout the region. Successes of the project included approval by the judiciary in Costa Rica to integrate a database system devised by the project and designed to track CSEC cases through the judicial system. Further successes included a commitment by the Central American Organization on Migration to utilise the immigration manual designed by the project for training immigration personnel and legal reforms passed by the Honduran Government that had been devised by the project.

In Costa Rica, the make-IT-safe campaign was launched at the end of June 2006. The focus of the project will be on violence against children through new technologies. Local NGO 'Alianza por tus derechos', which works through participative methods with children, will help to implement the project. Work continued with individual groups in Bolivia, Central American countries, Mexico and Chile, to increase their working capacities and assist them in the process of becoming full ECPAT network members.

Following a period of sustained lobbying, the United States Government agreed to support a Mid-Term Review of the commitments made at the Second World Congress in Yokohama. The US Government supported the US-based NGO Shared Hope International as the principal organiser of the event, which was also supported by ECPAT-USA. The meeting was held in early 2006 and focused on national level experience exchange in the fight against CSEC and highlighted gaps in existing substantial information and a lack of training for those providing care and protection to victims of CSEC.

ECPAT in East Asia and the Pacific

ECPAT International participated in a number of workshops, meetings and symposiums to advocate for the prevention of CSEC. These meetings included participating in a Roundtable Discussion on a Sub-Regional Plan of Action, attending the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) organised by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP) and a Workshop on the Development of Generic Minimum Standards for Consulting with Children. ECPAT International also made significant inputs to the International Symposium on “Conditions and Countermeasures of Overseas Child and Youth Sex Tourism by Korean Males”, which was hosted by the Naeil Women’s Centre for Youth, the ECPAT group in Korea, and was attended by ECPAT network member groups from the Philippines, Cambodia, Australia, Japan and Taiwan. The meeting also saw the launch of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism to combat sex tourism in Korea. ECPAT International is helping to support this initiative by providing input on the concept paper, identifying local organisations that would be suitable partners and providing guidance on the ethical issues of involving children in research.

In September 2005, a meeting was held in Cambodia to develop strategic directions for ECPAT Cambodia, meet network members and discuss the types of programmes that could be undertaken. Information on the CSEC situation in Cambodia was shared during this meeting and it was decided that combating child pornography would be a cornerstone of the network’s activities.

ECPAT International continued to support the ECPAT Foundation in the north of Thailand. The two organisations held a meeting in September to plan and shape the strategic directions of the Foundation and to strengthen existing relationships with partner organisations that the Foundation works with in its local fight against the incidence of CSEC. Training sessions on combating child sex tourism were also held, one in July 2005 and one in June 2006. These trainings built knowledge on the local child trafficking situation, what local organisations should be aware of, case studies of foreign tourists who have sexually exploited children and the impact of legislation and law enforcement on combating child sex tourism.

In November 2005, ECPAT International prepared a paper for the 6th International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) Asian Regional Conference on 'The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Protecting Children: Asian Perspectives and Beyond'. The paper highlighted the roles of family in the trafficking of children and young people. The Conference, held in Singapore, drew significant attention and was attended by a wide range of professionals, including academics, medical doctors, law enforcers and NGO practitioners.

ECPAT International worked closely with the National Coalition against CSEC in Indonesia and provided support to the implementation of legal reforms in Indonesia, designed to create a more effective and appropriate system for child and youth victims of CSEC. A meeting was held with coalition members to help strengthen the network in Indonesia and identify key areas of CSEC to be addressed. In addition to this work, ECPAT International visited and provided technical support to the emergency programme on protection of children living in tsunami affected regions of Aceh province. This work is being undertaken by ECPAT network member PKPA (the Centre for Study and Protection of Children), which is providing accommodation, education and basic needs to children affected by the tsunami.

Plans for a situational analysis on the linkages between child sex tourism and the information technology industries in East and Southeast Asia got underway. This research will be undertaken by ECPAT network members in the region and will involve work in both sending and receiving countries of child sex tourists and will be completed in 2007.

In June 2006, ECPAT International organised a Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop in Bangkok. This event was attended by 15 ECPAT network members and other NGOs from Lao PDR, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Taiwan. Key themes of the RNRE included networking and experience sharing, combating child sex tourism and how the spread of child pornography is being facilitated by information technology.

ECPAT in South Asia

ECPAT International was one of many international NGOs that responded immediately following the devastating earthquake that struck Pakistan in October 2005. Technical support was provided to ECPAT's network member, the Pakistan Pediatric Association (PPA) on protection of children in emergencies, with specific attention on registration of children and protection from sexual exploitation. PPA itself provided direct relief support to victims of the earthquake.

ECPAT International continued to work closely with the South Asian Inter-Agency Coordination Group (SACG), contributing to their work on the protection of children and women from trafficking and early marriage. During the year, three sub-groups were formed to help sharpen the focus of the regional fight against CSEC. These groups are Action against Early Marriage, Action

against Physical and Psychological Punishment and Action against Human Trafficking. ECPAT International provided support and input to the formation of these groups, helping to shape terms of reference and ways of working. Since its inception, Action against Human Trafficking has been working primarily on reviewing the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention against Trafficking of Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation. Following a comprehensive review of the Convention, the group made key recommendations on how it should be strengthened to provide greater support for children and women.

The make-IT-safe campaign was launched in Kathmandu, Nepal, during a major IT exhibition in March 2006, with micro-project support and technical advice from ECPAT International. ECPAT member groups Maiti Nepal and Child Workers in Asia Nepal (CWIN) provided support to the campaign, which was led by the Forum for Information Technology-Nepal (FIT-Nepal). ECPAT network members organised a press conference and lobbied the government with letters advocating the IT industry to prevent the abuse of children in cyberspace. The make-IT-safe petition was signed during this event by senior members of the government, policy makers, children and youth celebrities, NGO workers and IT industry leaders. Additionally, information materials including postcards and pamphlets were produced and distributed in the local language. The event was covered by radio and TV stations, which aired special features on the campaign, thus increasing its reach and effectiveness. The launch involved children and youth as ambassadors in the promotion of the campaign.

ECPAT International collaborated with partner organisations in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan to gain a better understanding of the issue of prostitution of boys. The studies have shown that the magnitude of the issue is far greater than was previously understood and that boys are sexually exploited from a very young age. Following the research and subsequent consultations, key recommendations and follow up activities on prevention and protection aspects of the commercial sexual exploitation of boys have been devised. More action research is underway by organisations working with sexually exploited boys in South Asia. ECPAT International is continuing to seek alliances with relevant stakeholders to direct attention and resources to the issue. Measures need to include the creation of specialised services for and with vulnerable boys and those engaged in prostitution. A multi-disciplinary approach that includes social and protective services, the medical profession, community groups and NGOs who will work together on issues of boys' sexual abuse and exploitation is needed. Strategies such as peer support schemes are required to ensure youth are trained and deployed as part of the efforts to reach boys who are vulnerable in prostitution. Additionally, a legal framework and law enforcement system that ensures boys are protected and not criminalised is essential.

ECPAT in the Middle East and North Africa

In December 2005, ECPAT International organised a workshop in Beirut, Lebanon with Dar Al Amal, the affiliate group in the country. This event marked significant steps towards building a strong coalition in Lebanon and also provided an opportunity for a meeting with the Secretary General for the Lebanese Higher Council on Childhood. This meeting highlighted potential areas of collaboration in Lebanon, including the development of a national plan of action, capacity building for groups and training for caregivers.

ECPAT International participated in the Arab Civil Society Forum for Children in Egypt. This meeting was a follow up to preparations for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children and to the First Arab Regional Forum on Civil Society Organisations working in the field of childhood. This Forum enabled ECPAT International to ensure the incorporation of two articles on Child Protection against CSEC and against IT dangers. It also helped ECPAT International to influence the shaping of the final declaration of the Arab Civil Society Forum on Children.

During March 2006, ECPAT International undertook a series of workshops in the Middle East designed to address the situation of child sex tourism. A regional workshop on combating child sex tourism (CST) was attended by many government representatives from all over MENA. This helped to raise awareness about an issue that has been difficult to discuss openly, and is a major step towards collaborating with the Arab League. Workshops were also held in the tourism “hotspots” of Sharm El Sheik and Aswan, and focused on how the private sector can make a real difference in combating CST and protecting children. There was a high level of participation at these workshops, with representatives from NGOs working on child protection, tourism organisations, religious leaders, the private sector and those working against HIV/AIDS.

In April 2006, the First Lady of Egypt, Suzanne Mubarak, made a presentation in Cairo, Egypt, on the importance of breaking the silence around the trafficking of children and discussing taboo issues. This generated significant media attention and served as a vital awareness raising tool for ECPAT’s work.

ECPAT International also participated in meetings with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and made inputs into a draft Regional Plan of Action on Anti-Trafficking in MENA. ECPAT’s representations helped to ensure that NGOs were included at the level of implementation and that issues surrounding child protection and mail-order brides were also incorporated.

ECPAT in Europe and CIS

Building on work begun in the previous year, national consultations were organised in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan to assess findings of the situational analysis undertaken in these countries. Both consultations were well received by their respective governments and NGO stakeholders alike. The Secretary of State for Kyrgyzstan pledged to sign the Stockholm Declaration and develop a national plan of action (NPA). Similarly, the Government of Kazakhstan expressed an interest in developing an NPA. NGOs in both countries expressed a strong interest in building coalitions to fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

A training for trainers was undertaken in Kyrgyzstan to provide the necessary knowledge and confidence to trainers who would be working with child victims of CSE. A similar training also took place in Moldova. Following both sessions, it was decided that a network of organisations working to combat CSEC would be established in both countries.

Training was also held in the Czech Republic for specialists working on the rehabilitation of commercially sexually exploited children. The training was organised by the Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA). Professionals from all over Eastern Europe attended the training and gained knowledge on special tools for the rehabilitation process and how to work specifically with children and youth.

ECPAT International co-hosted and facilitated a regional seminar on child pornography in St Petersburg, Russia in May 2006; Russia is one of the main manufacturers and distributors of child pornography in the world. The seminar was attended by 48 people from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. It combined expert presentations on the current regional and local realities of child pornography as well as the technical and legal challenges in combating it. The seminar provided a greater understanding for all participants on the subject and key materials on ways to implement preventative and protective measures against the production and distribution of child pornography were distributed.

ECPAT International attended the “Combating the Production and Distribution of Child Abuse Images” conference in Denmark. The Conference provided greater understanding on the issue of child abuse images and ways to protect children in Denmark and other European countries, learning more about online abusers, liaising with experts on the issue of child pornography and hearing about hotline reporting methods designed to prevent the spread of child pornography. The Conference was also an opportunity for ECPAT International to disseminate information materials on the issue of child sexual abuse images.

ECPAT International met with representatives from the German Bundestag and Committee on Tourism with regards to preventing child sexual exploitation during the World Cup event that took place in June 2006. A strategy, statement and logo were developed as part of an ECPAT International appeal to the World Cup community to help prevent the sexual exploitation of children.

As part of ECPAT's micro-project for local initiatives, the Ukrainian School of Equal Opportunities (SEO) was supported in its project on "Methods of Trafficking in Child Prevention". SEO produced a booklet and poster campaign that were disseminated at key events in Kiev and surrounding areas, including at trainings and theatre productions designed to increase child and community understanding on the threat of child trafficking.

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION RESOURCES

Funders: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France*, ECPAT Luxembourg*, Groupe Développement*
Total Expenditure: US\$ 201,075

The documentation, analysis, exchange and dissemination of accurate and current information on CSEC is crucial to ECPAT's work on combating sexual exploitation of children. A resource centre is based at the ECPAT International Secretariat which supports the global ECPAT network and other child rights organisations with information and educational services. The Resource Centre houses thousands of catalogued books, reports, videos, CD-ROMs, newsletters and other documents on CSEC. Country specific information on initiatives to prevent CSEC and to protect and assist child victims is maintained and shared through a CSEC database, accessible through the ECPAT website.

The ECPAT website is the central point for the dissemination of ECPAT publications and information on CSEC. The website, which is in the process of being redesigned and re-launched is available in three languages and is regularly revised and updated with new publications and activities of the network and the Secretariat. Several website projects have recently been completed, including a website for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) within the ECPAT International homepage. A website was also developed for the UN Study on Violence against Children in Cyberspace as well as a new area featuring ECPAT's work on child and youth participation. ECPAT International also worked closely with the ECPAT Foundation, our network partner in Thailand, to develop a new website for them.

The Information and Education Department (IED) publishes reports, booklets, brochures and other materials to support awareness raising, knowledge building and sharing of practices and experiences for organisations lobbying for improved child protection at local levels. Materials are published in many languages, reflecting the international reach of ECPAT's work. These languages include Spanish, French, Russian, Arabic and Thai in addition to English.

During 2005/2006, a major publication was developed, entitled "Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations". This publication

* Work supported by these donors but financial support received after June 2006.

provides practical information for personnel working with children in emergency and disaster situations. IED assisted with the writing, design and production of this publication, working closely with ECPAT International's Care and Protection Programme Officer.

In 2006, ECPAT, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children collaborated to produce a Child-Safe Organisations training toolkit. This multimedia resource pack has been developed for NGOs to use in the protection of children and includes a section on child protection in emergency situations. It provides a framework for the development and practical application of child protection policies within local organisations that work with and for children. The Information and Education Department assisted in the completion of the publication and organised the printing, launch event and press conference.

IED also facilitated the production of a new study on prostitution of boys, a less well known area of commercial sexual exploitation of children. This research was conducted in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and led to the publication of the "South Asia Report on the Prostitution of Boys".

ECPAT International strives to ensure its work is constantly updated. During this reporting period, the Information and Education Department updated publications including the training manual, "Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children who have been Commercially Sexually Exploited" and self study guides, "Violence against Children in Cyberspace" book and CD, Child Friendly Definitions brochure and a Youth Partnership Project brochure.

Translation of ECPAT's materials continued to enable the fight against CSEC to be broadened globally. Translations included the Online Safety Guide (from Thai to English), the Child Friendly Definitions brochure (from English to French), make-IT-safe campaign materials (into Spanish, French and Arabic) and the Code of Conduct (from English to Arabic).

ECPAT International publishes a newsletter designed to keep the ECPAT network informed of the latest developments and to encourage articles to be contributed by its members. Topics covered during the year included the General Assembly, Violence in Cyberspace, the make-IT-safe campaign, protection of children in emergency situations and protecting children from trafficking in Eastern Europe.

IED played a key role in the Assembly, preparing documentation materials and publications for display. Translations were arranged into French and Spanish, display panels in three languages were updated and ECPAT International booklets in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese were distributed throughout the Assembly. Additionally, a new booklet featuring detailed information on the ECPAT network was devised for inclusion in participant's packages, along with a range of publicity materials.

Media and Communications

Funders: General Fund Donors
Total Expenditure: US\$ 61,281

ECPAT International continues to be represented at a wide range of events, forums and workshops throughout the world. These have included adding inputs to the UN reform, being an active participant on impacts of reform proposals on the Committee on the Rights of the Child and contributing to the draft text of proposed UN Guidelines for the Protection of Children without Parental Care. ECPAT also co-convenes the NGO Group “Sub-Group on Sexual Exploitation” in collaboration with the International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE) and has contributed to the reports of the special rapporteurs on demand for sex with children as well as the UN Study on Violence against Children.

In April 2006, ECPAT was represented at the Council of Europe programme “Building a Europe for and with Children”. ECPAT was invited to this event as an expert panelist for the session on “combating sexual abuse in the cyber-era”. ECPAT also joined ILO/IPEC in discussions to undertake region-wide meetings in the Americas, served as one of the lead agencies in the Day of Discussion forum for the participation of young people and continued working with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and UNICEF to monitor the implementation of the Yokohama agreements.

CHILD AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Funders: Christian Aid, Comic Relief
Total Expenditure: US\$ 162,576

The participation of young people is a central theme in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Integrating young people’s experiences and incorporating their opinions into all levels of ECPAT’s programming is vital to the development of appropriate measures for their protection. ECPAT believes it is crucial for children and young people to be given the opportunity to express their views, advocate for their rights, assist their peers and influence decision-making on issues that affect them. In this way, they are able to contribute to their protection needs and to the overall development of their communities.

The Youth Partnership Project (YPP) of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia entered its second year. This project aims to instigate, support and strengthen youth participation in the fight against CSEC in South Asia, with our partners CWIN in Nepal, SANLAAP in India and Aparajeyo in Bangladesh. Trainings occurred throughout the year to help build the capacities of those involved in the YPP project. Two training workshops, for caregivers and for peer support, were delivered in Nepal, India and Bangladesh in late 2005.

Training for trainers was also delivered in Kolkata, India; the main objective of this workshop was to build the capacity of project staff and resource persons to help them implement peer support trainings to staff members in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. A secondary training workshop was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in December 2005. Following these trainings, 75 young people who had been trained as peer supporters undertook the “Peer Support Programme in Schools”. This project enables the trained youth to create and manage peer support programmes in local schools targeting youth who are vulnerable to CSEC or who live in areas where there is a high risk of trafficking. To support these initiatives, teachers and school administrators were invited to one-day sessions to provide them with greater understanding of the YPP programme and the importance of the peer support scheme.

ECPAT International also supports the YPP initiative by providing micro-funding to youth groups involved in the project. Funding of projects included creating a library and recreation room for young girls who are victims of CSE, supporting a youth drama group to promote use of theatre as a medium for raising awareness on trafficking and CSEC, supporting rallies against child trafficking and sexual exploitation and poster making activities to help raise awareness on trafficking, sexual abuse and children’s rights.

Prior to the Third General Assembly in 2005, a new ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) was formed. The group’s first meeting was held in April 2006 in Bangkok, which discussed their roles and responsibilities as well as the handover from the previous EICYAC group, the vision, mission and strategic goals of the new Committee, how to work with ECPAT groups in their respective regions and ways to establish links between the work of EICYAC and the work occurring at the Secretariat. The EICYAC group also presented a workshop on child and youth participation at the Assembly.

The East African Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in May 2006. A key session was held on child and youth participation, with presentations that demonstrated a significant understanding and implementation of child and youth participation around the issue of combating CSEC in Africa. The group agreed on objectives for child and youth participation in their work, including the creation of a network of African child and youth groups to fight CSEC, ways to build and strengthen the capacity of groups around child and youth participation in the fight against CSEC and to actively involve this participation at regional and national levels in lobbying and advocacy against CSEC.

ECPAT International conducted a survey on the current and future work on child and youth participation initiatives within the ECPAT network; this is designed to aid in the development of ECPAT’s Child and Youth Participation Policy. The survey results will be compiled into a regional database and, following analysis, will be incorporated into a report with recommendations to strengthen the strategic direction of child and youth participation within each region that ECPAT is active.

COMBATING CHILD SEX TOURISM

Funders: General Fund Donors
Total Expenditure: US\$ 71,853

ECPAT International works to combat and prevent child sex tourism – the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one place to another to engage in sexual acts with minors. Frequently, child sex tourists travel from a rich country to a less developed country, although some are travelers within their own country or region. While some child sex tourists target children specifically, most do not usually have a sexual preference for children. These are situational abusers, who unscrupulously take advantage of a situation where children are made available to them.

Throughout the year, ECPAT International provided technical support to a number of international, regional and national events designed to protect children from sex tourism. One of these was a seminar jointly organised by UNICEF Kenya and Respect (the ECPAT group in Austria). The seminar focused on raising awareness about commercial sexual exploitation of children through travel and tourism as well as the implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism – a private sector initiative implemented by travel and tourism companies. ECPAT International also participated in a national event in Colombia along with ECPAT Colombia and partners, which highlighted Thailand's model for preventing child sex tourism. It also provided an opportunity for ECPAT International to give technical assistance on awareness raising and how best to communicate with law enforcement in preventing child sex tourists traveling to Colombia.

In January 2006, ECPAT International attended an Executive and Steering Committee meeting on the Code of Conduct, held in New York. The meeting served to advance the reporting process and helped generate important discussions on the implementation of the Code. ECPAT International's participation at the meeting enabled a child rights perspective to be incorporated into the discussions. During this event, a meeting was held with members of UNICEF's child protection team. As an outcome, UNICEF have demonstrated their intentions of working with the Code of Conduct and being directly involved by becoming a member of the Steering Committee, of which ECPAT International is already a permanent member.

ECPAT Korea organised an international symposium on child sex tourism in October 2005 which was attended by ECPAT network groups from Cambodia, the Philippines, Australia, Japan and Taiwan. ECPAT International delivered a keynote speech on child sex tourism, the Code of Conduct and how it has been used to reduce and prevent child sex tourism. Following the symposium, three Korean tour operators signed the Code of Conduct. ECPAT International also

made a presentation at a national workshop on 'Child Safe Tourism in Cambodia'. This brought together representatives of the Cambodian provinces' Child Safe Commissions and enabled the Commission and government authorities to streamline action against child sex tourism.

ECPAT International attended the Executive Committee meeting of the UN World Tourism Organisation Task Force, which was the background in part to decide the overall constitution of the Committee and how it could be most effective. A key outcome is that the Committee will continue to work in an advisory capacity to the World Committee on Tourism Ethics. During this meeting, ECPAT International, with input from ECPAT UK, presented guidelines for developing campaigns aimed at combating child sex tourism.

In April 2006, ECPAT International conducted training workshops on combating child sex tourism in tourist "hotspots" in Egypt and provided guidance and reports to partners and participants from the private sector. Training was also provided to the ECPAT Foundation in the north of Thailand along with Heart of the Street (HOTS), a local NGO working against child sex tourism, on raising awareness in the same area. Following this session the two organisations are currently developing a campaign designed to combat child sex tourism in the north of Thailand.

PROMOTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BEST LAW PRACTICES

Funders: General Fund Donors
Total Expenditure: US\$ 70,730

Strong laws, together with effective, child-friendly enforcement procedures are vital to protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation. ECPAT International works to help countries improve and implement a comprehensive legal framework for deterring crimes, managing investigations, prosecuting perpetrators and protecting and assisting children in their recovery.

ECPAT continued to work with partners on the South and Southeast Asia Legal Reform (SSEAL) project, which aims to support local groups in bringing about legal reform and effective implementation of laws in their country. A planning meeting was held in June in Indonesia that decided on the objectives of the next phase of the project. This focused on the current legal situation in Indonesia, how organisations plan to work on the outcomes from the first phase of the project and how best to build partnerships and utilise strengths of the existing coalition in Indonesia. The meeting was attended by 20 participants from all over Indonesia who are either part of the coalition or interested in joining it.

In addition to this work, ECPAT International supported the Indonesian coalition by providing a CSEC perspective on a draft bill on child pornography and reviewing essential elements that need to be included to ensure that the law complies with international standards.

ECPAT International also worked with UNICEF to respond to and comment on a draft Children's Code in Kyrgyzstan from a CSEC perspective. ECPAT also supported work on the UN Study on Violence against Children.

As part of an ongoing project, a comparative analysis of national laws on child pornography was undertaken. The project aims to identify different elements of child pornography that require careful consideration when drafting legislation or when lobbying. As part of this work, information was collected on child pornography legislation in Southeast Asian countries to help create a full picture of existing strengths and weaknesses in these laws.

PREVENTING EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH THE INTERNET AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Funders: General Fund Donors
Total Expenditure: US\$ 18,086

Child pornography exploits children in many ways. Children may be deceived, tricked or coerced into engaging in sexual acts for the production of pornography. Images are often stored, distributed, sold or traded among people. Those who 'consume' pornographic images of children perpetrate the exploitation of children by creating a demand for more images. Those who gain access to these images may sometimes use them to desensitise and groom other children for abuse. ECPAT International works to ensure that the benefits of the Internet and new technologies are not compromised by those seeking to sexually exploit children.

In July 2005, ECPAT International submitted the "Violence against Children in Cyberspace" report to the UN Study on Violence against Children Secretariat. This report gives a global overview of the scale and nature of violence against children in relation to the use of new technologies; in particular the report examines child pornography, online sexual solicitation and the impacts of access to pornography and other harmful materials online. The report provides a comprehensive set of recommendations as an agenda for action to protect children and young people in cyberspace. The UN Violence Study Secretariat agreed that the virtual world should be considered a distinct location of harm.

ECPAT International worked closely with Microsoft Japan to adapt ECPAT International's booklet "Protecting Children Online" to be distributed as part of Microsoft Japan's national campaign on Internet safety. This key publication will help to protect children and raise their level of awareness on potential harm from new technologies.

As part of the make-IT-safe campaign, ECPAT International helped to develop and promote the project in Nepal. The campaign was launched at an IT exhibition in Nepal which received approximately 300,000 visitors; ECPAT International linked with FIT-Nepal to produce the necessary promotional material, and FIT-Nepal aired a 30-minute radio programme on the campaign.

In November 2005, ECPAT International participated in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Conference in Tunisia. The Conference reaffirmed the aim that people throughout the world should be able to benefit from information and communication and technology. However, the Conference also noted that ICT use should not negatively affect people's human rights. Specific reference was made to the rights of children and the paramount importance of protecting children from abuse through ICT as well as defending their rights.

ECPAT International gave two presentations on child pornography at a symposium held in St. Petersburg, Russia in May. The presentations discussed distribution and demand for child pornography and the roles and responsibilities of the ICT industry in combating child pornography on the Internet. These were well received by NGO, government and law enforcement personnel present. Future conferences will focus on ensuring the presence of ICT industry individuals who were unable to attend this conference.

The theme of child pornography was also addressed at the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop for East Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok in June. The focus in this respect was on how new technologies facilitate the production and distribution of child pornography online and highlighted the changing pattern of technology and abuse that takes place online. The presentation also outlined some of the current initiatives being created and undertaken by the ICT industry on ways to tackle the problem.

CARE AND PROTECTION

Funders: Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederlands (SKN), Italian Cooperation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France*, ECPAT Luxembourg*, Groupe Developpement*
Total Expenditure: US\$ 225,450

ECPAT International's Care and Protection Programme gives ECPAT network members greater scope to provide appropriate and effective care and protection services to children who have been commercially sexually exploited. CSEC can inflict severe and long-term physical and

* Work supported by these donors but financial support received after June 2006.

psychological harm on children, which often occurs due to a failure to provide a protective framework for children. ECPAT International offers protection training that is based on child rights principles and is relevant to the context in which ECPAT members may find themselves working.

In October 2005, training was provided to 20 professionals in Kazakhstan on the needs of children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Presentations were made during the National Consultations in both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on the care and protection of children; and child care institutes in Kazakhstan were visited to assess the current level of skills and knowledge regarding care and protection standards. Assessments such as these facilitate the development of appropriate trainings and interventions to help ensure children's protection.

Training was also provided to trainers and young people in Romania and the Czech Republic respectively. In Romania, the training was part of the Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes and involved the training of trainers in the care and protection field. Additionally, significant input was made to the training manual that the Partnership is developing, "Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes – A Training Guide". In the Czech Republic, training was held for young people from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and was designed to enable the participants to develop youth networks and youth support programmes in their home countries with the necessary child protection knowledge.

A key element of the work of the Care and Protection Officer is the production and publication of training manuals and toolkits. During the reporting period, two important documents were produced. The 2004 tsunami led to ECPAT International initiating a project designed to protect children in emergencies. A technical consultation was held in Phuket, Thailand in November 2005 with participants from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand and international experts. Following this consultation, the "Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations" manual was developed. It provides practical guidance and support to those working with children who have been affected by disasters and emergencies. The second publication was produced in collaboration with Save the Children and UNICEF, and is a training toolkit entitled "Child-Safe Organisations". This multimedia pack is designed to aid organisations in the improvement or implementation of their own child protection policies and procedures.

ECPAT's Care and Protection Officer is also responsible for investigating and referring child protection issues that are reported to the Secretariat. These referrals continued to increase during this period and as a result, a number of meetings were held to develop and improve networks with law enforcement agencies and embassies in a bid to strengthen protocols around information sharing and cooperation.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Funders: Week of Compassion, New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Kerkinactie, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Olof Palme Center, OAK Foundation, Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development (CORDAID)
Total Expenditure: US\$ 331,251

ECPAT International held its Third General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in September 2005. The Assembly brought together ECPAT groups, experts and partners from across the globe. Almost 200 delegates, from more than 60 countries examined how the ECPAT network had developed since the last Assembly in 2002, how effective it is at combating CSEC and agreed on ways to make ECPAT's future work more useful.

A key aim of the Assembly was to develop the technical expertise of ECPAT member groups in methodologies and techniques to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. This was achieved by the exchange of best practices and experiences during workshops and panel discussions on subjects including Youth Participation in Fighting CSEC; Care Standards and Therapeutic Services; Cyberspace, Technology and CSEC; Demand for Sex with Children; Prostitution of Boys; Implementing and Monitoring National Plans of Action; Trafficking and CSEC; Campaigning; and Domestic Child Labour.

Another valuable element of the Assembly was the opportunity it provided for member organisations to share plans, knowledge and experiences in combating CSEC. Many organisations working on CSEC in local contexts work far from large urban centres or communication networks; they often lack access to updated information and technical resources, while other organisations may be better placed. The Assembly is a forum where all members can strengthen linkages with their counterparts in other parts of the world for the sharing of information, expertise and technical inputs that enhance their ability to influence national and regional agendas on CSEC.

As an exceptional gathering of many members of the global ECPAT network, the Assembly played a critical role in strengthening ECPAT's governance – with groups able to share their thoughts and experiences, debate and vote on key issues, and to elect a new Chair and Board of Trustees, including a youth representative.

ECPAT was honoured to have Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the United Nations Independent Expert, leader of the Study on Violence against Children and Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in Myanmar, give the Assembly's keynote speech. During his speech, Professor Pinheiro talked of the importance of the UN Study on Violence against Children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other key human rights committees and he stressed the important role of ECPAT in contributing to these and other relevant international bodies.

Key outcomes from the Assembly included:

- The approval of ECPAT's strategic directions for the period 2005-2009, which clearly establishes the roles and responsibilities of member groups and the International Secretariat.
- The election of a new ECPAT International Board, including a Youth Representative.
- Eighteen workshops and roundtables on a range of issues including cyberspace, trafficking, child and youth participation and combating child sex tourism were held and led to a general increase in the knowledge and understanding of participants on thematic and technical areas.
- Greater understanding on the work of youth was gained following presentations from each regional youth network member.
- Regional meetings facilitated sharing of ideas and experiences to promote learning and help national groups progress.
- Programmatic meetings were held that enabled detailed discussion on key areas of work and greater understanding for all participants.

Additionally, two special thematic panel discussions were held that addressed two serious and emerging issues of commercial sexual exploitation: the increasingly visible demand for sex with children and the prostitution of boys. These panels featured researchers and specialists in the subject areas. ECPAT is sensitive to emerging issues within the general field of CSEC, and forums such as these enable groups worldwide to be made aware of the fast-changing situations.

ACTION PROGRAMME AGAINST TRAFFICKING OF MINORS FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES

Funders: UNICRI, Italian Cooperation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Total Expenditure: US\$ 201,075

Trafficking in children refers to the cross-border or internal recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of children for sexual exploitation, forced labour, removal of organs or any similar exploitative purposes. Trafficking in children for sexual purposes refers specifically to their exploitation in prostitution, pornography, sex tourism and forced marriage. While this affects children of all ages it is mainly pre-adolescent and teenage children who are most affected. ECPAT International advocates for the adoption of effective anti-trafficking legislation that criminalises traffickers rather than victims. Using a child-rights based approach, ECPAT supports programmes that address the root causes of child trafficking, develops measures for improved implementation of laws against child trafficking and provides quality assistance to child victims. The current focus of ECPAT's work is in Costa Rica, Thailand and Ukraine.

In September 2005, ECPAT agreed with Costa Rican authorities to design a database to keep a record of information on crimes related to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in children. Training on data collection and providing vital information charting the incidence

and frequency of abuse was also given. Following this, ECPAT's group in Costa Rica (Paniamor) organised an awareness raising campaign that was featured on TV, radio and billboards.

During February and March 2006, training for border and immigration police was undertaken. These sessions provided the police with greater information on the threats of trafficking and those effects on children. Further sessions were held in April 2006 in different regions within Costa Rica. Work was also undertaken to ensure information systems were implemented in Prosecutor's Offices throughout Costa Rica to provide details on sexual crimes.

ECPAT works in collaboration with local partners in Ukraine (La Strada) to combat the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. Groups there produced a TV spot on combating child pornography, child trafficking for sexual purposes and child prostitution. This had the effect of sensitising viewers to the issue and also of advertising a hotline designed to help prevent children from being trafficked or commercially sexually exploited. A training manual for specialists working on the prevention of trafficking was developed as well as a booklet on CSEC, child trafficking and related legislation in Ukraine.

Early in 2006, ECPAT's partner in Ukraine specialising on trafficking prevention held 13 training sessions on the rehabilitation of children affected by trafficking and a further three trainings on protecting children from the threat of trafficking. In June, training for law enforcement officers and child care service providers was held on protecting the rights of child victims of trafficking and CSEC.

In Ayutthaya, Thailand in August 2005, ECPAT partners held a four-day workshop to help those working against the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. The training was mainly directed at the use of a training manual that provides a multi-disciplinary approach to children whose lives may be affected by trafficking. Agreement was also reached during this workshop to undertake extensive research into the current situation of trafficking in Thailand, with a specific focus on the areas of Pattaya, Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai.

In February 2006, ECPAT's partner in Thailand (FACE) edited a training manual on trafficking in children for sexual purposes. Sections of the manual included 'Causes and Patterns of Trafficking' and 'Social/Cultural Dimensions of Human Trafficking'. A database that provides specific information on trafficking was also devised by the group to assist those working to prevent trafficking while also providing the public with general information. In April 2006, collaboration with other organisations enabled the production of a multi-disciplinary training curriculum designed to create a better understanding of trafficking as a crime and a human rights violation. The training was delivered via sessions throughout Thailand.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Funders: General Fund Donors
Total Expenditure: US\$ 201,075

Fundraising

ECPAT International has continued to be generously supported by a loyal network of donors, reflecting the global concern for CSEC and the trust in ECPAT's abilities to make a real difference in combating it. The total fundraising efforts brought in US\$ 1,480,179 in the financial year. This included significant project grants from the Finnish Government, Comic Relief (in coordination with Christian Aid), the OAK Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, UNICRI, the Italian Cooperation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN). Key supporters to ECPAT's Third General Assembly included New Zealand Aid, Australian Aid, the Norwegian Government, Kerkinactie, CORDAID, the OAK Foundation and Olof Palme Center. ECPAT International is also grateful to supporters of our general work, including the Swedish Government, Bread for the World and Misereor.

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

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France*

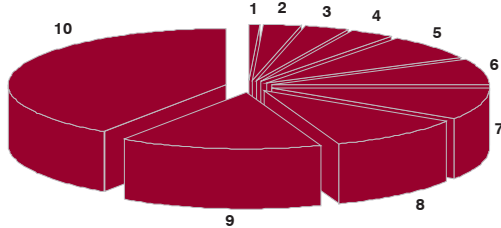
ECPAT Luxembourg*

Groupe Developpement*

Misereor

* Work supported by these donors but financial support received after June 2006.

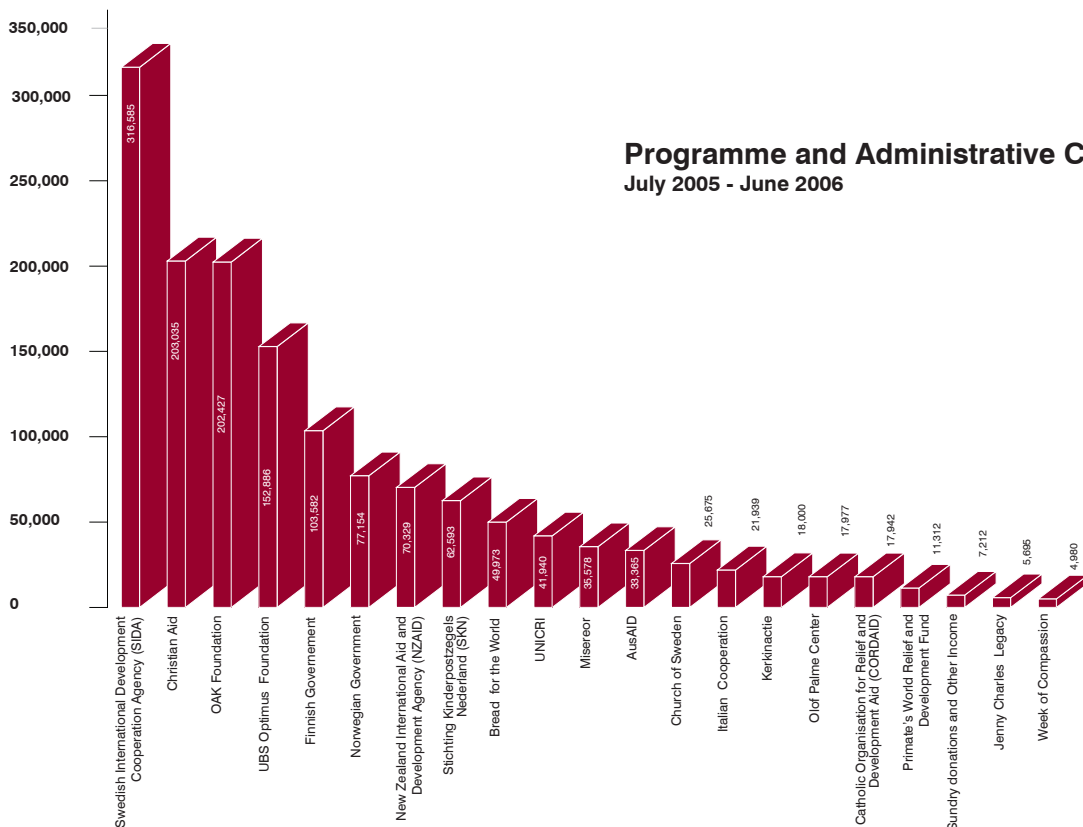
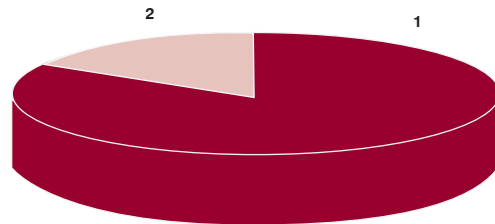
Project Expenditures
July 2005 - June 2006



1. Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and Information Technology (0.83%)
2. Media and Communications (2.80%)
3. Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices (3.24%)
4. Combating Child Sex Tourism (3.29%)
5. Legal Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America (7.29%)
6. Child and Youth Participation (7.44%)
7. Information, Communication and Education Resources (9.20%)
8. Care and Protection (10.31%)
9. ECPAT's Third General Assembly (15.15%)
10. Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action (40.45%)

Programme and Administrative Costs
July 2005 - June 2006

1. Direct Programme Costs 83%
2. Administration Costs 17%*



Programme and Administrative Costs
July 2005 - June 2006

* Administrative costs include programme personnel costs, travel and accommodation; office furniture, equipment and related expenses; and other general administrative costs.

Carmen Madriñán	Executive Director
Anil Raghuvanshi	Deputy Director for Administration and South Asia Focal Point
Mark Capaldi	Deputy Director for Programmes
Jamnonglux Nakviroj	Office Manager
Schofield Ochieng	Finance Officer
Mike Annison	Fundraising Officer
Maricruz Tabbia	Management Assistant
Anjan Bose	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Officer
Veravan Prachoommark	External Liaison Officer
Aimon Amornsupasiri	Finance Assistant
Arada Yawilat	Office Assistant
Anthony Burnett	Information Officer
Maria Thundu	Editor/Production Associate
Manida Naebklang	Information Assistant - Publications
Ekachart Piriyanand	Information Assistant - Website
Vorajit Sunaseweenonta	Information Assistant - Resource Centre
Hindowa Lebbie	Regional Officer - Africa
Ernesto Galmez	Regional Officer - Americas
Kritsana Pimonsaengsuriya	Regional Officer - Asia and Pacific
Sendrine Constant	Regional Officer - Europe and CIS
Reem Morsi	Regional Officer - Middle East and North Africa
Olha Shved	Associate for CIS Region
Netnapha Palee	Associate for East Asia
Stephanie Delaney	Programme Officer, Care & Protection of Victims of CSEC
Luc Ferran	Programme Officer, Combating Child Sex Tourism
Vimala Crispin	Programme Officer, CYPP - South Asia
Junita Upadhyay	Programme Officer, Child & Youth Participation
Catherine Beaulieu	Programme Officer, Legal Programme
Alessia Altamura	Coordinator, Anti-Trafficking Project

Interns and volunteers during the reporting period:

Beverley Lane	Legal Intern
Sonja Yli-Kaliha	Legal Intern
Ludivine Estienne	Legal Intern
Marissa Daruwalla	CYP Participation Intern
Sangeet Shirodhkar	CYP Participation Intern



FINANCIAL REPORT





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Jaiyos Co.,Ltd.
Rajakarn 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 June 30, 2006 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of ECPAT International. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of ECPAT International for the year ended June 30, 2005 were audited by another auditor of the same firm, whose report dated August 5, 2005 expressed a qualified audit opinion due to a scope limitation relating to the transactions of the “Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation” project in Central America.

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

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

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2006 and the results of its operation and the funds, receipts and disbursements for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting basis as described in Note 2.

Manoon Manusook

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) BANGKOK

Registration No. 4292, August 21, 2006

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

AS AT JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

	Notes	2006	USD 2005
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and other receivables		468,129	1,053,680
Pre-payments		6,936	3,971
Donations Receivable	3	<u>17,402</u>	<u>127,236</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>492,467</u>	<u>1,184,887</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposit		<u>8,656</u>	<u>7,802</u>
Total Non-current Assets		<u>8,656</u>	<u>7,802</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>501,123</u>	<u>1,192,689</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		184,699	171,713
Accrued expenses	4	<u>22,780</u>	<u>21,593</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>207,479</u>	<u>193,306</u>
FUNDS BALANCES			
Specific funds	13	293,644	641,578
General funds	13	<u>-</u>	<u>357,805</u>
Total Funds Balances		<u>293,644</u>	<u>999,383</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES		<u>501,123</u>	<u>1,192,689</u>

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

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

		USD	
	Notes	2006	2005
INCOME			
Specific donation income	5.1, 5.2	1,016,966	761,067
General donation income	5.1, 5.2	<u>463,213</u>	<u>862,315</u>
		<u>1,480,179</u>	<u>1,623,382</u>
EXPENSES			
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring of the Agenda for Action	11.1	884,246	603,462
Information and Educational Resources Capacity Building	11.2	201,075	158,459
- Strengthening Services for the Recovery of Victims of CSEC	11.3	225,450	95,696
Youth Participation	11.4	162,576	174,347
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	71,853	50,372
Legal Reform and Law Enforcement Initiatives	11.6	70,730	60,760
Preventing CSEC on the Internet	11.7	18,086	58,112
Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8	159,348	211,075
ECPAT's Third International Assembly	11.9	331,251	7,091
Communications and Campaigning	11.10	<u>61,281</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenses		<u>2,185,896</u>	<u>1,419,374</u>
Income in excess of (less than) expenses		(705,717)	204,008
Opening fund balance		999,383	801,376
Prior years adjustments	16	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(6,001)</u>
		<u>999,361</u>	<u>795,375</u>
Closing fund balance	13.1, 13.2	<u>293,644</u>	<u>999,383</u>

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

STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

USD

	2006	2005
Cash: Brought forward		
Cash and deposits at 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
	<u>1,053,680</u>	<u>818,457</u>
Addition:		
Donations		
Donations receipts during the current year	1,480,179	1,623,382
Non-cash payments		
Accounts payable closing balance	184,699	171,713
Accrued expenses closing balance	22,780	21,593
Prior year adjustment	(22)	(6,001)
	<u>2,741,316</u>	<u>2,629,144</u>
Deductions:		
Disbursements for various projects	(2,185,896)	(1,419,374)
Change in prepayments and deposits - net	(3,819)	(3,056)
Accounts payable opening balance	(171,713)	(148,375)
Accrued expenses opening balance	(21,593)	(14,638)
Change in donations receivables - net	109,834	9,979
	<u>468,129</u>	<u>1,053,680</u>

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

STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

	USD	
	2006	2005
Cash: Carried forward		
Cash and deposits at the financial institutions	335,439	888,326
Advance to staff for work purposes	30,725	28,279
Advance to projects	51,361	81,312
Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners	50,604	51,189
Other receivables	-	4,574
	<u>468,129</u>	<u>1,053,680</u>

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

DONATION INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Total Donations Received	Accrued Donation Income	Total Donations Income	Project Specific Income	General Income		
	USD	USD	USD	USD	Total General Income	Admin Specific	General
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Primate's World Relief and Development Fund	11,312	-	11,312	11,312	-	-	-
Finnish Government	103,582	-	103,582	103,582	-	-	-
Bread for the World	49,973	-	49,973	-	49,973	-	-
NZAID	70,329	-	70,329	70,329	-	-	-
UNICRI	41,940	-	41,940	41,940	-	-	-
Christian Aid/Comic Relief	203,035	-	203,035	167,551	35,484	-	-
Church of Sweden	25,675	-	25,675	12,989	12,686	-	-
CORDAID	17,942	-	17,942	17,942	-	-	-
Week of Compassion	4,980	-	4,980	4,980	-	-	-
Australian Aid	33,365	-	33,365	33,365	-	-	-
Norwegian Government	77,154	-	77,154	77,154	-	-	-
Jenny Charles Legacy	5,695	-	5,695	-	5,695	-	-
Olof Palme Center	17,977	-	17,977	17,977	-	-	-
SIDA	316,585	-	316,585	-	316,585	-	-
OAK Foundation	202,427	-	202,427	202,427	-	-	-
Kerkinactie	18,000	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Miseror	35,578	-	35,578	-	35,578	-	-
UBS Optimus Foundation	152,886	-	152,886	152,886	-	-	-
Italian Cooperation	4,560	17,379	21,939	21,939	-	-	-
Sundry donations	7,212	-	7,212	-	7,212	-	-
Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN)	<u>62,593</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,593</u>	<u>62,593</u>	<u>-</u>	-	-
Total	<u>1,462,800</u>	<u>17,379</u>	<u>1,480,179</u>	<u>1,016,966</u>	<u>463,213</u>	-	-

Additional Information:

Donations in Advance

For the year ended June 30, 2006

All donations received, whether for a future year or not, are shown as part of income of the year. As such, Donation Income includes funds received to cover expenses for planned activities to be carried out after June 30, 2006. Such donations by the donors listed below are considered as donations in advance.

Projects	Period of Donation	Donor	Amount (USD)
Networking, Monitoring and Implementing the Agenda for Action-Africa	July 2006 to December 2006	Finnish Government	51,791
Networking, Monitoring and Implementing the Agenda for Action-MENA	July 2006 to December 2006	UBS Optimus Foundation	76,443
Capacity Building	July 2006 to June 2007	Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN)	<u>62,593</u>
			190,827

	Total	Accrued	Total	Project	General Income		
	Donation Received	Donation Income	Donations Income	Specific Income	Total General Income	Admin Specific	General
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Primate's World Relief and Development Fund	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 2004 to September 2005	Christian Aid	22,655
General	January 2005 to December 2005	PLAN International	200,000
			<u>251,714</u>

SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Notes	Specific Funds *	General Funds*	Total Fund
Balance as at July 1, 2005		641,578	357,805	999,383
New funds	5.1	1,016,966	463,213	1,480,179
Transfer from General to Specific funds	14	<u>821,018</u>	<u>(821,018)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>2,479,562</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,479,562</u>
Utilisation of funds		(2,185,896)	-	(2,185,896)
Prior years adjustment	16	<u>(22)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(22)</u>
Balance as at June 30, 2006	15 USD	<u>293,644</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>293,644</u>

* The Specific Fund balances indicated above include donations amounting to USD 190,827 in total, which are to be used for activities planned for execution during the period July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007. The breakdown of these funds is shown under Note 5.1 of this report.

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	<u>971,628</u>	<u>(971,628)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>2,064,551</u>	<u>360,207</u>	<u>2,424,758</u>
Utilisation of funds		(1,419,374)	-	(1,419,374)
Prior years adjustment	16	<u>(3,599)</u>	<u>(2,402)</u>	<u>(6,001)</u>
Balance as at June 30, 2005	15 USD	<u>641,578</u>	<u>357,805</u>	<u>999,383</u>

* 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 is shown under Note 5.2 of this report.

TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC FUND

Projects	Notes	2006 USD	2005 USD
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action	11.1	365,712	334,505
Information and Educational Resources	11.2	-	408,459
Care and Protection	11.3	203,511	4,520
Child and Youth Participation	11.4	-	97,995
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	66,181	-
Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices	11.6	10,595	60,000
Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and Information Technology	11.7	-	59,058
Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8	55,174	-
ECPAT's Third General Assembly	11.9	58,564	7,091
Media and Communications	11.10	<u>61,281</u>	-
	13.1, 13.2	<u>821,018</u>	971,628

SPECIFIC FUND

Projects	Notes	2006 USD	2005 USD
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Agenda for Action	11.1	128,234	140,001
Information and Educational Resources	11.2	34,354	250,000
Care and Protection	11.3	62,593	-
Child and Youth Participation	11.4	27,485	22,532
Combating Child Sex Tourism	11.5	-	5,672
Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices	11.6	-	60,135
Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and Information Technology	11.7	40,978	59,064
Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8	-	104,174
ECPAT's Third General Assembly	11.9	-	-
Media and Communications	11.10	-	-
	13.1, 13.2	<u>293,644</u>	<u>641,578</u>

SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

PRIOR YEARS ADJUSTMENT

Prior years adjustment relate to adjustments made to expenses and donation incomes for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The details are as follows:

For the year ended June 30, 2006

	Notes	USD
Specific Donations Income – Child and Youth Participation	11.4, 13.1	(22)
General Donations Income	13.1	-
Total		<u>(22)</u>

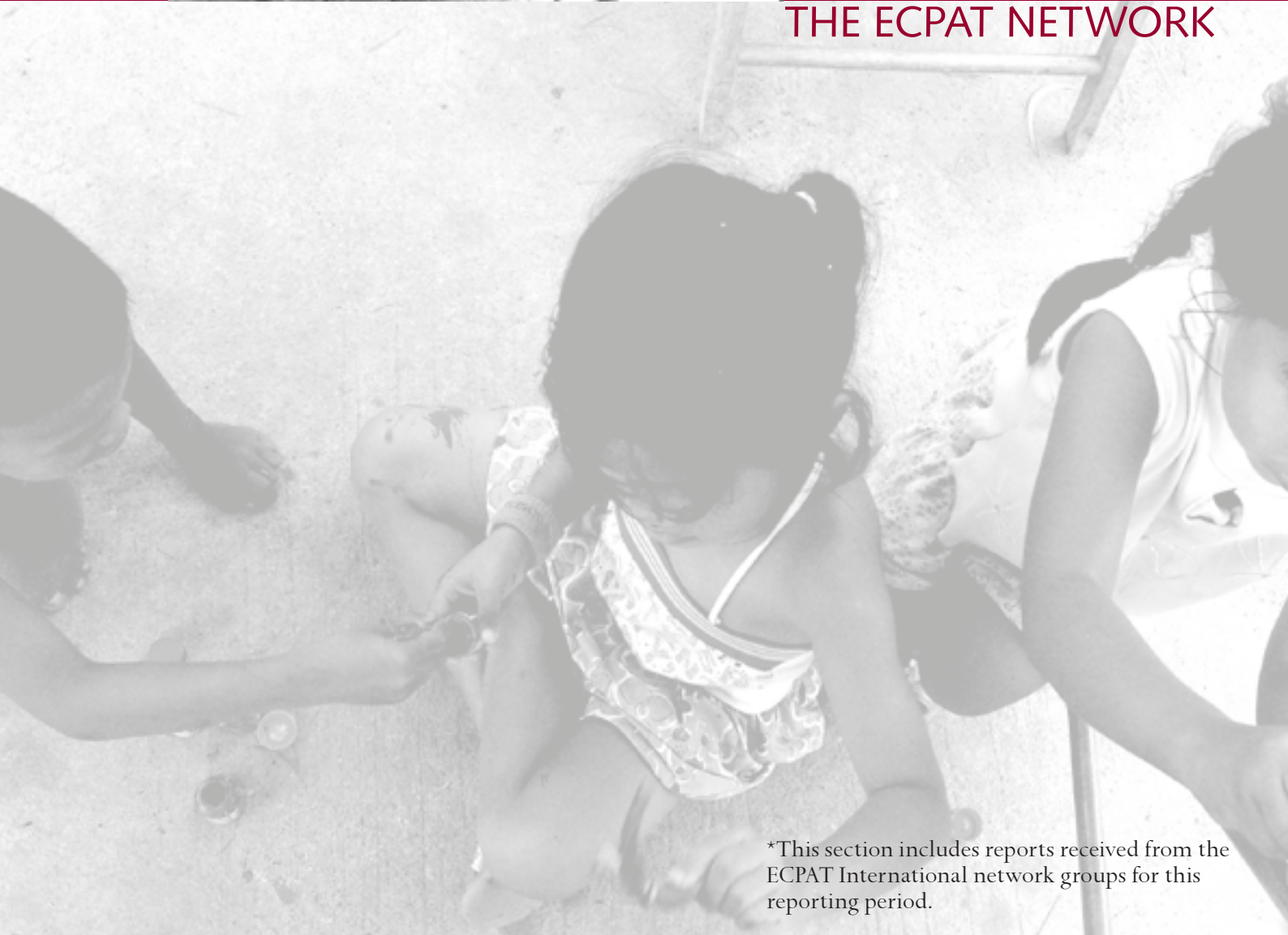
For the year ended June 30, 2005

	Notes	USD
Specific Donations Income - Strengthening Protection of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Central America	11.8, 13.2	(3,599)
General Donations Income	13.2	(2,402)
Total		<u>(6,001)</u>

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.



THE ECPAT NETWORK



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



THE ECPAT NETWORK

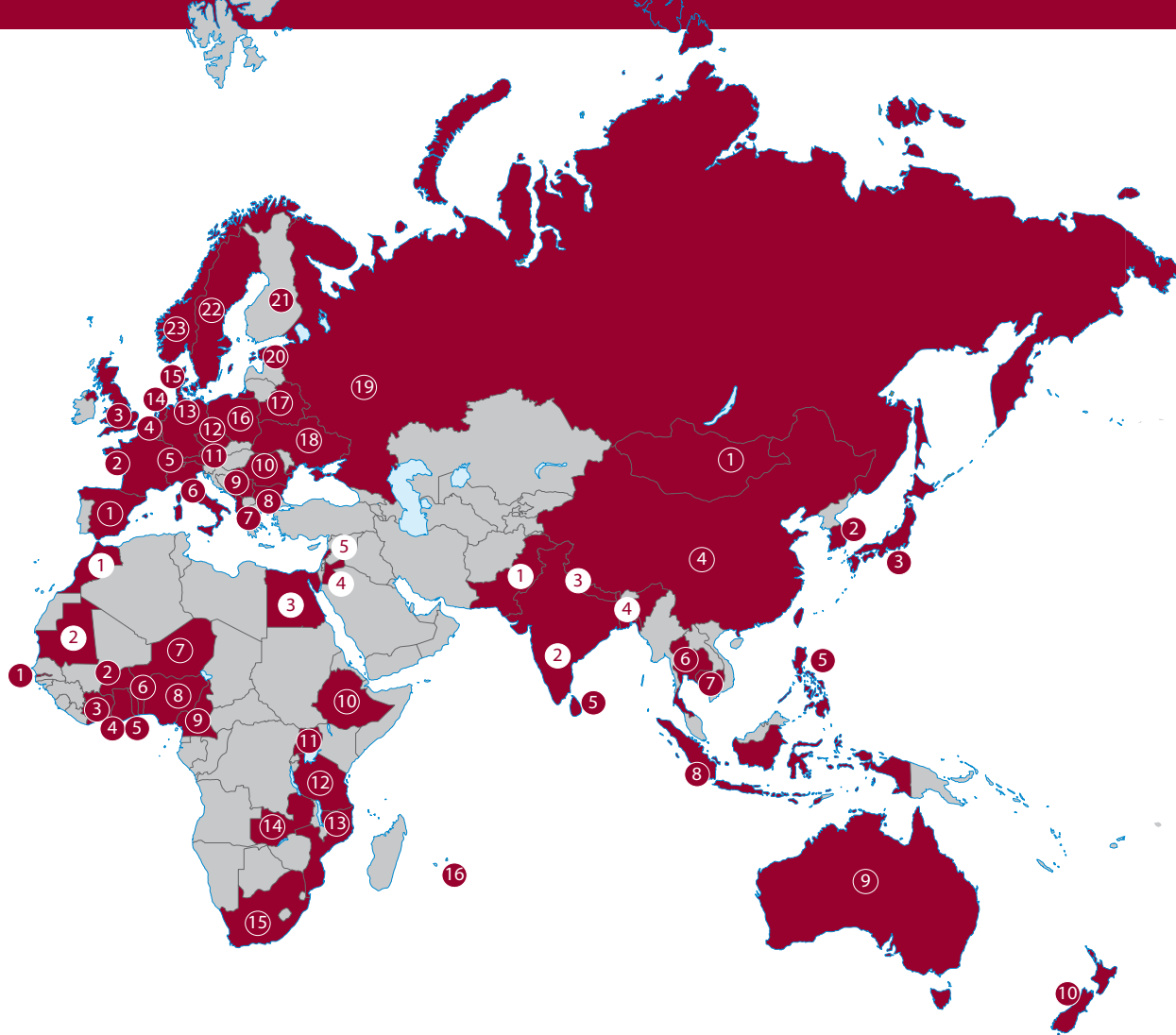
AMERICAS

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 CANADA
Beyond Borders | 8 COLOMBIA
ECPAT Colombia | 1 SPAIN
ECPAT Spain |
| 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
• ECPAT-USA | 9 BRAZIL
ECPAT Brazil | 2 FRANCE
ECPAT France/
Groupe Developpement |
| 3 MEXICO
ECPAT Mexico | 10 BOLIVIA
Pro Adolescentes | 3 UNITED KINGDOM
ECPAT UK |
| 4 GUATEMALA
ECPAT Guatemala | 11 PARAGUAY
Luna Nueva | 4 BELGIUM
ECPAT Belgium |
| 5 COSTA RICA
Fundación Paniamor | 12 URUGUAY
Color Esperanza | 5 LUXEMBOURG
ECPAT Luxembourg |
| 6 NICARAGUA
• TESIS
• Casa Alianza | 13 CHILE
• ONG Raices
• ONG Paicabi | 6 SWITZERLAND
ECPAT Switzerland |
| 7 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
MAIS | | 7 ITALY
ECPAT Italy |
| | | 8 ALBANIA
ACTSEC |

EUROPE & CIS

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 9 BULGARIA
Neglected Children Society | 15 NETHERLANDS
ECPAT Netherlands | 21 ESTONIA
Tartu Child Support Centre |
| 10 SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
Beo Support | 16 DENMARK
Red Barnet (Save the Children - Denmark) | 22 SWEDEN
ECPAT Sweden |
| 11 ROMANIA
Save the Children Romania (Salvati Copiii) | 17 POLAND
Pro-ECPAT | 23 NORWAY
ECPAT Norway/
Redd Barna/Save the Children Norway |
| 12 AUSTRIA
Austrian Platform Against CSEC | 18 BELARUS
Children - Not for Abuse | |
| 13 CZECH REPUBLIC
Ecumenical Network for Youth Action | 19 UKRAINE
All-Ukrainian | |
| 14 GERMANY
ECPAT Germany | 20 RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Russian Alliance Against CSEC | |

*There are 81 groups in 73 countries



**MIDDLE EAST
AND NORTH
AFRICA**

- 1 MOROCCO**
ONDE
- 2 MAURITANIA**
ANAIF-PIE
- 3 EGYPT**
NGO Coalition
on Child
Rights
- 4 LEBANON**
Dar Al Amal
- 5 JORDAN**
Jordan River
Foundation

AFRICA

- 1 GAMBIA**
Child Protection
Alliance
- 2 BURKINA FASO**
ABSE
- 3 COTE D'IVOIRE**
SOS Violences
Sexuelles
- 4 GHANA**
Ghana NGO
Coalition on
the Rights of the
Child
- 5 TOGO**
WAO-Afrique
- 6 BENIN**
CLOSE
- 7 NIGER**
G-NESE
- 8 NIGERIA**
Women's
Consortium of
Nigeria

- 9 CAMEROON**
ASSEJA
- 10 ETHIOPIA**
Forum on Street
Children - Ethiopia
- 11 UGANDA**
ECPAT Uganda
- 12 TANZANIA**
KIWOHEDE
- 13 MOZAMBIQUE**
Rede da Criança
- 14 ZAMBIA**
Children in Need
- 15 SOUTH AFRICA**
Child Welfare
South Africa
- 16 MAURITIUS**
National Children's
Council

SOUTH ASIA

- 1 PAKISTAN**
Pakistan Pediatric
Association
- 2 INDIA**
• EQUATIONS
• Indian Committee
of Youth
Organisations
• SANLAAP
- 3 NEPAL**
• Maiti Nepal
• CWIN
- 4 BANGLADESH**
• Association
for Community
Development
• Ain O Salish
Kendro
- 5 SRI LANKA**
ECPAT Sri Lanka/
P.E.A.C.E.

**EAST ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC**

- 1 MONGOLIA**
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International in
Mongolia
- 2 SOUTH KOREA**
Naeil Women's
Centre for Youth
- 3 JAPAN**
• ECPAT/STOP
Japan
• ECPAT Japan
Kansai
- 4 HONG KONG**
Against Child
Abuse
- 5 TAIWAN**
ECPAT Taiwan
- 6 PHILIPPINES**
ECPAT Philippines
- 7 THAILAND**
ECPAT Foundation
Thailand
- 8 CAMBODIA**
ECPAT-Cambodia
- 9 INDONESIA**
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- 11 NEW ZEALAND**
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Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de défense des droits de l'Enfant (CLOSE) is a network of more than 30 NGOs active in Benin since 1998 and concerned with the protection of children against sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation.

CLOSE (through the NGO Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde (ESAM), which coordinates CLOSE's work) is involved in the implementation of a bilateral agreement with Nigeria to fight against trafficking. This agreement was reviewed by representatives of the two countries during a first meeting in Lagos in 2006. Nigerian authorities subsequently returned ten child victims of trafficking arrested in Lagos.

For lobbying purposes, CLOSE is represented in the National Unit of Coordination and Monitoring for the Protection of Children and works in collaboration with other members. The permanent Secretariat is within the Ministry of Family, Women and Children. CLOSE is a member of the Child Trafficking and Exploitation, Violence against Children and Juvenile Justice working groups.

CLOSE represented the civil society of Benin at a conference held in Bamako, Mali (and supported by UNICEF) on the framework of the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children. The conference led to the formulation of a plan of action to protect children against various forms of violence, which has now been incorporated into the Working Group on Violence against Children.

At the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in The Gambia in December, information sharing was conducted among members of CLOSE during a one-day meeting; through an informal working group which includes the main actors of child protection in Benin (ESAM, UNICEF, Terre Des Hommes, ILO/IPEC, the European Union, PLAN Benin and Borne Fonden); with members of the National Unit of Coordination and Monitoring for the Protection of Children; with youth organizations in schools and with young people who attended the RNRE. The work of the youth included peer-to-peer information dissemination in cybercafés; students and teachers also received information on the risks of sexual exploitation of children, child abuse and potential solutions and protective measures.

A make-IT-safe campaign was launched during an outcome-sharing meeting for members of CLOSE. The main aim was to raise awareness and inform cybercafé managers about the risks for young people in cyberspace. In total, almost 2,000 signatures were collected and the petition is ongoing.

Awareness raising is a permanent activity conducted by the group and includes audiences such as corporations and professionals; students and teachers; the IT industry; taxi and other drivers and community members.

CLOSE led a coalition of civil society organizations and national and international NGOs concerned with children's rights in providing independent analysis and drafting an alternative report on the implementation of children's rights in Benin. The report was presented to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 6 June 2006. Additional activities included training sessions for NGOs, special workshops with young people, liaising with the United Nations and a workshop to validate the final results. Key report areas included general measures of implementation; definition of a child; general principles; freedom and civil rights; familial environment and alternative protection; health and well-being; education; leisure and cultural activities; and special measures of protection.

SOS Violences Sexuelles was established in 1997 and works to combat sexual exploitation and sexual violence against women and children mainly through providing support and raising awareness, particularly among the youth.

Support services for victims provided by SOS are largely limited to psychological support. For other types of support, such as medical or legal, SOS works in collaboration with more specialised NGOs in these areas. SOS is among the initiators of a working group on sexual violence in Cote d'Ivoire. SOS provided advice, information and psychological support to 30 people during the year. Over 75 per cent were girls aged between 15 and 22. Only 3 per cent completed the course of treatment.

SOS Violences met regularly with groups of young people (from high schools and primary schools) to increase their awareness on the risks of sexual abuse and develop their self-protection capacity to prevent such abuses. Several brochures were produced to inform the general public about the services offered to victims of sexual abuse, trafficking and other forms of exploitation. These communication materials also provide information about location and contact details of the organisation.

SOS representatives attended the Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop held in The Gambia in December 2005; psychologists participated in the NGO training organised by UNICEF-Cote d'Ivoire at the end of June 2006. The training took place in the western city of Man, which has suffered numerous military clashes/confrontations between government and rebel forces, and has many victims of sexual violence.

Other activities included sponsoring the establishment of a youth organisation, "Youth Movement against Sexual Violence in Cote d'Ivoire" (MJVS-CI), in February 2006, to fight against all forms of sexual abuse against children.

Association Enfants Jeunes et Avenir (ASSEJA) was established in 1994 and offers support and training to young people and marginalised groups, particularly street children. Their main objectives include sensitising the public and helping children find a place to live, educate them, lead them towards acquiring a profession and integrate them socially and professionally. ASSEJA conducts work in the following areas:

SETTING A NATIONAL AGENDA FOR ACTION

ASSEJA conducted research in collaboration with ECPAT, in three towns: Yaounde, Bamenda and Bertua. The research was qualitative but provided some data on the scale of the phenomenon.

A national consultation on CSEC will be held in Yaounde from 27-28 July 2006 with the participation of civil servants, civil society representatives, authorities and international organisations. On 28 July, members of ECPAT International and ASSEJA representatives will meet with UNICEF, ILO, PLAN Cameroon and representatives from the Ministry Tourism and Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance.

A media campaign was organised during the national consultation. ECPAT and ASSEJA representatives appeared in four radio programmes, while 30 journalists covered the consultation in various media.

An action plan was elaborated and submitted to ECPAT to extend the sensitisation campaign against CSEC; and another plan of action was submitted to PLAN.

PREVENTION

ASSEJA launched a non-formal education programme on life skills, to be implemented in their Centre for Theory Training, together with workshops for vocational training. ASSEJA has provided training for 500 disadvantaged children who are vulnerable to CSEC.

ASSEJA is part of an advocacy network, the Cameroon Education for all Network (CEFAN), which addresses the quality of education in the country. The network organised two global action weeks in 2005 and 2006, which advocated for greater access for children to schools and to increase the number of teachers in schools. CEFAN developed a plan of action for 2007 and 2008 to promote education.

Under the umbrella of the education programme for life skills, ASSEJA organised training sessions on child rights, child trafficking and child labour. Six sessions are organised every year on these topics. ASSEJA's trainers also provided information to parents during counselling

sessions, which resulted in a change in attitude towards CSEC and other forms of child abuse, for many of them.

ASSEJA runs a reception and training centre (which includes health services) for vulnerable children. Beds are available for children until they are able to return to their families or to a new home. Since 2004, the centre has received 163 children (30 of whom were CSEC victims) who benefited from an education programme, health care and nutrition.

As a communication executing agency of the ILO project on child trafficking in Central and West Africa, for Cameroon, ASSEJA advocated for the adoption of a specific law against child trafficking. A new law was adopted on 29 December 2005, related to the fight against child trafficking and slavery. The new law establishes the criminal responsibility of providers, customers and intermediaries.

PROTECTION

ASSEJA is a member of a civil society coalition against child abuse, created in 2005 to sensitise the public on the issue of child abuse; a member of CD Watch, a network for the fight against exploitative child domestic labour in Cameroon. CD Watch was created in May 2006, under the supervision of the Canadian organisation, the Futures Group. ASSEJA is also a member of the national committee against child trafficking, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, with the support of ILO.

RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION

ASSEJA supports 50 groups of parents and craftsmen in the development of income generating activities. Those involved receive training and counselling, and have access to micro-credit.

CHILD PARTICIPATION

Children wrote poems and performed sketches for other children and authorities, on the themes of education, stopping child trafficking and combating drugs. Performances included a youth festival on the Day of the African Child and the International Day against Child Labour, and were reported in the media. Children also provided testimonies at the national consultation on CSEC at the Yaounde Congress Hall.

Forum on Street Children has been working on programmes for urban disadvantaged children in Ethiopia, including street children, children who have been physically and sexually abused and exploited, trafficked children, orphans and vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law. The main emphasis of their work has been on protecting the children from all forms of abuse. FSCE's current programme interventions include prevention and support, advocacy and child protection, holistic and integrated child development, child resource and capacity building and gender and HIV/AIDs mainstreaming.

The Advocacy and Child Protection Programme works towards promoting a child-friendly environment and is implemented in all five operational areas of FSCE. It has a child protection programme as a component under which a community-based correction programme is planned and implemented. During the reporting period, FSCE held several workshops, meetings, training programmes; carried out sensitisation through print and electronic media; established networks and commemorated the Day of the African Child.

FSCE has been making efforts to change the attitudes of the police through awareness raising on the rights of children, and establishment of Child Protection Units (CPUs) in each sub-city police department. Similar child protection measures have been launched in other project areas. During this reporting period, 3,274 abused children were reported to the CPUs, where they were provided with psychosocial support, including guidance and counselling, medical support, reconciliation with families, and referral to temporary shelters.

FSCE recognises the importance of having relevant data available for advocacy and awareness-raising, as well as for influencing legislation and bringing about changes that are in the best interests of the development of the child. Thus, it has established database centres in some cities. These centres provide up-to-date information and collaborate with police commissions in the cities where FSCE is represented. Community workers and police officers working in the child protection units gather data for the centre for further analysis and interpretation. The results are made available for use by individuals and various organisations.

The programme on prevention of sexual abuse and support for sexually abused and exploited children was created in response to the rapidly growing social problem, especially in urban areas of the country. Preventive activities against sexual abuse and exploitation of children through advocacy and awareness raising were carried out for different target groups at varying levels. Representatives from community-based organisations, religious leaders, hospital staff, school teachers, police officers, youth and target children received information on the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

Efforts were made to provide protection and support for children exposed to sexual abuse, rape and various ailments, through drop-in centres (DICs) in five cities, which have been set up in areas with many nightclubs, bars and brothels. The centres provide the children with psychosocial support, basic services such as meals and medical treatment, education, life skills training and employment or income generating activities. DICs met the needs of 607 sexually abused and exploited girls during this reporting period.

There have been several major achievements for the FSCE over the past year. As a result of sustained advocacy and awareness raising activities, the issue of child trafficking has become a much discussed subject, especially in the media; the Addis Ababa Police Commission has demonstrated its strong commitment to the prevention of child trafficking by assigning police staff to CPU. Additionally, the representation of concerned government departments on two recently established networks with distinct divisions of labour demonstrates the Government's commitment to combating child trafficking at national level with the active participation of stakeholders.

FSCE is fully aware of the gender disparities that prevail in the country. Its multifaceted strategies have started producing observable impacts, especially through advocacy and awareness raising activities on child rights issues. The participation of girls, through Girl's Clubs, has seen a rise in the girls' self-esteem. For example, during an election campaign for executive leadership of the Girls Club, 50 girls from one school applied, demonstrating a high degree of confidence and assertiveness in a conservative region when it comes to the position of women in society.

The Child Protection Alliance (CPA) was formed in 2001 and was the first inter-agency collaborative institution on child protection in The Gambia. It currently has 63 member organisations, including UN agencies, bilateral institutions, NGOs, civil society organisations, child and youth organisations and government departments. Its objectives include:

- Awareness raising on child abuse and exploitation in order to break the culture of silence surrounding it. Activities included:

In October 2005, a sensitisation workshop for teachers on HIV/AIDS, CSEC and child rights was organised and conducted by CPA with the support of the Department of State for Education's (DoSE) Guidance and Counselling Unit. Thirty teachers from the Lower River Division (LRD) and North Bank Division (NBD) focused on building their knowledge and understanding on these issues and on identifying effective strategies to protect children.

A sensitisation workshop for religious and community leaders and parents on the Children's Act 2005 was held at the end of February 2006. Thirty-five leaders from the Supreme Islam Council of The Gambia, Christian Council of The Gambia and the community of Greater Banjul Area discussed their role in enhancing the rights of children and protecting them from sexual abuse and exploitation. A workshop for security officers and employees of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises followed, which focused on responsible tourism and the role of stakeholders in the protection of children from sexual exploitation in tourism.

In May 2006, 300 school children and 60 teachers from 12 schools from LRD and CRD participated in a workshop on child rights and the protection of children.

- Building national/institutional capacity in preventing child abuse and exploitation and in protecting victims. Activities included training for:
 - Media practitioners on child rights, 2 August 2005. A Code of Conduct was adopted and signed by the Gambia Press Union
 - Hotel Security Staff, from 3-5 August 2005, to enhance their understanding of child sex tourism (CST) and improve their investigation techniques and interviewing skills. The outcome was the formation of a National Security Child Protection Committee comprising representatives from all the security arms of The Gambia.

- Members of the Child Protection Working Group of The Gambia, 8-11 May 2006. 20 participants from health, social welfare and education sectors, the police, armed forces and NGOs were equipped with knowledge on the Children's Act 2005.
- Security Officers on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and the Children's Act 2005, 18-21 May 2006, attended by 50 members of the army, police, Immigration and National Intelligence Agency in LRD, CRD and NBD.
- Training of Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams from LRD, CRD and URD on child rights, child protection issues and the Children's Act 2005, 6-8 June 2006, attended by 50 participants.
- Promote networking and alliance building among agencies involved in child protection, including organisation of and/or participation in:

The Regional Network and Resource Exchange workshop, organised by ECPAT International (12-16 December 2005); Day of the African Child Commemoration (16 June 2006) - organised by CPA and the National Youth Council; Children Pre-African Union Summit (29 June 2006) - organised by the Education For All Secretariat and CPA, attended by one hundred and fifty children from The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guinea Bissau and Senegal and facilitated by Voice of the Young members; and the First National Conference on Trafficking in Persons (organised by the US Embassy in The Gambia), during which CPA made a well-received presentation on child trafficking.

- Empowering children with skills and knowledge and encouraging their participation in decision making.

Voice of the Young (Voice) is CPA's youth group, comprising 15 core members aged between 10 and 17 and an ever-expanding number of general members. Activities included:

- Children's Bantabas' (a Mandinka term meaning a gathering where issues of common concern are discussed), organised by Voice, were held on 9 August 2005, under the theme "Child Neglect and Drug Abuse"; on 19 November 2005, "Don't Turn a Blind Eye, Fight Child Sexual Abuse"; and on 10 June 2006, "Child Sex Tourism and the Law: What Next?". Over 200 children from diverse backgrounds and schools attended these events.

- Children's Camp on CSEC and HIV, 14-20 August 2005, attended by 45 children and 5 adults from around the country, which included presentations, group work, discussions and film shows.
- Formation of 'Voice Clubs' to give children in rural areas the opportunity to be involved in raising awareness on child rights among the community. Life skills training was organised by CPA, in collaboration with the Regional Education Offices of the Central River Division (CRD) and the Lower River Division, DoSE's Guidance and Counseling Unit, the University of The Gambia and Nova Scotia Gambia Association, from 5-11 September.
- Advocacy Skills and Techniques Training for 30 members of Voice was held from 29 September-2 October 2005 and included presentation skills, assertiveness and media skills; and training on public speaking and presentation skills for 20 'Voice' members took place from 10-12 April 2006.
- Radio and TV programmes on CSEC, HIV/AIDS and child rights issues were aired (including a fortnightly one-hour programme on West Coast Radio and a monthly television programme through Gambia Radio and Television Services).

CPA advocates and lobbies the Government for a change in policies and laws to include a consideration of children and their rights. In 2005, the Children's Act came into force, a milestone in the protection of children's rights, in which CPA played a role. CPA is currently working to ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented and enforced to the benefit of children. Furthermore, a National Plan of Action on CSEC has been finalised, in which CPA again played an active role. The NPA has not yet been signed by the Government.

CPA serves as the Secretariat of the CST Taskforce, comprising stakeholders from the travel and tourism industry and child protection organisations. The Taskforce analyses the extent and nature of CST in The Gambia and develops strategies to address the problem. A National Taskforce on Trafficking has been established under the Department of State for Justice. The Department is the chair of the Taskforce, while CPA serves as the Secretariat.

The Ghana NGO Coalition is an umbrella organisation that provides an enhanced environment for the work of the network. During this reporting period, the group participated in the West African Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in The Gambia in December 2005. Objectives were to build capacity on Good Models of Practice in Law Enforcement to protect children from CSEC; build capacity of local youth groups, including in peer counselling, media work and lobbying; strengthen the capacity of ECPAT groups through training in working with law enforcement personnel; raise awareness and provide training to groups on children and young people's participation; and expand and reinforce ECPAT's network in the region and identify areas of regional collaboration. A major outcome was the commitment made by participating countries to follow up with interventions to address issues identified in their respective countries.

The Coalition organised a workshop that assessed the implementation status of the Children's Act of Ghana, in collaboration with the Centre for Community Development Initiatives (CCDI) and with support from UNICEF. Recommendations included amending the law to include emerging phenomena in child trafficking and child sexual abuse.

The group lobbied government and advocated for shelters for CSEC victims in each of the 10 administrative regions. The Central Region secured land on which to locate its shelter. The NGO Coalition also prepared a report on the 'make-IT-safe' campaign for the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The concluding observations on Ghana by the Committee highlighted the issue of information technology (IT) and the threat to children. Conducted research on CSEC and created wide publicity of the findings through the media.

Future plans include collaborating with ministries and agencies, including the Ministry for Women and Children Affairs, amend the Children's Act to include a specific law on commercial sexual exploitation of children; lobbying government to establish temporary shelters for CSEC victims in each region; collaborating with other agencies to call for by-laws to be introduced by districts, and for these districts to ensure that the by-laws are enforced; ensuring implementation of the 'make-IT-safe' campaign; sharing documentation between countries in the region and strengthening sub-regional networking.

Other activities include developing youth-friendly information materials to facilitate youth training; collecting data on knowledge, attitudes and practices of trafficked children and their parents; involving parents, chiefs, opinion-formers and District Assemblies in reintegration of children into their communities; and developing structures to protect children's welfare, including foster homes, children's hospitals and child panels.

Rede da Criança (Child Network) is a network of 59 national and international organizations committed to the welfare of children living in difficult circumstances in Mozambique. Its objectives are to improve the joint impact of its members in their realisation of social and educational programmes; resource mobilisation; and public sensitisation and advocacy for the rights and needs of children.

Activities carried out in 2005-2006 included development of a plan of action focused on the make-IT-safe campaign, involving child and youth participation. The campaign encouraged and mobilised national and international actors to become involved by signing the online petition.

Other elements of the campaign included direct discussion of information technology (IT) issues during member meetings with coordinators, educators and children; field visits to partners; awareness raising through newsletters and the group's website (www.rededacrianca.org.mz); a street campaign to collect signatures; and in April 2006, contacting the two main IT enterprises in Mozambique, Telecomunicações de Moçambique (TDM) and TVCabo.

Group representatives participated in the ECPAT International Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in May 2006; and held discussions with national partners in April 2006, on the anti-CSEC Law Proposal, which is expected to be approved in 2007. This was followed by lobbying of government and parliamentary institutions, to ensure that the needs and issues in terms of lack of CSEC law, were considered. Youth and children from rural areas actively participated. Those involved in lobbying worked directly with the Ministers of Social Affairs and Gender, of Justice, the Republic General Attorney and with the Law Commission at the Republic Assembly.

A week of action on the above included radio broadcasts and sensitisation sessions in Goba Village, which borders Swaziland, and where the phenomenon of child trafficking is visible.

Groupement Nigérien Contre l'Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants (G-NESE) is a framework for consultation and exchange between members, and 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 the year G-NESE participated in several activities and key meetings and workshops, including the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in The Gambia; a Mid-Term Review organised by UNICEF; meetings of the consultation group on violence against women and children; and the Third General Assembly in Brazil.

A major feature of G-NESE's work is in raising awareness and during the reporting period, the group conducted awareness raising in schools on the risks of sexual exploitation through the ICT industry; a TV debate/discussion on violence against children was organised for the Day of African Children in June 2006; and another on sexual exploitation of children is planned for a TV show "Youth on the Mike" in October 2006; and dissemination of the make-IT-safe campaign through correspondence, direct contacts and press releases.

G-NESE has many activities planned for the next year, including dissemination of research results; further study on the forms of sexual exploitation in the Communauté Urbaine de Niamey (C.U.N), as this is a recommendation that resulted from the workshop on the validation of the results, held in Niamey, Niger on 16 November; training of cybercafé owners on the risks of sexual exploitation through the Internet; training in schools and for hotel managers on CSEC; and lobbying and advocacy for better protection of children through conferences and debates.

G-NESE is a member of the Network to Fight against Child Labour; the Consultation Group on Violence against Women and Children; and a member of the National Committee on Trafficking in Persons. These partnerships will be strengthened during the year.

The Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON) is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, non-partisan and non-religious organisation committed to the enforcement of women and children's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. WOCON focuses on combating the trafficking of women and children, particularly through advocacy, research and direct action programmes on child trafficking.

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

Four hundred and four children (200 in Ebonyi State and 204 in Ogun State) were prevented from being trafficked. They were provided with school uniforms and books, which eased their parents' financial burden – a burden which until then made the parents vulnerable to placing their children with traffickers. Children in Ajegunle, where there are no government schools within a six kilometer radius, were placed in a makeshift school created by WOCON and supported by the local community. There were over 250 students by mid-2006. WOCON continues to provide for a teacher and mobilised government and community support for the provision of additional teachers. Ten cooperative groups, each with 10 members, all of whom were at risk of having to send their children to work, were formed in rural communities of Ebonyi and Ogun States.

WOCON conducted a project with ILO-PATWA which aimed to inform, educate and mobilise women, youth, hotel workers and road transport workers in combating human trafficking and forced labour in Lagos State. Young people were further sensitised and educated on CSEC issues and the make-IT-safe campaign. In collaboration with ILO/IPEC, the group led a capacity building activity for children in domestic work and prostitution. Three hundred and seventy seven children involved in domestic work, prostitution or in market places were identified and placed in schools and vocational training centres.

WOCON facilitated a workshop with the support of UNESCO Paris, to review research conducted in West Africa on the root causes of and recommendations to prevent human trafficking. Benin, Togo and Nigeria were used as pilot cases. Workshop participants included representatives from

government, law enforcement agencies, community leaders and civil society groups, together with the researchers.

As part of the “16 days of activism on gender violence”, WOCON, with the support of the African Women Development Fund (AWDF), conducted a sensitisation campaign for trafficked young women and girls in market places on the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The linkages between the spread of HIV/AIDS and the trafficking of women and children were highlighted.

During the reporting period, WOCON actively participated in several key national and international meetings and workshops, including a UNESCO workshop on human trafficking held in South Africa, to undertake comparative analysis on CSEC; the Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshops held in Togo and The Gambia; the Third General Assembly; and the 49th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, where group representatives held a side event on “Mobilizing Strategic Stakeholders to Combat Trafficking in Women and Forced Labour in Africa, to Strengthen Women’s Participation in Development”.

WOCON participated in the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (in particular, women and children) and is a member of the Task Force Committee in Ogun, Lagos and the National Committee to prevent trafficking in women and children.

In the coming year, WOCON plans to take its campaign on child trafficking and CSEC to other rural communities in Nigeria, as well as to schools and learning institutions. Moreover, WOCON plans to mobilise civil society groups, including community based organizations, to address the issue of CSEC specifically and to encourage them to become part of the ECPAT network. WOCON will also involve the support of UNICEF in mobilising and lobbying the Nigerian Government and civil society groups to address Nigeria’s commitments to the Stockholm Agenda for Action.

Child Welfare South Africa (CWSA) is a national, non-governmental, non-profit organisation with 169 affiliated and 55 developing members, together with 36 outreach projects in rural communities. Its primary focus is on the protection and support of child victims of abuse, neglect, abandonment and other forms of exploitation. The past year has seen a broadening of focus to include more activities related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children, as well as the vulnerability of children affected by HIV/AIDS, to abuse and exploitation.

Highlights of the past year include CWSA's development and implementation of the Asibavikele programme, which focuses on the protection of children made vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS. The pandemic has left many children orphaned and often heading their households. These children become particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Community volunteers were trained and intervened within 21 communities nationally to identify and support children affected by HIV/AIDS. Through the programme, 8,524 vulnerable children were identified, 3,454 of whom were found to be in need of protection, due to abuse or exploitation. This programme will be extended in 2006/2007 to include an additional five communities and again in 2007/2008 to a further 20 communities.

During 2005/2006, CWSA continued with the roll-out of the Isolabantwana programme. This programme provides a 24-hour child abuse, community-based service to vulnerable children and families by Child Welfare volunteers trained in child protection and child abuse methods. The goal of Isolabantwana is to reduce the onus on social workers to singularly combat and manage child abuse and neglect, through the recruitment, training and management of community level volunteers, who identify and intervene when child abuse is suspected. A research report drawn-up on the programme's initial pilot phase reported that 1,853 children were identified as being in need of care, 286 of whom were found to be victims of abuse and exploitation, resulting in legal placements. A further 22,805 children were reached through community awareness raising events focusing on the protection of children and the prevention of abuse. In addition, 51 safe houses were set-up across 15 communities to provide a safe and secure environment for children. The success of this programme has resulted in its replication in all provinces.

The past year saw CWSA playing an active role in the development of new legislation to protect children, through their participation in the Children's Bill Working Group. The Group, made up of concerned players within the child protection field, has actively influenced the Bill. The first section of the Bill, which focuses on national legislative responsibilities towards children, was passed by Parliament during the year. Another notable achievement is that a section on trafficking of children entered into law, making it a criminal offence for the first time in South Africa. Specific reference has also been made on protection mechanisms for child victims of

all forms of exploitation, including child labour. CWSA has started working on a submission to Parliament regarding the second section of the Bill, which focuses on provincial legislative responsibilities. This part of the Bill will include mandatory reporting of suspected child abuse and exploitation by specific categories of people. These categories have been broadened and provide a larger protection net for children.

During this reporting period, additional emphasis was placed on CSEC at provincial level. CWSA provincial offices implemented programmes to educate their communities, notably in Gauteng Province, which continues to host a Networking Forum on CSEC. The Forum consists of 30 members working in the field of child protection and provides opportunities for community-based organisations to network and share resources. It further serves to develop the capacity of participants through regular trainings. During the past year, workshops focusing on child pornography, child labour, the Children's Bill and the link between poverty and CSEC were held. It is envisaged that as funds become available this Forum will be replicated in all nine provinces in South Africa.

Activities planned for the coming year include playing an active role in influencing legislation and policy within the country. Emphasis will be placed on the Children's Bill, Sexual Offences Bill and legislation criminalising trafficking; focusing on networking with and enhancing the knowledge and skills of those involved in the field through the continuation and replication of the Networking Forum for CSEC; strengthening the Isolabantwana and Asibavikele programmes; continuing to provide training at provincial level to CWSA member organisations as a means of developing knowledge and skills; launching the Code of Conduct for the tourism industry; and continuing to support and enhance the development of protection and prevention programmes at provincial level.

The Kiota Women's Development Organization (KIWOHEDE) was established in 1999 and is dedicated to the empowerment of women and girls.

KIWOHEDE and ECPAT International organised the Second East and Southern African Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in May 2006. The five-day event attracted participants from Djibouti, Uganda, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Togo and The Gambia and addressed areas of concern in the respective countries' fight against CSEC.

In partnership with Kivulini Women's Rights Organization and Anti-Slavery International (with support from OAK Foundation and Comic Relief), KIWOHEDE hosted the East Africa Sub-Regional Field Exchange visit for Promoting Good Practices in Child Domestic Workers Interventions in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam in May 2006. The workshop involved participants from Costa Rica, UK, Cameroon, Gambia, Senegal, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Participants worked to improve strategies to support and intensify efforts to protect child domestic labour.

KIWOHEDE supported the Tanzania Good Governance and Human Rights Commission in its inaugural report on the public hearing results from 11 districts (Kinondoni, Morogoro rural, Moshi rural, Mbeya, Mbinga, Magu, Mafia, Kilwa, Lushoto, Kibondo and Tabora) on combating child sexual abuse, violence and exploitation. The President of Tanzania was the guest of honour.

The Intersectoral Committee on Child Labour meets every quarter with the Prime Minister's Office to discuss and take action at policy level against child prostitution and trafficking; domestic labour; child miners and plantation workers; children in orphanages; and HIV/AIDS.

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

The UNICEF office in Togo, with the Government of Togo, planned a research study on sexual exploitation of children in Togo. As the research is relevant to the work of the group, an active part was taken in the development of Terms of References for a Consultant to work on the project. WAO-Afrique followed up with the other ECPAT groups in the region, to check the implementation of work plans adopted during the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in January 2005 in Togo. The ECPAT Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC), based in WAO-Afrique provided a report on the workshop.

WAO-Afrique organised a workshop on capacity reinforcement to help participants work together to promote the rights of the child in Togo. Following the workshop, the SRC participated in the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in Ethiopia, which aimed to exchange information and methodological tools of action with organisations combating CSEC.

Contacts with local partners took place in order to update Togo's CSEC database and one of the outcomes was a meeting with an HIV/AIDS peer education youth group, during which CSEC issues were discussed and the group was invited to become ECPAT's youth group in Togo.

The SRC participated in the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in The Gambia in December 2005. The aims included evaluating the first workshop held in Togo and building capacity in the fight against CSEC in the region. The SRC also participated in the international field exchange programme organised by WAO-Afrique on Child Domestic work in March 2006; and a workshop held in Kampala, Uganda in April 2006, on methodological research on the linkage between CSEC and HIV/AIDS. Researchers undertook similar research in May 2006.

The group conducted research on the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS and collected information from The Gambia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Togo and Zambia.

The SRC played an active role in the legal aid process for a 15 year-old girl abused by a French policeman, in February and March 2006. The SRC also met the youth group in May 2006, for discussions on CSEC in Togo.

Children in Need Network (CHIN) is a consortium of over 240 organizations working to promote the rights and welfare of children in Zambia. Twenty organisations are now actively working in the area of CSEC, which is increasing at alarming rates in Zambia.

Activities in 2005-2006 carried out by CHIN members included several key awareness raising activities, such as a consensus building workshop to identify issues, strategies, areas and targets. Twelve organisations, including relevant government departments and the police participated in the meeting.

CHIN member organisations carried out awareness activities in Kapiri Mposhi, which is a transit point for trafficked children, with a high number of children involved in commercial sex; Chirundu, a border town that has a large number of trucks passing through. Drivers spend a number of days in this town and are the largest known clients of sex workers who come to the town; Lusaka, the capital city; and Livingstone, the tourist capital of Zambia, and also a border town (with Zimbabwe and Botswana).

Awareness raising activities included community meetings, group discussions, drama performances and film screenings. Ten thousand people were reached during the campaign. The campaigns indicated the need for continued sensitisation, care and support for children involved in commercial sex and their families. It also revealed that there are more children involved than previously thought.

CHIN representatives attended and participated in the Third General Assembly in September 2005. The group conducted research on the interface between HIV/AIDS and CSEC following the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in May 2006. The issue of CSEC is not well known in Zambia, and hence there is not much documented on HIV and AIDS and its linkage to CSEC. The findings of the ECPAT funded research will become part of a government survey (supported by UNICEF).

CHIN is actively pursuing the development of a national plan of action on CSEC in order to streamline the work of members on CSEC.

Bolivia
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Mexico
Nicaragua
USA
Uruguay

americas

Pro Adolescentes undertook several activities under the framework of the National Campaign against Child Trafficking and Smuggling, including capacity building on human trafficking and smuggling, for governmental institutions related to childhood, women, justice, national police and social services; participation in working groups (Mesas de Trabajo) for the approval of a law against child trafficking and for the reform of the Penal Code on the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling; and inclusion of the issue in school texts.

Through the website (www.bolivianosdesaparecidos.org), the group disseminates information on, among other issues, the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling, with a special emphasis on children, in coordination with government agencies (such as the Ministry of Justice). This activity has been carried out through workshops, seminars, interviews with mass media and through participation in working groups. The group also provides psychological support to the families of missing people.

In collaboration with the production company Escorzo, Pro Adolescentes carried out a sensitisation and information campaign against human trafficking. This activity was undertaken at the request of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Bolivia and receives technical support from IOM Peru and Bolivia. Several TV spots were produced; 12 radio spots in Spanish, Quechua and Guarani; a poster and a documentary, with the participation of national authorities.

Pro Adolescentes supported the elaboration of the national strategy against human trafficking and smuggling, which was promoted by the Presidency and the United States Embassy, with technical assistance from IOM. Until December 2005, the group participated in the National Working Group against Commercial Sexual Violence promoted by the Vice Ministry of Childhood, Youth and Adulthood (VIJUNTE). In this context, they were also represented at the national consultation held in June in La Paz, and supported the elaboration of strategic actions.

Pro Adolescentes conducted a situational analysis of teenagers in conflict with the law, in collaboration with UNICEF and governmental institutions; supported a project at San Pedro de La Paz and Chonchocoro de El Alto juvenile detention centres through sports, recreational and group integration activities, where issues such as rights, violence and CSEC prevention were addressed. Pro Adolescentes is also a part of the working group that supports the project “Social Reintegration Center for Teenagers in Conflict with the Law in Bolivia”. Advocacy initiatives were carried out with some government agencies.

Network participation during the reporting period included collaboration with the Bolivian Alliance for the Defense of Child Rights (ABNA), a multi-sectoral network that promotes the protection of children's rights and their participation in governing issues through the Children's Parliament and the National and Municipal Commission, formed by child and young leaders. Pro Adolescentes is part of a network of institutions that support the creation of the Child and Adolescent Fund by the Bolivian Government, an initiative which aims to help at-risk children; develop social policies, protect their rights and improve their standards of living. The group is also part of the National Platform for Children, which promotes the elaboration of new national policies that defend and promote children's rights, and carries out action at national level.

Founded in 1996, Beyond Borders has been an affiliate member of ECPAT International since 1999. Although Beyond Borders started as an advocacy group, it is now involved in a variety of educational, training, research and legal activities on behalf of sexually exploited children who cannot speak for themselves. Beyond Borders is a grassroots movement of lawyers, members of the public and youth volunteers. Beyond Borders legal counsel, David Matas was honoured in Vancouver, British Columbia by the Brotherhood Inter-Faith Society as Canada's 2006 Person of the Year for his human rights work and Beyond Border's advocacy against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

During the reporting period, Beyond Borders continued to have a regularly updated youth-friendly website and a comprehensive bi-annual newsletter, also available online. Beyond Border's newsletter is sent to all members of Parliament and all members of the Canadian Senate. The group launched a groundbreaking report on CSEC in closed communities drafted by legal counsel, David Matas, which was distributed to activists against child marriage in polygamy. Beyond Borders continues to advocate for Canadian children who become child brides to polygamous men in the province of British Columbia.

Beyond Borders represented child victims and survivors of CSEC on the Board of www.cybertip.ca, which became Canada's national cyber-tipline in 2005. The dual mandate of Canada's hotline is to receive and analyse tips from the public on potentially illegal material and activities regarding the online sexual exploitation of children, and refer leads to the appropriate law enforcement agency; and to provide the public with information and other resources to keep themselves and their families safe while on the Internet.

Beyond Borders continues to work with the travel industry, encouraging signing of the Code of Conduct; and drafted user-friendly fact sheets on Criminal Code offences, child sexual abuse crimes and Beyond Borders' position on CSEC issues. These publications are researched and written by the Beyond Borders youth board member, David Thompson. A brochure on child sex tourism is available on the Beyond Borders website in English, French and Spanish.

Beyond Borders was represented at several universities, seminars and conferences across Canada where the CSEC and related topics were discussed and presented; the group lobbied for amendments to Canada's legislation as it pertains to children. President Rosalind Prober appeared before the Canadian Justice Committee on Bill C 9 regarding removal of the option of house arrest for those convicted of child sexual abuse offenses, including child pornography; addressed the Canadian Senate Committee on children's rights, giving special mention to the need for Canada to follow up on its commitment to have a national plan of action against

CSEC; and addressed the Justice System regarding anonymous children in child pornography collections; and Lawyer Norman Boudreau gave a Victim Impact Statement on behalf of the anonymous child victims in the case of R. v Marinelli.

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

Beyond Borders youth spoke at the Voices Motivating Youth Leadership Conference, contacted Lonely Planet about including warnings to travellers about CST in guidebooks, and are posting a 'Myspace' page warning about Internet dangers.

Beyond Borders continues to expand and attract a multi-ethnic and diversified mix of highly motivated and qualified people, including young people. In 2006-2007, Beyond Borders plans to establish a presence in Edmonton and Montreal.

The 2006 Beyond Borders Media award was presented to Kim Bradley of the Toronto Sun for excellence in writing on the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Mark Hecht, co-founder of Beyond Borders, served as lead advisor on the ECPAT Violence against Children in Cyberspace report. Finally, Beyond Borders would like to congratulate Tracy Persson, who cycled from northern Alberta to Ottawa in Ontario, to raise funds to support Beyond Borders' campaign to raise Canada's age of consent from 14 to 16.

ONG Raíces has been working on consolidating the network in the country, which currently consists of two organisations which focus on different areas.

During this reporting period, ONG Raíces has been implementing several campaigns, including “Stop Child Trafficking”, with the support of Terre des Hommes Germany; the “Campaign against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children”, in collaboration with ILO/IPEC; and a sensitisation campaign “No hay excusas” (No Excuses), which is also being carried out with the cooperation of ILO/IPEC, and aims to question the justifications that support commercial sex with teenagers and promote the adequate protection and non-criminalisation of victims.

Since June 2005, ONG Raíces has been a part of the Latin American Missing Persons Network, which oversees a database on missing people that is fed by organisations linked to the Network in nine countries. The database can be accessed online (www.latinoamericanosdesaparecidos.org) and is a key instrument in finding victims of trafficking. ONG Raíces encourages use of this tool by the community.

In collaboration with Save the Children, ILO and the British Embassy, ONG Raíces has been lobbying for the development of laws that address trafficking, particularly through seminars, conferences and by participating in the drafting of a bill that criminalises child trafficking and establishes adequate prevention and prosecution measures.

ONG Raíces has also been mapping the trafficking routes in Chile and working in cooperation with the police and the Migration Department. This will contribute to the promotion of specific mechanisms for the protection of trafficking victims in the country. In Chile, 17 routes were discovered and four high-risk areas were identified. A capacity building workshop on trafficking was conducted in collaboration with Save the Children, targeting migration officers. This initiative reached 400 agents and remote area communities through radio programmes presented by participants of the workshops.

Since 2001, ONG Raíces has been running a care and recovery centre for CSEC victims (Centro de Acogida ONG Raíces), where 50 children are hosted. Aside from the holistic services provided, with support from ILO/IPEC, a workshop using drama therapy, which was implemented in 2005, is also held regularly. Some of the children who participated in the group have established a theatre company and are presenting a drama entitled “Yo Quiero Contarles Algo” (I would like to tell you something). This experience has been very enriching for the children and has allowed them to be more expressive, explore their creativity, improve their concentration and work discipline, develop a strong bond among the members of the drama group and build up their self-esteem.

Fundación Paniamor works towards combating CSEC, in particular trafficking in children and child sex tourism, by raising awareness, working with law enforcement agencies and running a database containing information on trafficking.

During the reporting period, the group established a training programme on the Code of Conduct, which benefited over 2,000 employees from 115 tourism companies (hotels, car rental, taxis, tourism operators, ship crew and associations). Fundación Paniamor is creating a monitoring and evaluation strategy to enhance the implementation of the Code of Conduct. It is also looking at institutionalising this initiative among the tourism sector.

Fundación Paniamor produced and distributed materials in several languages as part of the campaign, “Responsible and sustainable tourism”, including posters for tour operators; promotional materials for international travel events (distributed to Costa Rican embassies and consulates around the world); advertisements for tourism magazines; and website banners. Other materials included posters for use at airports (Immigration and Customs sections); in taxis and other public transportation; TV advertisements and radio.

The Action Programme against Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes 2005-2006, was jointly implemented by UNICRI, ECPAT International and the Italian Cooperation, and Costa Rica was one of the three focus countries. During the programme:

- Two hundred and eighty-seven frontier and migration police were trained to intervene in cases of child trafficking for sexual purposes, inline with current laws, regulations and procedures;
- An information system was designed for the follow up of CSEC and trafficking cases to aid in decision making on criminal policies and increase the efficiency of prosecutions
- A media campaign was undertaken over a period of four months in high risk areas for trafficking for sexual purposes. The campaign featured signs at border points with the message “Behind each promise hides a destiny of sorrows” to raise awareness about trafficking for sexual purposes in the country and to encourage prevention and reporting; and
- A website (www.protegiendoles.org) was created, containing information on the programme, a documentation centre, a section for reporting news and links of interest, concept definitions and a glossary.

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

During 2006, MAIS prioritised its activities relating to job opportunities within the family by offering skills training for heads of families in order to help them improve their contribution to the family's income. This reduces the likelihood of children becoming involved in economic activities that affect school performance, cause absence from school or increase vulnerability towards commercial sexual exploitation.

During the reporting period, 126 child victims received schooling assistance, psychological counseling and support in life skills. MAIS provided capacity building for 330 parents in 13 course areas, including tapestry, sewing, cooking, painting and home décor. The courses are aimed at helping participants become involved in productive activities, thereby stimulating personal improvement and economic growth within the family.

MAIS participates in the National NGOs alliance to combat HIV/AIDS among children and is the focal point on CSEC within the country. This enables the group to create awareness of the potential links between CSEC and HIV/AIDS among the population.

MAIS also participated in a workshop held by ECPAT Germany, where German tour operators and agencies, representatives from the Ministry of Tourism and UNICEF were in attendance. MAIS presented "Future Expectations for the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Tourism Industry in the Dominican Republic", a proposal based on community participation and coordinated by the tourism sector. The group is currently working with taxi and bus drivers, tour guides and tour operators to provide capacity building on the causes and consequences of CSEC, as well as the impact of child sex tourism and how to prevent it. The inclusion of the tourism sector in such initiatives is a major achievement.

MAIS has also been working on changing attitudes among community members in the Municipality of Sosúa, where CSEC is tolerated as a means of subsistence. This project began in 2004, when MAIS headed the ILO/IPEC programme “Contribution to the Elimination of CSEC in Underage People in the Municipality of Sosúa”. Sosúa is one of the most popular tourism spots on the north coast, as is Boca Chica, where for the past 20 years, child sex tourism has occurred. However, it is regarded by local communities as a valid form of obtaining economic resources and is encouraged as an incentive for the growth of the tourism business.

MAIS worked with local teenagers in campaigns, events and forums to repudiate CSEC and demand protection and respect for victims. These activities highlighted child and youth participation as a key aspect in the fight against CSE in Sosúa and the strategies implemented to discourage the acceptance of CSEC in the community are beginning to be acknowledged.

ECPAT Guatemala's work focuses on prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children through training officials and organisations involved in combating CSEC; coordinating programmes that provide direct care to child victims of CSE; 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.

ECPAT Guatemala is involved in a number of projects, including "Strengthening the institutional capacity and the protection of sexually exploited children and the prosecution of exploiters", supported by the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ). The project aims to improve the capacity of law enforcement in dealing with CSEC cases. The actions under this project are focused on providing capacity building for police, migration officers and prosecutors and institutionalising CSEC as part of the official curriculum of the institutions involved in the protection of victims and in the prosecution of criminals.

With the support of UNICEF, ECPAT Guatemala is working on a strategy to combat CSEC and trafficking. It promotes the Code of Conduct in areas with the highest incidence and provides capacity building, sensitisation activities and distribution of information materials, ECPAT Guatemala strengthens the protection of children from CST. The group is also monitoring the situation of at-risk children in areas affected by Hurricane Stan in San Marcos to detect trafficking cases and provide the required protection and assistance.

ECPAT Guatemala is also working on the elaboration and validation of a protocol for providing assistance to CSE victims. The project is being supported by ILO/IPEC and also includes capacity building for staff of the Welfare Office and attention centres on the implementation of the protocol.

In order to target child trafficking for sexual purposes, ECPAT Guatemala is reviewing a public policy document that will provide protection and assistance to child victims of CSE and establish prevention mechanisms. This also involves amending a specific law to criminalise trafficking and provide an adequate legal framework to combat the problem.

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

ECPAT-Mexico works to establish a network of individuals and organisations dedicated to child welfare; and created a partnership with the Network for Children's Rights, which comprises over 50 organisations in Mexico and over 400 worldwide.

During this reporting period, the group worked on legal reform in relation to CSEC and trafficking for sexual purposes; incorporated CSEC into the public agenda and raised awareness through the mass media; and helped increase membership of the Committee for the Elaboration of a Trafficking Law, composed of representatives from academia, international organisations, NGOs and government agencies. The Committee organised international forums, interviews with legislators, letters and press releases, to advocate for the approval of the new law.

ECPAT-Mexico conducted a CSEC situational analysis in the State of Tabasco; participated in the training of Oaxaca prosecutors; organised workshops and awareness raising events on CSEC for children and families; and designed and coordinated a child forum on CSEC. The group also conducted capacity building on CSEC for NGOs in Sierra de Oaxaca and Mexico City; and a sensitisation campaign on child prostitution, with the group Espacios de Desarrollo Integral (EDIAC - Spaces of Integral Development).

Representatives from ECPAT-Mexico participated in the ILO/ECPAT Regional Experts Forum on commercial sexual exploitation of children, child domestic labour and trafficking, in Peru; attended the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop also held in Peru; and collaborated in the revision of the Global Monitoring Report on Mexico.

Among the activities carried out by ECPAT Nicaragua during this reporting period, it is important to highlight the advocacy work for the reform of the Penal Code on crimes related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. A working group was created among governmental institutions and NGOs and a petition was presented. ECPAT Nicaragua also held forums and workshops with authorities and agents of the judicial system and civil society in 14 municipalities, presenting the draft bill for reforming the Penal Code to criminalise CSEC. Public gatherings were also organised to lobby the Legislative Assembly for the approval of the reforms.

Awareness raising and sensitisation campaigns and workshops were carried out in schools for teenagers, teachers and parents. Similar activities were organised for migration authorities and the Ministry of Family on trafficking and repatriation of victims. The police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs also promoted capacity building activities on technical issues related to international instruments on sexual exploitation of children. Other initiatives included the promotion of a National Plan of Action against CSEC and awareness raising for at-risk communities.

The research on social representations carried out in eight municipalities was presented in different forums to contribute to the increased intolerance towards CSEC, give visibility to the masculinity issues underlining this phenomenon and the social representations that need to be deconstructed. In relation to this, a campaign against violence was launched in five markets in Managua.

Direct care was provided to child victims of CSEC by Casa Alianza Nicaragua and the Institute for Human Promotion (Instituto de Promoción Humana - INPRHU), which both have centres for victims.

ECPAT Nicaragua assisted in filing claims, following up judicial procedures and providing support to victims in trials related to CSEC. They aim to ensure that the rights of child victims of sexual exploitation are respected.

Within the framework of the Coordinator of Childhood and Adolescence (CODENI), ECPAT Nicaragua is pushing for the implementation of a project on a Special Protection System for Child Victims of Sexual Violence. Its components include elaboration of conceptual, methodological and technical frameworks for the definition of criteria, indicators and tools for monitoring the situation of child victims and the evolution in the reconstruction of their integrity; indicators and tools to elaborate a diagnosis; and contributions to the elaboration of a care and protection protocol for child victims of sexual violence.

During 2005-2006 ECPAT-USA worked with partner organisations in the United States to hold a Mid-Term Review on commercial sexual exploitation of children in the United States. The review consisted of a survey of service providers and other NGOs in the U.S.; collection and review of reports from federal agencies; and a two-day conference held in Washington, D.C. to discuss the current CSEC situation in the country. The review resulted in a report, including recommendations for legislation and policy changes, which was published later in 2006.

The ECPAT-USA Children in Tourism Project gained support from travel companies in Cancun, Mexico and Belize, regarding the Code of Conduct. The project also held training sessions, distributed materials and other resources to companies and began raising public awareness in the two countries.

The New York City Community Response to Trafficking Project, a groundbreaking project co-sponsored by ECPAT-USA and the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA), completed three years of work to raise awareness about human trafficking with ethnic communities; train law enforcement, service providers and others; and create a multi-disciplinary working group to build a cohesive team to work together against human trafficking in New York City. Outreach materials in eight languages were developed. The Project became the model for U.S. Department of Justice-funded anti-human trafficking task forces around the country.

Based on the publication of its well received report on American children who are sexually exploited within the U.S., "Who Is There to Help Us?", ECPAT-USA carried out numerous awareness raising events. These included a panel discussion at New York University Law School; seminars at schools, churches and clubs; and testimonies and presentations at government hearings.

ECPAT-USA advocated for better federal legislation and policies to protect American children: In January 2006, federal legislation calling for services for American children who are sexually exploited, was passed.

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

Color Esperanza (formerly Casa de los Niños) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 2001. It aims to provide free, specialised psychotherapy, prevention education, assistance and treatment to child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation; raise public awareness and disseminate information on CSEC issues; promote network activities and coordinate activities at national, regional and international level.

Between July 2005 and March 2006, Color Esperanza provided various services for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The programmes consisted of individual psychotherapeutic treatment, with support and family counselling and connections with the social networks that provide educational support and health services. Cases are referred from the judicial system, the National Institute of the Child, NGOs and other agencies.

In October 2005, the group organised a capacity building activity for personnel of the hotel chain Accor-IBIS.

The group changed its name in May 2006 and began to reorganise its objectives: established contacts with the Ministry of Tourism to plan capacity building activities; raised awareness on CSEC; and provided assistance to the group, Congregación de las Hermanas Oblatas, which works with at-risk children.

Representatives from Color Esperanza held regular meetings with the Regional Officer for the Americas and participated in meetings with the Instituto Interamericano del Niño (IIN-OEA - Inter-American Children's Institute) concerning the establishment of an office in Montevideo. The group participated in the Regional Network Resource Exchange workshop held in Peru and worked on a project on trafficking presented to the Department of State by five ECPAT groups from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Australia
Cambodia
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Japan
New Zealand
Philippines
South Korea
Taiwan
Thailand

east asia
and the
pacific

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 explore 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.

Child Wise's services and programmes have increased, strengthened and expanded in new directions and into new countries across Asia and the Pacific. One exciting new development was the launch of Speak Up, an awareness campaign encouraging Australians to speak up about child sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse often goes unreported because children rarely speak of their abuse. Silence means that the majority of sex offenders are never detected and continue exploiting and abusing children. To encourage Australians to speak up, Child Wise distributed thousands of posters and postcards to community organisations and services across Australia. As a result of this powerful campaign, Child Wise received many new reports of offences against children both in Australia and overseas.

“Child Wise Tourism” is a programme that provides training and assistance to national tourism authorities, the tourism industry, the community welfare sector and local community leaders, to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation in tourism destinations. Training was provided to hundreds of tourism staff from hotels, travel agents, photo shops, tourist attractions, tour guides, restaurants, cafes, clubs and karaoke bars; and to community leaders and law enforcement across Asia.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Education campaign began during this reporting period, in collaboration with Grey Worldwide, Australia's leading advertising agency, which provided expertise to produce the campaign in consultation with ASEAN partners. The campaign received unanimous support from all 10 ASEAN Governments.

Promoting the message, “Child Sex Tourists - Don't Turn Away, Turn Them In”, the campaign encourages responsible tourists and local citizens to join the fight against child sex tourism by reporting suspicious behaviour to newly established hotline numbers in ASEAN countries. Posters, stickers and other informational materials can now be seen in tuk tuks, taxis, hotels, travel agents and bars across Asia, encouraging travellers and locals to report child sex tourists to a local police or a child protection hotline. The Corporate Challenge campaign was launched with a series of business breakfasts in ASEAN capital cities where local and global corporations were invited to invest in the campaign. Companies such as General Motors Daewoo, Accor, Seair and others have already committed their support.

The campaign has received international praise; the World Tourism Organization (WTO) declared it a best practice model and has been encouraging other countries to follow the ASEAN example. The United States Government also acknowledged the campaign as an international best practice in their 2006 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and the ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA) have endorsed the campaign.

‘Choose with Care®’, Child Wise’s innovative prevention programme aimed at minimising the risk of child abuse occurring within organisations that work with children, has continued to expand. Training was conducted throughout Australia for welfare and sporting organisations, schools, day care and local government staff. Over 800 organisations participated in the national workshops. There has been increased demand for the Choose with Care consultancy and child protection auditing services, which includes an assessment of the organisation’s child safe policies and recommendations on how to provide a best practice, child safe and friendly environment.

Child Wise expanded their Skills Training in Child and Family Counselling Training programme by delivering it throughout Asia and the Pacific. Advanced training and Train-the-Trainer programmes were provided in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and visits were made to Lao PDR, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia and Myanmar. The programme provides people working with children practical and skills-based training on communicating with children and families where child abuse has occurred.

Child protection training was also expanded in hotels, with kid’s clubs and babysitting services, which equips hotel staff with the necessary know-how to keep children safe while in their care. Workshops were held in Bali and Fiji to increase the knowledge of hotel staff on child protection and in particular how to identify and minimise the risk of abuse in child care facilities. The programme also assists hotels to develop guidelines, policies and practices on how to identify and respond to incidents of child abuse.

Child Wise held several public forums across Australia aimed at educating, informing and engaging the public in constructive discussion around issues including “The Global Explosion of Child Pornography – Why is it happening?”, where speakers from the police, government and Child Wise discussed the increasing demand for child pornography and the impact of child pornography on viewers, sex offenders and children; and on “High Risk Child Sex Offenders: How do we manage them in the community?”, which looked at effective treatment for sex offenders.

Three tourism forums for the Australian tourism industry were also held, and aimed at providing information about child sex tourism. The “Protecting Children from Sex Tourism: Education Sessions for the Tourism Industry” were designed to encourage the Australian tourism industry to actively prevent child sex tourism by providing information on child sex tourism laws, the scope of the problem, how the travel industry can help and how to report concerns.

Finally, Child Wise conducted research into female sex offenders, which highlighted the nature of female sex offending in Australia. The group also conducted research in Vietnam where tourists were interviewed regarding their knowledge of child sex tourism and what they would do if confronted with evidence of child sexual exploitation.

ECPAT-Cambodia is a network of national and international organisations and relevant institutions working on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. It was established in 1995 by a group of non-governmental organizations dedicated to combating child sexual exploitation. It mobilises key stakeholders and promotes coordinated action for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. ECPAT-Cambodia consists of 26 member organisations working together to ensure that children throughout the country “enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation”.

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

During the reporting period, the group’s work included training, workshops and the production of awareness raising and informational materials.

ECPAT-Cambodia worked with several child rights organisations and government agencies. It organised International Children’s Day on 1 June 2005, in cooperation with CNCC and the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child (NGO CRC); conducted capacity building on Care and Protection for coalition members who provide direct services to victims, in cooperation with ECPAT International; conducted child sex tourism (CST) training workshops on “Preventing Child Abuse in Tourism Destinations” for tourism industry personnel, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism; held a workshop on a draft CSEC law with 40 Cambodian lawyers, in cooperation with Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP); and held a one-day seminar on Sharing Good Practices and Establishment of a Child Protection Network.

The group also organised a national workshop on Child Safe Tourism, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism, World Vision Cambodia and Child Wise Australia. The Child Safe Tourism Commission (CSTC) and the Provincial Department of Social Affairs, together with representatives from 24 municipalities and provinces participated. ECPAT-Cambodia also monitored the National Plan of Action against CSEC (2000-2004).

The group published three issues of their newsletter and distributed 4,000 copies; published media articles and situational analysis in local newspapers on reported cases of rape and trafficking, informing people about trends and routes of trafficking. They also produced CST billboards, which were displayed in the provinces of Svay Rieng, near the Cambodia-Vietnam

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

ECPAT-Cambodia member organisations contributed to the fight against CSEC through key areas of work:

The Child Rights Foundation (CRF) conducted a campaign on the rights of the child and (internal and cross-border) trafficking of children for sexual exploitation for students and teachers. The aim of the campaign is to increase their knowledge and understanding on the issues. The activities include training/workshops, production and distribution of educational materials, and organisation of events.

RAO, Children Support Foundation (CSF), Cambodian Women Development Agency (CWDA), Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO) conducted awareness raising activities on prevention of child trafficking and exploitation of children, including rape, for local authorities, law enforcement officers, civil society, community leaders, grassroots communities, students and young people. Several trainings and workshops were organised to involve key stakeholders in the fight.

AIDe’ Tous Cambodia carried out activities on the prevention of child sex tourism for visitors to the country. The National Campaign against Child Sex Tourism took place at international airports in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, border control points and tourism business centres. Videos and flyers with the message “Child abuse ruins a child’s life and it will ruin your life too”, were widely disseminated and were translated into English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Korean, and Khmer.

The group Protection of Juvenile Justice conducted an awareness raising campaign on Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes and produced information materials such as legal handbooks in Khmer and English versions, posters, newsletters, etc.

A rescue operation for child victims of internal and cross-border trafficking for sexual purposes was carried out in collaboration with RAO, PJJ and VCAO. The child victims were referred to

appropriate organisations for recovery and rehabilitation programmes (i.e. Cambodian Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights [CCPCR], Neavy Thmey Recovery Centre, etc).

Hope of Cambodian Children (HCC) and VCAO assisted in the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation through trafficking. Two community support systems (CSS) were created in Prey Veng province to assist HCC in the follow up of cases of children who have been integrated into communities. In the long term, these support systems are expected to be sustained by the communities and act as advisory and support services to the reintegrated children in the target areas.

Save the Children Norway created an information system to record cases of the violation of children's rights, including child abuse, based on reports from newspapers.

Against Child Abuse (ACA) worked under the theme 'Ensure a Safe and Child Friendly Hong Kong Community with Zero Tolerance of Violence', including violence in cyberspace.

The group's hotline, investigation and casework services continued to increase and improve, with careful monitoring of each social worker's caseload to ensure that necessary attention is given to children and families.

In order for local experience and good practices in prevention and remedial services to be shared and made widely known, ACA held certificate courses and sharing forums for multi-disciplinary professionals to contribute and participate. The child protection certificate course and the child protection sharing forum on Preventing Cyber Child Sexual Harassment were well attended by social workers, teachers, administrators and police officers.

Advocacy activities included a focus on the need for a 'Child Commission', a 'Serious and Fatal Child Abuse Case Review Committee' and a 'Head Start Home Visiting Programme' for every family with newborn children. Legal protection for children is also a key issue. ACA held four press conferences, met with legislators and attended the Legislative Council Welfare and Home Affairs Panel sessions to make their proposals widely known.

ACA was asked to join the Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights and participated in the pre-session meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Geneva. This session preceded the session on China's Report (including Hong Kong and Macau's reports) in November 2005. The two child counsellors who have been supported and trained as a tri-partite effort of ACA, representatives from the Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights and UNICEF (HK), appeared before a Committee of expert advisors on children's rights, and made a positive impression.

ACA staff also participated in local forums of the Hospital Authority, Salvation Army, Tung Wah, World Vision, Scout Leaders and the Home Affairs Bureau on Children's Rights. Overseas conferences were attended in China, Singapore and Macau. In the latter, a child protection centre was established to provide public education and counselling services.

Four thousand members of the public (including children and their families) assisted in the Against Child Abuse Flag Day. This reflected the determination of the public to put a stop to abuse and neglect in Hong Kong. The campaign, orchestrated by ACA volunteers, staff and board members was a major success.

The National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, known as the National Coalition, was established two years ago and became an ECPAT affiliate group in 2005. The National Coalition has since implemented a series of programmes to combat CSEC in Indonesia. Currently, the National Coalition has 17 members located in several provinces, and they include NGOs, law experts and a university.

The National Coalition became fully operational in its focus on the elimination of CSEC in Indonesia after the appointment of a National Coordinator in January 2006.

The first programme implemented by the National Coalition was the collaboration among members and the Board to strengthen the organisation by re-registering its members and developing their profiles. In addition, the Board decided that the Secretariat of the National Coalition would be based in the office of the Center for Study and Child Protection (Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak – PKPA), one of the National Coalition members.

In response to the earthquake and tsunami disasters that affected Aceh, Yogyakarta, Central Java, and West Java, some Coalition members, such as PKPA Medan, BAHTERA Bandung, KAKAK Solo and SAMIN Yogyakarta, were very active in providing protection for children in these emergency situations.

The Coalition formulated a strategic plan for legal reform on CSEC in Indonesia. The strategic planning meeting was attended by all Coalition and Board members. Significant outputs from the strategic planning meeting included the formulation of the National Coalition's programmes for the legal reform project on CSEC in Indonesia and the agreement of five Coalition members (PKPA, LADA, KAKAK, BMS and YKAI) to implement the project.

In 2007, the selected organisations will implement five main activities: mapping stakeholders to implement CSEC programmes in Indonesia; producing a directory of CSEC stakeholders in Indonesia; documenting experiences in handling the CSEC cases; drafting and disseminating articles on CSEC; and validating meetings on the legal drafts.

Future activities include analysing situations of CSEC in selected provinces in Indonesia; and advocating for the Central and Provincial Governments to strengthen the plan of action for the elimination of CSEC. The National Coalition also plans to establish a one-stop service centre for CSEC in Indonesia.

ECPAT Japan Kansai's activities include promotion of the SAFE Programme, which targets school-age children and informs them about personal safety. The SAFE programme was launched in July 2005, and has since been used in schools and community organisations through various networks, such as the Osaka Teachers Union, Osaka Human Rights Education Council and non-governmental organizations. ECPAT Japan Kansai also organised seminars inviting school teachers and others with an interest in the issue.

ECPAT Japan Kansai was invited by schools and NGOs to facilitate workshops for teachers and parents on the issue of safety of children and facilitated 20 workshops in line with the SAFE Programme. In these workshops, topics included abduction, sexual harassment and molestation, protection of personal information and images, the various forms of child abuse by adults, and bullying by peers. Through discussions, the participants were able to reflect on ways in which they interact with children and learn how to talk and listen to their children in a more effective way.

The group organised an 'exposure tour' for a group of young people in 2005. Following study meetings for young people (comprising college lecturers, social workers, medical school and college students and others) much interest was shown for the work of NGOs in the Philippines, which are addressing the issues of child sexual abuse and exploitation. Thus, ECPAT Japan Kansai, in collaboration with AsiaACTs, organised an exposure tour to the Philippines and visited groups including ECPAT Philippines, Child Protection Unit, Child Hope, Visayan Forum and the Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse.

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

In the coming year, ECPAT Japan Kansai will continue to promote the SAFE Programme, which it is hoped will be implemented more widely. Several workshops and other seminars will be held to foster greater understanding of violence against children, and the rights of the child, while placing special emphasis on the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation. The group also plans to develop educational material for older students on issues such as Internet safety, sexual harassment, date rape and other issues of violence against children.

A pamphlet on the exposure tour to the Philippines will be published soon and distributed. A second exposure tour is under consideration. The group will continue to arrange venues for young people to discuss the issue of CSEC and related concerns, and to learn ways to address them.

ECPAT Japan Kansai has maintained a website since 1998, which provides information on CSEC, the legal framework and the work of the ECPAT network. ECPAT Japan Kansai recently started a blog focusing on the SAFE Programme.

ECPAT Japan Kansai will continue to provide information on ECPAT activities through its website, media and other forums. The group plans to share experiences in the area of education against CSEC, sexual abuse and other forms of violence against children, particularly within the framework of the ECPAT network; and is interested in sharing experiences with countries where the social context is similar to that of Japan. ECPAT Japan Kansai will continue to raise awareness among young people on the issue of CSEC and the work against it outside Japan.

ECPAT/STOP Japan was founded in 1992 and has been working on lobbying and educational work on passing new legislation, amending laws and ensuring that effective law enforcement exists regarding the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). In 2002-2003, the group focused its energy and attention on lobbying for amendments to the anti-CSEC law of 1999 and the draft was finally passed and implemented in July 2004.

Reflecting the wide use of the Internet, the number of cases with children involved and victimised in sex-related crimes stemming from online dating sites has risen in Japan. In order to improve the situation, ECPAT/STOP Japan put great efforts into advocacy activities for child safety on the Internet through 2005-2006.

In June 2005, representatives from ECPAT/STOP served as panelists at the ECPAT Roundtable Meeting on Violence against Children in Virtual Settings, as well as at the Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on the UN Study on Violence against Children. In November, ECPAT/STOP participated in a Seminar of Training Programmes for Prevention and Reporting of Commercial Child Pornography on the Internet, organised by ECPAT Sweden.

In January 2006, the group held a reporting session on the Seminar for the Juvenile Protection and Internet hotline sections of the National Police Agency (NPA) and representatives from the Internet Association (IA) Japan. In February 2006, ECPAT/STOP co-organised a meeting with the Japan UNICEF Committee, IA Japan and Microsoft to share ideas and request more active commitment and involvement in the preventive campaigns and practical measures being taken by the information technologies (IT) industry; and in March the group attended the “Children, Mobile Phones and the Internet” Experts Meeting organised by the Education and Science Ministry.

The Internet Hotline Center, run by IA Japan and financed by NPA was established in June 2006 and follows up on information reported from all over Japan on the sexual abuse and exploitation of children; ECPAT/STOP Japan is one of its Advisory Committee members. At the end of June, ECPAT/STOP members participated in the ECPAT Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop for East Asia and the Pacific, where they presented the Japanese situational report on child pornography.

Additionally, ECPAT/STOP Japan made significant progress regarding implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism in Japan. After signing the Code in March 2005, a Code of Conduct Project Implementation Group was formed in Tokyo. It comprises representatives from the signatory companies, UNICEF Japan Committee, ECPAT/STOP Japan, the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) and the Overseas Tour Operator Association (OTOA). The group met several times between May 2005 and July 2006 to carry out duties and agendas.

ECPAT/STOP Japan translated the Code into Japanese and developed a Code Project training manual and video (completed in December 2005); conducted training seminars for signatory companies in July 2005 and February 2006; and developed a logo and distributed it to the signatory companies for use in their brochures and other materials.

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.

Throughout 2005/2006 the Board and staff of ECPAT NZ continued to review and refocus the group's operations. The result was a clear programme framework with research, advocacy and education activities on child protection, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.

The staff complement was reconfigured to support implementation of the new programme directions and activities.

ECPAT NZ initiated a review of the National Plan of Action on CSEC – 'Protecting Our Innocence'. Together with the Ministry of Justice, ECPAT NZ reviewed the work undertaken by government agencies and civil society organisations to implement the Plan. The results were published in May 2005.

An advocacy initiative on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography began during this reporting period; legislative change to the national adoption law is required in order for New Zealand to comply. Advocacy aims to engage other child rights organisations to lobby government with ECPAT, to ratify the Optional Protocol.

Collaboration with Child Wise (Australia) continued with the aim of delivering the 'Choose with Care' prevention programme nationally in New Zealand.

A research and advocacy project, 'Speaking for Ourselves', began in early 2005. The project gives a voice to children exploited through prostitution, enabling them to tell their stories and state what services they think are needed. ECPAT NZ collaborated closely with agencies, conducting street outreach services to sex workers, to recruit young people to the project. Recommendations for policy and action will be published next year.

ECPAT NZ continues to work within an Auckland network on the prevention of child prostitution involving practitioners, social services, police, local councils and youth advocates. The network provides opportunities for exchange of information, collaboration and joint action.

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

With support from Saatchi and Saatchi and travel industry organisations, a new tourism campaign was developed. A television/video clip 'Pina Colada', a website (www.reportchildsex.com) and print materials for travel agents were produced. The campaign aims to engage concerned citizens travelling to destinations where child sex tourism occurs. They can report incidents confidentially through the website. Materials were distributed nationally to travel agents and tourism operators.

ECPAT NZ formed a partnership with Punanga Tauturu, Inc. (PTI) to conduct a situational analysis study on CSEC on behalf of ECPAT International and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). Work commenced with a briefing in Rarotonga and the report is due for completion late in 2006.

ECPAT NZ regularly engages with the media by issuing press releases, letters and articles. They worked with a wide variety of agencies and individuals during the reporting period, including government agencies, the Ministry of Justice, Department of Internal Affairs, New Zealand Police and Customs. Strong relationships with child rights and advocacy organisations were maintained with Save the Children, World Vision and UNICEF NZ. The Council for International Development (CID) and NZAID provided support and technical advice on work in the Pacific region.

ECPAT Philippines undertook activities under the framework of its anti-child pornography and anti-child trafficking campaigns, as well as networking for policy advocacy on child protection and improving the capacity of law enforcement.

A National Conference on Child Pornography was organised in mid-2005 by the Sub-Committee on Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Participants included representatives from government and non-governmental organizations, media, students, and faith-based organisations (FBOs). Young people were also invited, not only as participants, but as resource persons on the topic of child pornography on the Internet. They presented how they view the technology and how other people use and exploit the technology. They made specific recommendations relating to parental guidance and education, the Web and ISP filtering, pop-up blocking and firewalls. The national consultation recommended that collective efforts be made in the areas of advocacy, awareness raising, building protective networks, improving education, recovery and reintegration, and strengthening legislation and law enforcement.

Following the conference, Young People's Consultations on Child Pornography were carried out in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. A total of 68, youth between the ages of 16 and 23 from all over the country, who understand the issue, were exposed to the use of Internet, and have a basic knowledge of child rights, participated in the discussions on government intervention in addressing child pornography. They made recommendations on future plans of action, including the roles of young people in the fight against child pornography.

The theme of the anti-child trafficking campaign in 2005 was "Building the Communities towards a Good Life for the Children". The campaign aimed to strengthen the child protection mechanism through involvement of public and private sectors and to highlight children and young people's participation in the campaign against child trafficking (planning, programme implementation and decision-making processes). The media, church and educational institutions were involved in the campaign and were crucial partners in promoting preventive measures to combat child trafficking and influencing behaviour change in communities. Local campaign activities were conducted by the Philippines Anti-Child Trafficking (PACT) and campaign partners in twenty-seven areas around the country.

ECPAT Philippines recently acquired a small property in Quezon City to house its office and to open a temporary shelter for girl victims of CSE.

As an active member of the Special Committee for the Protection of Children, ECPAT Philippines was involved in the update and finalisation process of the Comprehensive Programme for

Child Protection, which includes examination of current programmes and services, gaps and implementation in the areas of prevention, protection and recovery and reintegration.

The Special Committee also launched a project entitled “Philippine Plan for the Safeguarding of Children from Commercial Exploitation and Sexual Abuse”, aimed at preventing commercial exploitation and sexual abuse of children by local and foreign sex offenders. It seeks to address the gaps in law enforcement, in terms of the lack of skills and awareness of the various aspects of child exploitation and sexual abuse, and to enhance care and protection for child victims. Due to ECPAT Philippines’ long experience in advocacy work, it is currently the only NGO in the Technical Working Group for this project. To achieve the objectives, a Central/National Unit Database of Child Sex Offenders was set up in the Department of Justice where law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors, are required to submit all cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation; training of law enforcement is conducted; as well as community awareness and dialogues conducted in high-risk areas.

An ECPAT Philippines promotional video entitled “The Stolen Hope” was produced to inform the public about child pornography. Other information materials produced included a newsletter, leaflets, posters, flyers, and banners, which were distributed for public information as part of the overall advocacy work and campaign

ECPAT Philippines is represented in three national government bodies addressing the issue of CSEC: the Special Committee for the Protection of Children; the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT); and the Sub-Task Force on Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (SC-SACSEC).

ECPAT Philippines was appointed (as one of three NGOs from women, migrant and children sectors) by President Arroyo to represent the child-focused NGO Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT) until 2007. IACAT has developed a Strategic Plan of Action to oversee and monitor the strict implementation of the law; promulgate rules and regulations; coordinate the programmes and services on trafficking, including conduct of massive information campaign; and formulate a comprehensive and integrated programme to prevent and suppress trafficking.

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

The Naeil Women's Centre for Youth (NWCY) was inaugurated in 1995. During this reporting period, NWCY focused on ending overseas child sex tourism by Koreans; education and training for caregivers; promoting the reporting of sex offenders; counselling for child victims; providing treatment support; campaign/awareness raising; and preventive programmes on commercial sexual exploitation of children.

In October 2005, an International Symposium on "Conditions and Countermeasures to Overseas Child and Youth Sex Tourism by Korean Men" was organised by the group in Seoul, with participation from ECPAT groups in the region and ECPAT International. The Code of Conduct on the Protection of Children in Travel and Tourism was launched during the Symposium.

In December 2005, a survey on vulnerability of runaway youth to sexual exploitation, was conducted in Seoul. In 2006, the group conducted a survey on CST by Korean men in Thailand, Cambodia, and the Philippines; and a programme to promote reporting of child sex offenders.

In order to assist CSE victimised youth in Kiribati, in June 2006 the NWCY submitted a concept paper for a three-year, One-Stop Service programme to the Government of Kiribati. Once the concept paper has been approved, the programme will be launched in the second half of 2006.

At the end of June 2006, the Act on Protection of Youth from Sexual Exploitation was enforced (amended in December of 2005). The key features of the Act are:

- Child/youth sex offenders will not be allowed to work in education institutions or child-related organizations for 5 years (discharge, correction, fine);
- Reporting of child/youth sex offenders is introduced in this Act;
- New articles addressing youth offenders are included;
- Crimes committed in other countries by Korean nationals will also be punished; and
- Pornographic contents featuring youth, for the purpose of sales, rental, distribution, possession, and trafficking, will be legally controlled regardless of the purposes.

The campaign to promote the Notification Statute of Sex Offenders, launched in 2003, is ongoing. Several NGOs are launching a 'Sex Education Centre' to provide understanding on sex and birth control.

NWCY also supported educational programmes and awareness raising campaigns; and conducts courses on sex education.

ECPAT Taiwan was established in 1991 by a voluntary group concerned with the welfare of women and children. It is actively involved in preventing child prostitution and online child pornography, providing support to sexually exploited children, activities for youth participation and the general promotion of child welfare.

In their work on prevention, ECPAT Taiwan organised an Internet Safety Creative Drawing Competition for elementary school children, to provide them with the opportunity to actively participate in the Internet Safety Campaign. The theme of the competition was “Safe Internet: Happy Learning”. Over the course of three months, 457 submissions were received from children in grades 1-6, from all over Taiwan. The winning submissions were included in a touring exhibition, which received coverage from several national newspapers.

The group published and promoted the children’s book “Don’t take me away”, which addresses children’s right to live. The book was promoted on World Children’s Day, November 20, 2005. Through the Children’s Film Festival, ECPAT Taiwan strove to provide opportunities for children to learn more about themselves, and for adults to become more aware about child rights issues. The 2006 Children’s Film Festival toured in the counties of Hsin-chu, Yun-lin, Tai-nan and Ping-tong, and in King-men, an offshore island. There were a total of 2,140 attendees in 2006.

In their work on protection, ECPAT Taiwan has maintained Web547 since its inception in July 1999. Web547 is a hotline for reporting illegal and harmful internet content. ECPAT Taiwan receives reports from Internet users, the IT industry, and other hotlines. After a report is categorised and analysed by monitoring volunteers and a hotline specialist, it is sent to the 9th Brigade of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, the local Computer Crime Task Force, and other hotlines. ECPAT Taiwan has been a member of the International Association of Internet Hotlines (INHOPE) since May 2004, and Web547 is the only hotline in the Chinese-speaking area. ECPAT Taiwan also signed an agreement with the top ten Internet content providers (ICPs) and ISPs in Taiwan and collaborates with the Computer Crime Task Forces in 25 counties, to strengthen the network in combating child pornography online. To enhance the processing of reports and statistics on child pornography, ECPAT Taiwan renewed the database system of child pornography reports in July 2006. From January 2005 to June 2006, Web547 received and handled 12,790 reports.

In the area of rehabilitation, ECPAT Taiwan carried out projects for girls in detention centres for trafficked victims from China, in I-lan county (counselling services) and Hsin-chu county (art project). The latter provides group activities that encourage the girls to express their experiences, and to develop their self-confidence and potential. The art project was utilised by 643 girls during the year, while 288 girls used the counselling services.

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

In order to eradicate the demand for child pornography, ECPAT Taiwan cooperated with parliament to propose an amendment that would make the possession of child pornography illegal.

ECPAT Taiwan organised a roundtable on Internet safety for children and youth, for government officials, Internet companies and child protection organisations. The possibility of introducing age-identification mechanisms on websites harmful for underage audiences was discussed and met with preliminary approval among participants.

A Youth Human Rights Camp was organised over the summer vacation, aiming to raise young people's awareness of human rights and encourage their participation in discussions on issues such as young people's participation in public affairs, international activities, human rights and community work.

The group's Consultant, Prof. M.Y Lee, interviewed ten teenagers who have been using online chatrooms regularly for over three years. During these interviews, teenagers shared their personal experiences concerning communication and social interaction in cyberspace. This research report was published in May 2006. ECPAT Taiwan's Vice Chairperson, Prof. Bernard Kao, and Consultant, Prof. Amy H.L. Shee, completed a research project on "Children's Privacy, Rights and Freedom of Press", which provides international comparisons, legal analyses and policy suggestions on issues regarding media coverage of children.

The ECPAT Foundation began as a pilot project of ECPAT International focusing on the commercial sexual exploitation of children situation in the North of Thailand. It was registered as a local non-governmental organization in 1999.

The vision of the ECPAT Foundation is the realisation of the rights of all children to live free from child prostitution, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes. Its mission is to work with partners and networking agencies to eliminate these forms of CSEC. The Foundation works through a participatory mechanism, which includes local communities, to ensure that children enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation.

The Foundation has worked as the coordination office with its local partner organisations and networking agencies including child and youth organisations and the business sector. The Foundation participated in trainings, seminars, workshops and meetings with local and international agencies at national, provincial, district and grassroots levels. The Foundation promoted and strengthened the working capacity of its staff, partner organisations and networking agencies through different learning processes such as participatory training, workshops, meetings and study trips. Furthermore, it organised training activities, such as case conferences, CSEC prevention, child sex tourism prevention and fundraising.

The main focus of the working strategy of the Foundation is the participation process, brainstorming, planning, and sharing knowledge and information in order to raise awareness about CSEC, including human trafficking.

The Foundation collaborated with the local government partner organisation in Chiang Rai province, called “Baan Huay Krai School” and also worked with two local NGOs, YMCA in Phayao province and the Centre for Girls in Chiang Rai. The Foundation closely assisted and supported the operation of the ‘Buddies along the Roadside’ project, which is being run by the Volunteer Group for Children Development (VGCD) Foundation. The project aims to assist street children on the border between Thailand and Myanmar.

In all of its activities, the Foundation and its partners have focused on child and youth participation in implementation activities conducted through the year. The Foundation closely monitored and followed up on a proposal and budget development working plan.

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

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The Albanian Coalition against Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ACTSEC) is a new affiliate group of ECPAT International. ACTSEC is supported by the Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania (CRCA), a major child rights organisation in the country and a partner of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group since early 2001. ACTSEC is also supported by the Information and Research Centre for Children's Rights in Albania (IRCCRA) and the Albanian Children's Rights Network (ACRN).

Although specific knowledge on sexual exploitation, child abuse and child trafficking is somewhat limited, ACTSEC have made significant efforts in undertaking awareness raising activities for students and teachers. Several meetings, seminars and workshops were also carried out in schools in Tirana, including Children's Clubs of CRCA.

In collaboration with CRCA, ACTSEC organised the National Campaign against Economical Exploitation of Children. Child labour and other forms of economical exploitation of children are among the major violations of children's rights in Albania. They further escalate the abuse and inclusion of children into trafficking and sexual exploitation. In this framework, ACTSEC participated in the 'Stop Child Labour in Albania' walk that took place on 12 June 2006, on the occasion of the International Day against Child Labour.

ACTSEC works towards and promotes close cooperation with other ECPAT groups and affiliates in Europe. The group supported the organisation of a training course on 'Protection of Children from Trafficking for Sexual Purposes', which was organised by the Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania in cooperation with ECPAT Netherlands and ECPAT Belgium. The aim of the training course was to strengthen the capacities of the governmental institutions and NGOs to work against child trafficking in Albania. About 20 representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and several NGOs participated.

In cooperation with the Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania, ACTSEC also organised computer literacy classes for children from socially excluded and marginalised areas of Tirana. Twenty children and young people have been trained so far.

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.

The exhibition “Look at – Don’t look away”, aimed at raising awareness on child sex tourism, continued its tour across Austria (which started in 2005), due to high interest from schools and member organisations. Workshops and seminars have also been organised in conjunction with the exhibition.

Collaboration with tour operators in Austria is progressing; TUI Austria took the lead in implementing the Code of Conduct and motivating other stakeholders to do the same. The TUI website was revised and now includes information on sexual exploitation of children in tourism (SECT) and the Code of Conduct, provided by the Platform. The next stage will be to develop training modules for staff of TUI travel agencies in Austria.

Code of Conduct implementation projects in Kenya, Bulgaria and Romania initiated by the Platform member ‘Respect’ are ongoing (until the end of 2006/mid-2007). In Romania and Bulgaria, the focus has been on starting pilot trainings for the tourism industry. In Kenya, the Code of Conduct was signed in February 2006 by 25 stakeholders. From February 2007, emphasis will be on assisting hotels with in-house staff training as well as establishing a monitoring structure.

As a partner in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group’s Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, trainings were conducted in the Czech Republic with the Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA). As a result of this project, a successful collaboration with an Austrian police trainer was established under the framework of a newly created police academy. In 2006/2007 further trainings on child trafficking will be carried out based on the training guide, Combating Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes.

The Austrian Platform was invited by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Ministries to provide expertise and input to newsletters, documents and websites. Together with the OSCE, a press release on combating child sex tourism was sent out in July 2006, after which detailed reports on the issue were published by daily newspapers.

Future activities for the coalition include more fundraising for the study on “Child trafficking and child prostitution in Austria” at the European Union; establishing sustainable training structures on SECT and the Code with the tourism industry; strengthening youth work and developing specific activities on CSEC by and for youth.

A process of organisational development of the Platform was initiated during this period; the Board of the Austrian Platform against CSEC decided to have its own legal identity. This process will be finalised by the end of 2006.

Children – Not for Abuse (CNFA) is an NGO that focuses on child abuse prevention. It was registered by the Legal Department of the Minsk Executive Committee on 1 August 1997 and re-registered on 7 July 2006. It became an affiliate group of the ECPAT network in 2000.

The main goals of the organisation are to assist in the realisation of children's rights for protection from all types of exploitation and physical and emotional abuse from, but not limited to, parents, guardians and relatives. Children – Not for Abuse continues to actively advocate on child abuse and CSEC prevention.

In 2005, CNFA began a project entitled “Right to life without violence and humiliation” which was funded through a grant from the Swiss Cooperation Office Belarus. The Project aimed to minimise the number of cases of commercial sexual exploitation of underage girls by conducting a series of informational and educational activities in Minsk and Minsk region. 163 girls took part in training within the framework of the Project. The Project ended in November.

In March 2006, members of CNFA and colleagues from the NGO Healthy Choice, in Minsk, and five teenagers visited the NGO School of Equal Opportunities in Kiev, Ukraine, and took part in interactive theatre methodologies to prevent child trafficking. The Ukraine group performed a play entitled «Instead of Paradise». Two training sessions on trafficking prevention were carried out for girls from state boarding schools in Minsk. Following this training, young people from Belarus, supported by ECPAT International, developed their own version of «Instead of Paradise» and will perform it in boarding schools in Minsk.

In April, various activities were conducted under the action programme “April - Month on Child Abuse Prevention”, which was carried out for teenagers. These activities included a training workshop on child abuse prevention for elementary school students, under the “Safe & Strong & Free” programme.

A roundtable on the “Right to life without violence and humiliation”, focusing on trafficking of children, was organised. Thirty Vice-Directors and specialists from the Republican Institute for Vocational Education took part in this roundtable.

Various trainings were conducted for specialists; “Steps for effective intervention in crisis situations” (activities for families with child abuse problems) was carried out for teachers. Two training sessions for law enforcers and caregivers were organised with ECPAT Germany on children’s rights and the protection of children from trafficking for sexual purposes (within the framework of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group’s Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes). Three workshops on child abuse prevention under the theme “My safety” were carried out for teachers, psychologists, and social workers, within the framework of the seminar “To Combat against Child Abuse: Ways of Collaboration”.

Children – Not for Abuse worked with the Ministry of Interior Affairs to raise awareness on child pornography and participated in a regional seminar on combating child pornography, organised by ECPAT International in St. Petersburg, Russia in May 2006.

ECPAT Belgium was established in 1994 and has been a non-profit organisation since 2004. It is a coalition of more than thirty NGOs working on the issues of human rights, child rights and development. ECPAT Belgium works mainly in the areas of child sex tourism, trafficking of children, youngsters at risk and youth participation, and demand.

Together with Child Focus and the Children's Rights Network, a research study on child prostitution in Belgium and sex tourism is being undertaken. Based on a study of six countries (South Africa, Morocco, Colombia, Dominican Republic, USA and Belarus), a book entitled "Globalisation and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children", analysing the problem of child sex tourism in these localities, will be published.

ECPAT Belgium is working with different tourism schools to disseminate information on CSEC and participates in several tourism fairs such as Belasia and Salon du Tourisme Autrement. Based on a peer to peer approach, students from the Isalt tourism school and ECPAT Belgium's main partner in this initiative, held several information sessions in other tourism schools. Contact has been made with two students to develop a presentation video and a leaflet on the work of ECPAT Belgium in order to increase the visibility of the group with the public at large.

ECPAT Belgium was also active in relation to the tsunami. A lot of information was requested and provided regarding trafficking of children following the disaster, and a hearing was held in Senate together with all "Stop child prostitution" campaign partners, to see how to focus on CSEC after the relief work was completed.

As part of the Children's Rights Network, ECPAT Belgium lobbied for a new definition of trafficking in the legislation against trafficking in human beings adopted by the Parliament on 12 September 2005, as well as for the implementation of the recommendations provided by the UN Study on Violence against Children. A working group involving police forces and other law enforcers was also set up with the aim of reviewing the present extraterritorial legislation for CSEC related crimes and formulating proposals to improve its implementation.

ECPAT Belgium participated in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes. In this framework, trainings were conducted in Belarus as a joint activity with the ECPAT affiliate, Children – Not for Abuse.

The national prevention campaign "Stop child prostitution.be" on demand, which targets truck drivers, army officials, embassy personnel, and NGOs, was implemented between 2004 and 2005

in collaboration with the federal police, transport federation, national railway, Child Focus, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will be launched again in March 2007. In this connection, a European conference on child sex tourism will be organised in May 2007 in cooperation with EUROPOL. ECPAT Belgium also developed a partnership with OASIS to set up a similar campaign geared towards businessmen.

The Neglected Children Society (NCS) was founded in 1997 in Sofia, Bulgaria, and is an affiliate member of the ECPAT network. NCS members work on a voluntary basis and includes experts on prevention of juvenile delinquency, the judicial system and the police, as well as specialists in research, psychology, sociology, social work and publishing. NCS aims to prevent violence against children, child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and all other forms of child sexual exploitation; reintegrate children at criminal risk and rehabilitate child victims of CSEC.

The NCS has been engaged in the implementation of the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes. In this framework, training for police officers and social workers was conducted in Bulgaria, as a joint activity with its twinning partner, ECPAT Netherlands. NCS also worked on adapting the training guide 'Combating the Trafficking Children for Sexual Purposes' to the national context; hosted and organised the last partner-expert meeting on the project and the ECPAT Europe meeting, held in September 2006 in Sofia.

The NCS took part in meetings organised by the State Agency for Child Protection and the "Association Animus" Foundation concerning the implementation in Bulgaria of the Code of Conduct. The meetings were attended by representatives from ministries, government agencies, NGOs and IGOs. The Neglected Children Society is also a member of the Permanent Monitoring Commission on the implementation of the Code of Conduct in Bulgaria.

The NCS also participated at expert level in an inter-institutional working group for the preparation of the upcoming National Programme for Child Protection coordinated by the State Agency for Child Protection, focusing in particular on the section on commercial sexual exploitation of children. The governmental and NGO engagements in relation to CSEC envisaged in this National Programme constitute a follow up to the expired National Action Plan against CSEC.

Psychologists from NCS held a number of lectures in schools for students and parents about the risks for children of being involved in prostitution, pornography and trafficking, and issues related to the protection of children against sexual abuse and trafficking for sexual purposes. Two representatives from NCS, including one youth member, participated in an international training seminar on CSEC for social workers and young people, organised in Prague by the Ecumenical Network for Youth Action (ENYA) and conducted with support from ECPAT International staff.

NCS staff carried out a number of psychological consultations and psychotherapy interventions with parents and children – victims of domestic sexual abuse and prostitution – and provided psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration to several girl victims of CSEC, also young survivors. NCS consulted and supervised a number of students on the problems of child prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes.

The group participated in an exhibition organised by the Museum of Ministry of Interior “No to violence!”, by distributing special preventive information and educational materials against child trafficking and prostitution. Several articles with sociological results from an NCS survey on child prostitution and child sexual trafficking were also published. NCS experts reported on the problems of CSEC at a number of national conferences and meetings.

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 establishment of independent 'Lighthouse' youth homes. All programmes are co-managed 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. ENYA also developed specialised peer-to-peer leadership programmes promoting the full inclusion of young people in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth and support to victims.

The 'Lighthouse' youth home project involves the renovation of church-related or civic buildings as shelters for at-risk youth and victims of sexual violence; the shelters will be co-managed by young people. In November 2005 and September 2006, ENYA, through the Trafficking III research project coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands, brought together social workers, police officers and NGOs for an interactive capacity building transformation training programme on commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth.

Over the past nine months, ENYA worked in the field of prevention, especially with at-risk youth, including those from institutional care and those who are unemployed. This was accomplished through seminars and unemployment training events.

In May, ENYA launched two new programmes: one for caregivers and one for young people. Both programmes will run for two years. Two parallel transformation training seminars were held at the beginning of May, which brought together 11 young people (aged 16-30) and seven caregivers from East and Central European countries. The seminars involved innovative and creative training aimed towards combating trafficking, forced prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation. Applicants made a commitment to join an electronic networking group/forum and to participate in local community projects, other training seminars, team visits and internships. Participants came from Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden and Ukraine.

The training gave participants the opportunity to share experiences and identify possible ways of collaborating between organisations; several good practices in volunteerism were presented, as well as activities of each of the represented organisations.

One of the main results of the youth training was a greater cohesion among the youth as they were able, through the youth representative, to interact and get more information and make plans for further activity. A network was established with one young person representing each of the ECPAT member organisations and potential organisations.

The second youth representative meeting is planned for September 2007 in Serbia. It would be devoted to experience exchange on CSEC prevention, identification and rehabilitation of child victims of CSE, forming public opinion on the issue and researching the situation. The second meeting for caregivers is tentatively set for 2007 in Moldova.

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

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark continues to work with the Danish travel industry to introduce and implement the Code of Conduct. In addition to collaborating with Kuoni – Apollo Group, the group is concentrating on reaching out to the smaller tour operators in Denmark, those that specialise in long haul activities. Contact has been made with rejsefeber.dk, the Danish partner of travelocity.com, and a training session on the Code and other aspects of child sexual exploitation in tourism was held in March 2006. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark has also been approached by a documentary team to cooperate on producing an investigative programme on the issue.

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

A conference was held by Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark in Copenhagen to educate child protection professionals on online sexual abuse and exploitation, focusing in particular on the abusers and how they use the new technologies. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark continues to run the Danish national hotline, with funds from the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the European Commission. Presently, the hotline receives between 600 and 700 referrals a month from the general public. Close cooperation with the Danish police and Internet service providers (ISPs) established in this framework continues to be effective and has led to many arrests for possession, distribution and production of child abuse images. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark is currently focusing on victim identification and the need to lobby politically on this issue at national and international levels.

Due to cooperation between Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark, the National Police High Tech Crime squad, and Tele Denmark Communications (TDC) – the largest ISP in Denmark – launched a blocking filter to prevent access to sites containing child abuse images in October 2005. Initial feedback from TDC in December 2005 showed that 36,000 hits a day were being blocked by this system.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark has had good cooperation with Visa International and other financial institutions in closing down payment options via credit cards. This has proved particularly effective in shutting down websites that law enforcement agencies cannot prosecute, such as so-called 'child erotica websites' which remain legal in many countries.

Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark has continued to highlight the issue of trafficking during regular contact with political parties and other NGOs working on the issue. Apart from chairing the Danish Working Group on Child Trafficking, the organisation has intensively lobbied the Government to develop a specific Action Plan on trafficking of children. Save the Children/ECPAT Denmark was also involved in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes.

Young people from Red Barnet Ungdom, the organisation's youth movement, comprising 400 members, participated in an exhibition in the centre of Copenhagen to enhance awareness about online safety, and held workshops on combating child sexual abuse and exploitation. Red Barnet/ECPAT Denmark also produced alternative reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the third due by Denmark), and on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The Tartu Child Support Centre was established as an NGO in 1995. It is the first of its kind in Estonia, 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 undertook several activities in the reporting period. These include lectures on traveling and working safely abroad for students from grades 9-12 and their teachers; trainings on child abuse for specialists involved in work with children; lectures on human trafficking and child abuse for social work and postgraduate students; psychological, social, medical counselling of abused children and their families, and psychotherapy.

The Centre was also involved in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes. In this framework, trainings for social workers, police, prosecutors and representatives of the Border Guard were conducted as a joint activity with the Centre's twinning partner, ECPAT Denmark. The group also worked on adapting the training manual to the national context and a representative of the group was invited to provide a two-day training session for Russian speaking trainers in Bucharest.

As part of a project funded by the European Union, cooperation in the field of prevention of sexual exploitation of children and youth with the organisation Barnardo's from the UK and Stade Advico in the Netherlands, was established. Project activities promoted by partners included "exchange visits" in the Netherlands, the UK, Tartu and other towns in Estonia, and preparations for an international conference on the issue, due to take place in October 2006 in Tartu.

Tartu Child Support Centre was also appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a Competence Centre, dealing with problems of missing, unaccompanied and trafficked children. The role of this body is to raise awareness among the public on child trafficking and to provide information about the activities of the Child Centre, which is part of the Children's Unit of the Council of Baltic Sea States.

ECPAT France began as a campaign in 1992 and was officially registered as an organisation in 1996. Groupe Developpement, the principal member, provides the resources to carry out the activities of the organisation. These activities aim at raising awareness on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, training key actors, improving French laws and their implementation, and supporting projects for children. Several activities also focus on preventing child sex tourism; many links have been developed with tourism professionals in this regard.

During this reporting period, the awareness raising campaign against child sex tourism launched by ECPAT France in March 2003 continued to be widely disseminated by tourism professionals, including Accor, AFAT Voyages, Air France, AJT, Carrefour Voyages, Club Méditerranée, Corsair, Fram Voyages, Last minute.com, the Blue Guides Hachette, Karavel, Manor, Marmara, Petit Futé, Star Airlines and SNAV. A luggage tag was created, in addition to the existing information tools, and about 20,000 information booklets for tourism professionals were distributed through travel agencies to build their capacity on fighting child sex tourism.

Efforts against sexual exploitation of children in tourism will be intensified in September 2006, when ECPAT France launches an awareness raising campaign that includes various information tools such as brochures and posters, which were distributed mainly through travel agencies and at airport check-in counters, bookmarks, Internet banners, and articles in written media. The campaign also includes a new video spot that will be screened during long-haul Air France flights and on TV. The campaign is supported by the Ministry of Tourism and will be shared with all French tourism professionals and companies for their support.

Several activities were carried out in the framework of the training programme for tourism students and teachers that ECPAT France has been promoting for about ten years. A training kit for tourism teachers, produced in 1997, was reviewed to update the module in accordance with the new reference framework and to reflect changes regarding child sex tourism, including more recent examples of punishment and new audio and visual tools (a sensitisation video spot including interviews of tourism professionals). The training module is now presented as a CD and DVD kit.

ECPAT France is also collaborating with the Ministry of Tourism to improve the fight against child sex tourism at European level. In particular, they are contributing to set up a European group to support the proposal made by the French Minister during the meeting of the EU Tourism Ministers in Malta on 20 October 2005, in order to reactivate the European actions against CST.

ECPAT France participated in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes conducted between 2005 and 2006. As part of this initiative, the group provided training of law enforcers and caregivers with its twinning partner in Romania. They also produced a documentary filmed in Kolkata, India and its surrounding areas, supported by Groupe Developpement. The film is aimed at raising awareness on CSEC and on finding alternative solutions.

ECPAT Germany was established as a campaign in 1991 and was officially registered as an organisation in 2001. ECPAT Germany is an alliance of 28 groups and institutions working on child rights issues and operates in the political, legal, economic and educational sectors, in cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations. ECPAT Germany's work focuses on lobbying and advocacy work, public education and awareness raising on the issue of 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 continued to be part of the monitoring and evaluation working group on the "Plan of Action for the Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Violence and Exploitation" and also drafted a report for the Government on different areas of the Plan.

Significant efforts were made to improve the signing and implementation of the Code of Conduct. In December 2005, the Federal Association of the German Tourism Industry, which includes major tour operators, airlines and hotel chains, adopted the Code, and meetings were subsequently held to discuss a working plan for its implementation. A newsletter on the Code of Conduct was developed for the German tourism industry for use during their in-house training, among other activities. As in previous years, ECPAT Germany was represented at the international tourism fair in Berlin where they organised meetings and panels on the Code of Conduct.

More than twenty training sessions were held in tourism schools and universities, as well as two training of trainers (TOT) workshops, one for the code of conduct trainers from ECPAT Germany, Switzerland and Austria and police officers who are undergoing training in tourism school, and the other for in-house trainers from the tour operators and travel agencies. A contest to develop information materials on child sex tourism was also organised for 15 tourism schools, academies, and high schools in one of the federal states (Baden-Wuerttemberg), with excellent participation from the students.

ECPAT Germany participated in the Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes conducted by the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group between 2005 and 2006. As part of this initiative, the group has undertaken trainings of law enforcers and caregivers with its twinning partner, Children-Not for Abuse in Belarus, and

co-facilitated a training of trainers in Romania. Additionally, an awareness raising campaign against child trafficking for sexual purposes was carried out in conjunction with the World Cup in Germany.

ECPAT Germany continued to be active in terms of law enforcement. Several cases of suspected child abuse committed by Germans in Morocco, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand have been monitored and followed up closely with ECPAT partners and the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA).

In collaboration with its youth organisations, ECPAT Germany also developed a child protection policy, which includes specific guidelines, a manual and a training programme.

ECPAT Italy began 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 continues to be very active in the tourism sector and is currently implementing the Code of Conduct. The number of Code subscribers significantly increased in the last year, with twenty travel agencies, six tour operators and the National Bilateral Tourism Board (EBNT) joining this initiative. Activities related to the Code's implementation are undertaken in close collaboration with the signatories in the framework of a bottom-up strategy and include information and sensitisation of tourism industry staff through seminars and training and awareness raising targeting tourists and travellers. ECPAT Italy also plans to create a specific fund to ensure implementation of the Code of Conduct, which will be sustained by the most sensitive and active signatories.

Several capacity building activities on the different manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children were conducted. As a partner in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, ECPAT Italy and an international expert conducted training in Moldova as a joint activity with a local NGO. A number of courses on sexual exploitation of children in tourism were held for postgraduate and tourism school students. A seminar on child pornography and safety of children on the Internet was carried out as part of the project "Mai Più", aimed at sensitising caregivers, teachers and parents on child abuse and sexual exploitation. Additional activities to build capacity and raise awareness on the risks connected to the use of new technologies are envisaged for 2007 in the framework of a project presented and coordinated by the NGO Telefono Azzurro.

As a member of a national coalition of NGOs committed to defending child rights, ECPAT Italy had been leading an intense lobbying activity on the reform of Law 269/1998. As a result of these efforts, a new, more protective law to fight the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, including through the Internet, was passed by Parliament in January 2006.

In April 2006, a major commitment on sponsorship projects in Cambodia aimed at preventing at-risk children from falling victim to CSE, was promoted. The children sponsored by Italian families get assistance and an education in some specific centres on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. ECPAT Italy also raised funds for victims of the tsunami in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, in collaboration with the ECPAT affiliate groups P.E.A.C.E. and PKPA, respectively. With support from the rock band “INomadi”, a medical centre in Meulaboh (Sumatra) was rebuilt. Additionally, in collaboration with UNICEF, COOPI, Save the Children and the Province of Milan, ECPAT Italy is implementing a cooperation project in Sri Lanka that includes, among other things, a global awareness raising campaign on child prostitution and child sex tourism with the production and broadcast of a TV spot, a twinning programme between schools in Italy and in Sri Lanka, and training of trainers on CSEC.

ECPAT Luxembourg is a non-profit association that was 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 the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, ECPAT Luxembourg coordinated activities related to the implementation of the third phase of the Childscope Project (EU Daphne programme) carried out by the Belgian NGO Childfocus. The project aims to extend and reinforce synergies between NGOs specialised in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and missing children, present in the 29 European countries involved in the project.

ECPAT Luxembourg, in partnership with the Ministry for Family and Integration, created a new campaign against sexual exploitation of children in tourism which is scheduled to be launched at the beginning of 2007.

The Foreign Affairs ministries from Luxembourg and France agreed to co-finance a triennial project to fight the sexual exploitation of children in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean (26 countries), coordinated jointly by ECPAT Luxembourg and its partner, Groupe Developpement, and implemented by ECPAT International and the network members concerned.

In Mali, the triennial project supporting street children in Bamako, carried out by the local partner Samusocial Mali, ended in October 2005. This project allowed, on one hand, the provision of food, medical and psychosocial support to nearly 1,200 at-risk boys and girls in Bamako and, on the other hand, to direct some of these children towards qualified medical and social structures, thus contributing actively to their rehabilitation and social reintegration. ECPAT Luxembourg worked on the development of a new project to support children vulnerable to sexual exploitation in Mali which would be extended to the towns of Ségou and Mopti. The three local partners for this project were identified during a mission carried out in May 2006.

In India, a project providing support to street children in Kolkata ended in June 2006. This project supported and accompanied recipients through a process of social rehabilitation (establishment of a Childline, street school, night drop-in center, shelter, socio-medical support, schooling, vocational training, etc). ECPAT Luxembourg designed a new project with the local partner Don Bosco Ashalayam, that will make it possible to continue and extend its actions in the areas of prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of street children in Kolkata.

ECPAT Luxembourg also designed a triennial project to fight trafficking of children for sexual exploitation in Pakistan, which will be conducted by nine local NGOs in six mainly rural areas.

ECPAT Netherlands was established in 1995 as a coalition of NGOs and recently merged into one organisation with the Netherlands section of Defence for Children International.

In cooperation with UNICEF Netherlands and PLAN Netherlands, an in-depth study on trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors was conducted by ECPAT Netherlands. Its presentation in September 2005 received extensive media coverage and attention from Dutch parliamentarians, and the results were taken into account in the draft of the addendum to the National Plan against Human Trafficking, regarding special measures for children, adopted by the Ministry of Justice in February 2006, for which ECPAT Netherlands was an advisor.

The ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes coordinated by ECPAT Netherlands, continued throughout 2005 and 2006. Nineteen partners, most from the European ECPAT network, and ten external experts were involved. Training manuals for law enforcement and caregivers have been produced, and training sessions for about 400 professionals have been held in ten central and eastern European countries, in partnership with the western European groups. In this framework, ECPAT Netherlands and a law enforcement expert conducted trainings in Bulgaria in collaboration with the local ECPAT affiliate group, Neglected Children Society, and in Ukraine with a member of the ECPAT affiliate group, the All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against CSEC.

Several activities were carried out during this period to combat and prevent child sex tourism. As in previous years, ECPAT Netherlands organised a contest for tourism students to develop information materials to inform travellers about child sex tourism. The winning students for 2006 created stickers for coins with the message "Stop child sex tourism" printed on them; about 175,000 coins have been distributed in the Netherlands. Awareness raising activities targeting travellers and tourism staff were also promoted. For the 11th consecutive year, ECPAT Netherlands had a booth at the Dutch Holiday Fair, where 10,000 luggage tag folders were distributed. Additionally, information on prevention of child sex tourism was provided to 150 travel agency employees in the framework of an initiative organised by TUI Netherlands. The Dutch version of the ECPAT in-flight video was also produced and is shown on long-haul flights to 'high-risk' destinations on Arke Fly, the TUI Netherlands charter company.

ECPAT Netherlands is an active member of the board of Meldpunt, the Dutch hotline against child pornography, and has participated in various initiatives related to the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, including being an advisor to KPN (Netherlands biggest telecom company) for the development of research on youth and sex through the Internet, and the design of an awareness raising campaign entitled “Internet sex can make you sick”. The campaign is aimed at informing young people about the risks of sex and romance online; a special website (www.internetsoa.nl) was created for the campaign, as well as the production and broadcasting of radio and television spots.

ECPAT Norway/Redd Barna (Save the Children Norway) has represented ECPAT International in Norway since 1997. Their aim is to contribute to end child sexual exploitation through information dissemination, 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 worked to get issues of child sexual abuse and exploitation included in the UN Study on Violence against Children. An important achievement was the inclusion of the recommendation that States strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence through a comprehensive approach and develop a multifaceted and systematic framework to respond to violence against children, which is integrated into national planning processes. The study emphasises prevention, promotion of non-violent values and awareness raising, capacity building, recovery services, participation of children, reporting systems, ensuring accountability and ending impunity, addressing the gender dimension, data collection and strengthening international commitment. All these are important measures in the fight to end commercial sexual exploitation of children at national level.

ECPAT Norway has been actively involved in the Joint East-West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in Europe (Trafficking III project). They cooperated with Stellit in St. Petersburg and took part in two training workshops in addition to expert meetings; a police officer from the Criminal Police in Norway was also present during the training. It was a valuable experience as ECPAT Norway now has formal and informal channels with the police. ECPAT Norway also provided input to the development of the training manual, entitled *Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes*.

Save the Children Norway established a network with interested professionals and are designing a methodology to reach trafficked children through a helpline and the development of “safe care” for victims. As part of a Nordic initiative, ECPAT Norway organised several trainings for travel agency employees. A leaflet against child sex tourism is still being disseminated.

ECPAT Norway responds to many requests, mainly from primary or university level students, for information on CSEC and ECPAT. The group provides reports, contacts and information on the structure of ECPAT; sometimes lectures are provided.

ECPAT Norway is supporting PRESS, an organisation for children and youth, to get engaged in CSEC issues. They feel that children and youth are strained by the sexualisation that is prevalent in society, particularly in the media that young people are exposed to.

In Geneva, ECPAT Norway provided input to the sub-group on sexual exploitation on the prospects of organising a third world congress against CSEC, and also provided input to the process of organising a European Convention against sexual exploitation.

Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania, an ECPAT affiliate group, was established in 1990 and aims to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by creating programmes focusing on different issues facing the Romanian child today.

In 2005-2006, Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania continued the prevention, psychotherapy and social intervention programme on child abuse and combating trafficking in children in its seven counselling centres. Between January and August 2006, the counselling centres received 234 abused children, including 11 cases of trafficking. For each case a psycho-medical evaluation, assistance for reintegration, and legal counselling were provided.

As a partner of the Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes conducted by the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group between 2005 and 2006, Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania, in collaboration with its twinning partner ECPAT France, conducted training sessions for social workers and law enforcers.

In September 2005, Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania began to work on the second phase of the Regional Child Trafficking Response Programme implemented in seven countries in southeast Europe, including Romania. A key aim identified for Phase Two is to reduce the vulnerability of children at high risk of being trafficked through prevention interventions. As a result, research to increase understanding of children's vulnerability to trafficking began with the participation of at-risk children, their families and communities. Additionally, 30 volunteers were trained on different issues, including trafficking and child sexual exploitation, after which they began conducting prevention campaigns in different communities.

In collaboration with the International Labour Organization/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), a programme aimed at improving the quality of services offered to children/young victims of trafficking and providing long term assistance, was implemented in Bucharest and in Giurgiu, Iasi and Botosani regions. As a part of this initiative, a training curriculum for the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking was developed and 60 specialists (psychologists, social workers from local authorities and NGOs) were trained in accordance with the training manual, "Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes". Furthermore, 163 children received rehabilitation services, including reintegration into formal education and enrolment in vocational training, and best practices for rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking were collected and disseminated.

In line with the programmes for combating trafficking, exploitation, child abuse and neglect, Salvati Copiii/Save the Children Romania, in partnership with the Ministry of Administration

and Interior – Institute for Crime Prevention and Research, the Romanian Hotel Industry Federation and the National Association of Tourism Agencies, is implementing the Code of Conduct project. Officially adopted in May 2005, the Code of Conduct has been signed by several representatives of the tourism industry, including Sofitel and Golden Tulip Hotels, the Romanian Hotel Industry Federation and National Association of Tourism Agencies. Significant efforts have been devoted to the Code implementation; 15,000 tourists and personnel working in 10 hotels and tourist villas received information materials during a campaign carried out from 1-15 August 2005; three training sessions were delivered in February 2006 for 53 members of Sofitel staff; and a roundtable on the Code of Conduct was organised in collaboration with the National Association of Tourism Agencies, gathering 28 representatives from different institutions.

The Russian Alliance against CSEC was established in 2004 by Stellit, a social projects NGO in St. Petersburg, and by Sisters, a sexual assault recovery centre. The Alliance's objectives are to combine the efforts of government and NGOs in combating CSEC. The Alliance works in a number of areas, including prevention, rehabilitation, awareness raising and research.

The NGO Sisters provided training for staff and students in St. Petersburg schools; the training included CSEC prevention and trafficking. In their work on harm reduction and rehabilitation, psychological assistance was provided to victims of violence, including children involved in street prostitution.

Stellit is developing a model for outreach work with street children involved in commercial sexual exploitation in St. Petersburg; Sisters conducted training in Murmansk for caregivers who work with child victims of CSE; and training was also conducted for caregivers who work with child victims of trafficking in St. Petersburg.

Stellit and the shelter Fedor began a rehabilitation programme for child victims of trafficking, with the support of the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services. A youth representative and social worker from the Russian Alliance against CSEC also took part in training on CSEC in Prague, which was organised by ENYA in May 2006.

A group of specialists took part in international training on rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking in St. Petersburg, with the support of the Council of Baltic Sea States, the European Union, Save the Children Sweden and the OAK Foundation.

Stellit also conducts research and collects data on CSEC, which will be included in a publication on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Russia. Research was also conducted in St Petersburg among school children from 9-11th grade in 9 schools (354 respondents). The research focused on aspects of a healthy lifestyle, including provision of knowledge on trafficking.

Alliance members participated in the Coordination Council on prevention of violence in all spheres of St. Petersburg life (conducted by Stellit) and in the activities undertaken by the Task Group of the State Duma while developing a draft bill entitled "On the status of trafficking victims" (conducted by Sisters). Stellit also organised a seminar on child trafficking in St. Petersburg.

The Alliance creates awareness of CSEC in the country and with this aim in mind, Sisters published brochures on violence and victims of violence, while materials on the Regional Seminar on Child Pornography were published in several regional newspapers and on the Internet. Sisters published a newsletter “Let’s Stop Human Trafficking in Russia”.

An Expert Group working on issues related to CSEC was formed under the St. Petersburg Government, comprising representatives from the Committees on Education, Labor and Social Protection, Commission on Minors Affairs and Defense of their Rights, NGOs working with at-risk children and their families. One of the Group’s aims is to lobby for the adoption of legal measures against CSEC.

Roundtables for specialists on CSEC issues were conducted in Murmansk, Arhangelsk, Petrozavodsk, Pskov, and Kaliningrad. The CSEC situation in each city was presented and Preliminary Plans of Action against CSEC were elaborated. Coordination Groups on CSEC were formed in several cities. A Regional Seminar on Child Pornography was conducted in St. Petersburg in May 2006 by ECPAT International, in collaboration with the Russian Alliance, and attended by participants from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. Participants discussed issues such as child pornography and presented best practices to counter this threat.

Belgrade Support to Exploited Children and Youth (Beo Support) 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.

During the reporting period, the group held several workshops on sexual exploitation of children and youth in high schools in Belgrade and Krusevac (South of Serbia), based on peer to peer methodology. The purpose of these workshops is to train young students so that they can sensitise their peers and organise educational lessons on their own.

Beo Support youth activists participated in the EXIT music festival in Novi Sad, delivering education leaflets and promoting prevention activities. Over 150,000 young people attended the event. The youth activists were also trained by an interdisciplinary team of experts on human rights, children's rights and other relevant issues, and consequently provided high-level prevention peer education on sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings.

Representatives from Beo Support, including two young people, took part in an international training seminar on CSEC for social workers and young people, organised in Prague by ENYA and implemented with support from ECPAT International staff. Beo Support also participated in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes between 2005 and 2006. As part of this initiative, the group has undertaken training for law enforcers and caregivers with its twinning partner, ECPAT UK.

Beo Support has been advocating to raise the age of sexual consent from 14 to 16 years, and to stop discrimination against children with HIV/AIDS. In this connection, they produced and distributed 3,000 leaflets to sensitise young people on the dangers of entering sexual relations before the age of 16, sexual exploitation in general and its potential impact on children's health, namely through HIV/AIDS and STDs.

As a partner of the joint regional project in Serbia, Beo Support is establishing a national working group for child advocacy which encompasses government and non-governmental organizations, international organisations and schools.

ECPAT Spain was founded in Barcelona in 1997 and is led by Asociación Catalana para la Infancia Maltratada (ACIM). It has the economic support of the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Barcelona's City Hall, among other institutions.

As in the previous year, ECPAT Spain continued to be very active in lobbying on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children and made an important contribution to the development and launch of the Second National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking for 2006-2009, as well as to the revision of the Spanish Penal Code to ensure better protection of children from CSEC.

Several activities were undertaken in relation to child pornography and the use of new technologies, including research on the psychological profile of child pornography users on the Internet and a study about the reality of cybercafés in Barcelona aimed at assessing the child protection systems that are currently in place. The make-IT-safe campaign was also launched at local level and interviews were given on various radio stations to explain the purpose of the initiative and to raise awareness on the safe use of the Internet. Further implementation of the campaign is planned for 2007 with the establishment of a "make-IT-safe quality label" for ISPs as a tool to protect children online.

ECPAT Spain collaborated with two major Spanish hotel chains for the implementation of the Code of Conduct. In this framework, informative and educative materials on CST were developed for the tourism industry, coupled with the design of a three-module capacity building workshop for the companies' signatories of the Code and training sessions for the hotel staff.

With support from the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Barcelona's City Hall, and other institutions, ECPAT Spain carried out a pilot situational analysis on CSEC in Barcelona, focusing particularly on the link between child prostitution and child sex tourism. The next step will be to extend the study to three Spanish autonomous communities (Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia) in 2007 and to create a network of NGOs at local level contributing to the research and more generally to the fight against CSEC.

Sensitisation on CSEC targeting children, teenagers and young people in schools and universities, and training for different categories of professionals (police forces, doctors, personnel of the judiciary, etc.) continued throughout 2006 and will also be conducted in the future. Similarly, direct attention to CSEC victims and relatives through a comprehensive and interdisciplinary team of psychologists, pediatricians, social workers, lawyers and social educators, was provided and is expected to be enhanced in 2007.

ECPAT Sweden was established in 1996 as a coalition of organisations and individual members.

In November 2005, a campaign on trafficking with a focus on demand was launched. Advertisements were published in newspapers, magazines and in the Stockholm metro. An online game www.findingsasja.se on trafficking was also produced and distributed to schools and youth groups.

ECPAT Sweden advocated with ferry companies operating between the Baltic countries and Sweden with the aim of establishing cooperation to combat trafficking of children to Sweden and child sex tourism. As a result of this activity, the group collaborated with STENA Line, one of the world's largest ferry companies. Their staff received training on how to combat child trafficking, and awareness raising materials in Polish, Russian and English were distributed on the ferries and through the ticket purchase offices in Gdynia (Poland) and Karlskrona (Sweden).

The ECPAT Sweden Hotline, launched in March 2005, continued to operate; it receives reports on child pornographic websites as well as on suspected cases of child sex tourism and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. The number of reports from the public increased in the last year, with an average of 1,200 per month. Following an initiative by ECPAT Sweden in April 2005, the main ISPs in Sweden started blocking access to child pornographic websites. As a result, about 30,000 daily attempts to access these sites by Swedish nationals are blocked, according to the National Police. ECPAT Sweden also organised a training seminar on how to run a hotline and how to block websites, involving ECPAT groups in Denmark, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland and the ECPAT International Secretariat, as well as law enforcers, Interpol, ISPs and Ministry of Justice.

Following a two and a half-day training seminar on CSEC targeting 30 young people, a survey on child sex tourism among 349 Swedish Parliamentarians was conducted by the trained youth. Based on the responses, ECPAT Sweden compiled a report entitled «The difference between words and actions», which was made public in June 2006, generating significant media attention, including a TV debate between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and a representative from ECPAT Sweden. The survey is currently being used by the group to lobby the Government in the area of child sex tourism.

With the aim of celebrating 10 years of global action against CSEC, since the 1996 Stockholm World Congress, as well as the 10-year anniversary of ECPAT Sweden, a full day public event was planned for Stockholm on 27 August 2006. Three seminars will be held during the day on

trafficking, child sex tourism and safety of children on the Internet, and written material will be widely distributed to further raise awareness.

ECPAT Sweden's youth group continued to be very active during this reporting period. Apart from contributing to the survey on child sex tourism, they visited schools to raise awareness of students and teachers on how to protect children online, and gave lectures on trafficking.

ECPAT Switzerland is the national coordinating office for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation 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. In 2002, ECPAT Switzerland joined the Swiss Association for the Protection of Children. The organisation's main objectives are to provide information and documentation to the public, government and NGOs, raise awareness on the issue of CSEC, promote the implementation of the Code of Conduct in the Swiss tourism industry, monitor issues of child pornography on the Internet and network with national and international groups.

During this reporting period, ECPAT Switzerland continued to work successfully on the Code of Conduct at both national and international levels. In January 2006, ECPAT Switzerland was mandated by the Executive Committee of The Code Organization to elaborate a standard procedure for the signature and implementation of the Code of Conduct that is currently applicable to interested tour operators and hotels. A project for the organisational development of The Code Organization, which envisages, among other things, the promotion of the destination work and the standardisation of trainings in sending and destination countries, was also launched with support from the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs in Switzerland.

In cooperation with the Research Center for Leisure and Tourism of the University of Berne, an implementation concept for the Code of Conduct in Switzerland that shows different strategies on how the Code of Conduct could be pushed for implementation, has been elaborated. This implementation concept serves as a basis for the work of the national Steering Group, which ECPAT Switzerland established for the strategic accompaniment of the Code of Conduct implementation in Switzerland.

After having had the chance to benefit from a week-long training session on "blocking" child pornography on the Internet organised by ECPAT Sweden in December 2005, ECPAT Switzerland started to work in this field. Together with the Swiss Agency for Crime Prevention and the Swiss Coordination Unit for the Fight against Internet Criminality, ECPAT Switzerland wrote a letter to 400 ISPs in Switzerland asking them to block, on a voluntary basis, access to websites containing child pornography. The response from the side of the ISPs was positive and three of the four biggest ISPs granted their support. The technical implications have been discussed with the interested ISPs and strategies for gaining the majority of providers for the blocking initiative are being identified. ECPAT Switzerland also made a substantial contribution to the elaboration

of information material for school children, teachers, parents and police staff, launched by the Swiss Agency for Crime Prevention.

With regard to the country report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child that Switzerland needs to deliver in 2007, ECPAT Switzerland, in cooperation with partner organisations, contributed to a comprehensive report on child trafficking in Switzerland which will be launched later this year by UNICEF Switzerland. The goal of this report is to sensitise the public on this issue.

The first meeting of the member organisations of the All-Ukrainian Network on the Struggle against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (the Network) was held in March 2004. In April 2005, the Network became an ECPAT member group. The Network comprises 20 member organisations (government, non-governmental and private sector), and one individual member. Five member organisations of the Network have youth groups, and a youth group of the Network is currently being established in Ukraine.

The work of the Network covers the key areas of prevention, protection and rehabilitation and reintegration.

Under the framework of a project through which students develop a game for the prevention of trafficking in children, representatives of youth groups from three organisations – all members of the Network – are engaged in the full implementation of the project. A press conference under the theme “Pornography is a trap for children”, was also held in a bid to promote safe behavior over the Internet. The press conference was organised under the campaign “Let’s stop trafficking in children”.

Through the “Methods of trafficking in children prevention” project, several preventive actions and awareness raising activities were undertaken, including interactive theatre performances; the production of 72 newsletters and eight informational bulletins highlighting the issue of CSEC; as well as 10,000 leaflets, 50,000 flyers and 200 posters on the issues of child trafficking and child prostitution, which were distributed among children, educators and parents. A training guidebook on “Management of Social Prevention on Trafficking in and Exploitation of Children” was developed by the trainers’ team of the Network, in collaboration with the joint ECPAT/ UNICRI Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes. Additionally, two theatre groups were formed in Donetsk and Khercon regions, which focus on combating trafficking in human beings.

In March 2006, young people and future trainers from Belarus attended a training session in Ukraine on techniques for conducting trainings for the prevention of trafficking in children. Following the launch of the make-IT-safe campaign in Ukraine in April 2005, various activities were conducted, particularly in relation to the collection of signatures for the ECPAT petition. This garnered a lot of media attention and several interviews were held on the issue. The head of the Network participated in the ECPAT International Regional Seminar on Child Pornography held in St. Petersburg, Russia in May 2006.

In the area of protection, the Network participated in two working groups: on the development of the National Plan on Children's Rights Convention (2006-2016); and on the development of the National Programme on Trafficking Prevention. The group also participated in the Yokohama Review for Europe and Central Asia Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children held from 8-9 July 2005 in Ljubljana, Slovenia; and in the draft of an alternative report to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

A manual entitled "Counteraction to trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation of children (international and national legislation)" was produced for law enforcers, police, and personnel working in shelters in the sphere of protection of children's rights. Ten specialists were trained to provide counselling on the national hotline that deals with child victims of trafficking and domestic abuse in the following areas: children going abroad; adoption by a Ukrainian citizen or foreigner; creation of foster homes/family type children's home; custody; violence against children; cruel treatment of children; applications for children disappeared abroad/repatriation of children to Ukraine; child interests in case of parents' divorce abroad or in Ukraine; safety rules for children; commercial sexual exploitation of children; and trafficking in children.

Regarding the issues of rehabilitation and reintegration, the trainers' team – part of the ECPAT/ UNICRI project – conducted seven training sessions on "Organisation of social rehabilitation of children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation"; three training sessions on "Organisation of child rights protection for children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation"; and six training sessions "Social rehabilitation of children suffering from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation". More than 390 people benefited from the trainings, including staff from oblast departments on family, youth and sports affairs, social services for youth, educational departments, health departments, services on minors affairs, criminal militia on minors' affairs, NGOs and school psychologists.

Future activities of the Network include conducting training workshops for groups of experts on the issues of protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking; continuing activities of the hotline for individual counselling of children and youth; conducting awareness raising theatrical performances on commercial sexual exploitation; and following up on the progress of the make-IT-safe campaign.

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 2005-2006, ECPAT UK continued to be a leading agency on child trafficking and was engaged in various lobbying and advocacy opportunities to promote the protection of child victims. The group sent a written response to the UK Government Consultation on Proposals for a UK Trafficking Action Plan, and has been appointed as clerk of the All Party Parliamentary Working Group on the Trafficking of Women and Children launched in July 2006. ECPAT UK is also participating as a key stakeholder in a new Government initiative called the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP). This is a multi-agency response to online protection, child trafficking and travelling sex offenders, bringing together specialised police working in collaboration with NGOs.

As a partner in the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Joint East-West Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, trainings were conducted in Serbia as a joint activity with Beo Support. Funds to support research on child trafficking in Manchester, Newcastle and Birmingham, and training on child trafficking for Save the Children UK staff, were provided by Save the Children UK. Furthermore, a two-year child trafficking training project was launched in March 2006 in collaboration with the NGO AFRUCA.

On the 10th Anniversary of the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT UK launched a report, 'The End of the Line for Child Exploitation: Safeguarding the Most Vulnerable Children'. The report exposes how dozens of British nationals have been arrested or convicted abroad in the last five years for the sexual abuse of children, and charts the historic and current role of ECPAT UK as a key agency working to change policy and legislation on child exploitation in tourism. A follow-up report is planned on best practices in tourism - prevention and protection.

The Youth Participation Campaign on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children that ECPAT UK and the Children's Society have been running since 2003 came to an end during this period. In this framework, the major activity for 2006 was a photography exhibition with photos taken by young people in outreach projects who have been working on the campaign.

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

middle east
north africa &

Jordan
Mauritania

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

When JRF first broached the issue of child abuse, there were many challenges due to the sensitive nature of the subject. Today, through groundbreaking efforts, the Foundation is proud of its achievements in combating abuse, and the issue is being discussed openly and honestly by Jordanian citizens and decision makers. Its main activities are prevention and intervention.

Through their work on prevention, JRF inaugurated the Queen Rania Family and Child Centre, a community centre that provides integrated and holistic services to combat child abuse by strengthening the family unit in partnership with the local community and various stakeholders; developed 10 training manuals and programmes for parents, children, youth and professionals in the area of child protection; and supported the Queen Rania Family and Child Centre as a regional training centre for professionals in child protection. Beneficiaries of the Centre were: 7,163 children, 1,354 youths, 7,000 parents and 729 professionals.

JRF's interventions included:

- The Child Safety Center in Dar Al Aman, a therapeutic centre that provides psychological, medical, social, and educational services for victims of physical, emotional and sexual abuse and neglect. 40 cases were referred by a court order for rehabilitation; and 18 cases were referred for protective custody. New therapeutic services for children included an Early Childhood Development Unit, a playground, an interactive library and an environment programme.
- An impact assessment study for the Child Safety Programmes operations since 2000, including awareness, prevention and intervention activities.
- Signing an MOU with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty against Children (NSPCC) in the UK, for exchange of knowledge and expertise.
- Facilitating a partnership, in collaboration with the British Council, between British universities (Brunel University, Reading University) and Jordanian universities (Balqa' Applied University, Hashemite University) in the field of social work.

JRF worked on the design of a Child Helpline (which will be launched in December 2006); and signed a memorandum of commitment with 12 national government agencies and NGOs to cooperate in the operation of the Helpline.

Association Nationale pour l'appui à l'initiative et Environnementale (ANAIF-PIE) was created by a group of women who recognised the need to promote gender equity and ensure that children grow up in a safe environment in Mauritania. Its activities include:

Carrying out campaigns on child protection and care, focusing on children with HIV/AIDS, child victims of sexual exploitation and children suffering from malnutrition.

Raising awareness on various forms of child exploitation (including sexual exploitation and child labour), and on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) for women and young people.

Developing an awareness raising campaign against CSEC in Atar, where tourism has been booming in recent years. This campaign is being conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Tourism.

Conducting analyses of the socio-economic characteristics of women in Mauritania; and negative practices against girls (such as force feeding and female circumcision); and disseminating a study on the scale of the commercial sex trade of children in Mauritania.

Working with schools to prevent drop-outs and promote literacy and foreign languages; and with pediatric and psychiatric health centres to monitor activities.

Attending a workshop on sexual exploitation of children in Rabat. This was followed by the organisation of a workshop to share conference outcomes (in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs), in which more than 30 NGOs and all government departments concerned with children's issues participated. ANAIF-PIE contributed to the establishment of a network to fight against sexual exploitation following the conference.

Participating and/or organising workshops on decision making women; good governance; care of children in the context of the strategic fight against poverty; the Millennium Development Goals; and sensitisation of decision makers on creating a national plan of action against CSEC.

Providing micro-credit and training for women cooperatives; members include unemployed cleaners.

south

asia

Bangladesh

India

Nepal

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

ACD's primary mandate is to work on women and children's rights in the greater Rajshahi region. Its programmes endeavour to integrate community development and human rights strategies; however, its focus remains on women, adolescents and children at community level. Over the years, ACD has expanded its working area across the northern region, supported by its core development partners.

ACD's work focuses on issues related to trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children. Despite a lack of adequate resources and facilities for its programmes, ACD provides different services for adults and child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. ACD seeks to mobilise local resources while sensitising the local community on the impacts of trafficking and other human rights issues. It is also involved in programmes for the repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked women and children; ACD works with child victims of violence, trafficking, rape, acid throwing; child migrants; those who are at risk; and vulnerable and disadvantaged children or members of vulnerable and disadvantaged families.

In the areas of prevention, protection and development of vulnerable street children, children in urban slums and children in hazardous conditions, ACD operates shelter homes, drop-in centers (DICs), community based semi-institutional socialisation centers and community interventions. Children in shelter homes are rescued by different groups and social workers from ACD at community level, from organisations and key informants, law enforcement agencies and judicial referral mechanisms.

ACD operates drop-in centers for street children and children in hazardous jobs and difficult circumstances aged five to eighteen in urban settings. The DICs provide shelter, food, health services, formal and informal education, life skills and vocational training, psychosocial counseling and job placement. ACD is seeking to reintegrate children into their communities by providing micro-credit and other logistical support. In urban areas, the problem of abandoned, migrant and homeless girls is increasing by the day. ACD has been undertaking different activities to empower the girls who are at risk by providing them with institutional care.

ACD's Socialization Center is a semi-institutional center for underprivileged and vulnerable children that makes a positive impact on their communities by creating awareness and providing informal education and recreational facilities. The Center provides children with training and advocacy materials to encourage their participation in child rights programmes and also provides various types of support designed to help children realise their potential and find positive aspects in their lives; facilitate their socialisation and reintegration into the community; and empower them.

ACD has been implementing a Creative Arts programme for child victims which includes dance therapy, Shaisab Natto Dal and Durbar Sangit Dal. Children from the shelter homes and from the Center form creative art teams and aim to prevent violence against women and children through their performances. This programme is a cultural intervention to stop gender-based violence and is also a part of psychosocial counselling.

ACD has also been implementing a social awareness, advocacy and networking programme to prevent child prostitution through various activities since 1997. As a part of this programme, ACD provides life skills training, psychosocial counselling, medical services and vocational training among peers to assist adolescents engaged in prostitution in their recovery. ACD also conducts social rehabilitation activities for rescued adolescents by involving them in income-generating activities and providing training in areas such as establishing poultry farms, block-batik tie-dye and sewing. ACD conducts follow ups of the rehabilitated adolescent girls and maintains linkages through community support.

ACD's Programme for the Promotion of Child Rights works to develop a community Care System to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation of children in slums and rural communities in order to create a child-friendly social environment. ACD's rural adolescent girls programme assists victims of violence and those at risk of violence by providing them micro-credit, life skills training and informal education. ACD rescues the girls, provides shelter, psychosocial counseling and legal aid, and reintegrates them.

ACD's Youth Programme takes a rights based approach and provides services to maintain minimum standards of care. Youth platforms monitor and share information locally and regionally on cross-border trafficking and CSEC. ACD's Youth Programme strategy aims to develop the potential and capacity of disadvantaged youths to prevent trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Young girls acquire skills, earn real incomes and promote self-reliance and economic independence.

ACD makes efforts to promote and ensure children's participation in the child rights movement by facilitating a Child Rights Forum formed by children. ACD links the Child Rights Forum with the activities and services of the Socialization Center to ensure that the members of the Child Rights Forum maintain a dialogue with other groups, organisations and institutions in the community, such as local leaders, local union Parishad and administration and law enforcement agencies to prevent early marriage to ensure birth registration. Recently, the Child Rights Forum organised dialogue sessions with government officials, public leaders, journalists, lawyers and representatives from civil society on different children's rights issues.

Ain o Salish Kendro (ASK) is a legal aid and human rights resource centre that provides free legal aid to women and child workers. ASK's legal activism has led to public campaigns and advocacy in defense of individual and group rights within a framework of democracy. ASK seeks to create awareness on legal and human rights in order to empower citizens to negotiate their rights. It is committed to campaigning for reform of discriminatory and repressive laws to eliminate systemic social, legal and political discrimination. Its activities include prevention, protection and rehabilitation for potential and actual child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

ASK conducted awareness raising campaigns to protect children from becoming victims of abuse and exploitation, including consultations with children and workshops with parents and employers. ASK also worked to increase the sense of responsibility of local authorities so that they can develop monitoring mechanisms on child domestic workers; and on preventing rural-urban migration by developing appropriate alternatives.

The group co-organised the South Asia Regional Consultation on Prostitution of Boys in Dhaka, 8-9 June 2006 (with INCIDIN Bangladesh and ECPAT International). The consultation shared findings from four studies (India - Mumbai and Hyderabad, Bangladesh and Pakistan) on the sexual exploitation of boys and developed action plans to address the issue.

ASK also established a counselling service, providing emotional rehabilitation for victims. 59 girls and 22 boys received psychosocial help from qualified staff; maintained six full-time and twelve part-time drop-in centres for working children in Dhaka, where they can access literacy learning, nutrition, healthcare, psychosocial assistance and legal support; and conducted workshops on reproductive health and sex education for 1,500 working children (1,100 girls and 400 boys). The children learned ways to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation.

Other prevention activities included participation in Songhati (an organised effort to protect the rights of sex workers) campaigns, rallies, press conferences and other events (ASK legal aid unit also deals with cases of violence referred by Songhati); publication of 'Amrai Pari' ('We Can'), a compilation of good practices towards child domestic workers by their employers; attended the Regional Workshop on Violence against Children in Pakistan; and a contribution to the International Labour Organization's (Bangladesh office) database on CSEC.

In the area of protection, ASK provided legal protection for sexually abused children until their cases could be heard. ASK secured the release of 70 sex workers from police stations and court custody, while 180 sexually abused children were provided with legal support.

In their work on rehabilitation, ASK provided shelter for sexually abused children at the Half Way Home. While their cases were being heard, 210 children were given shelter, medical assistance and counseling.

EQUATIONS, established in 1985, is an advocacy and campaigning organisation working to democratise tourism in India. Over the past two decades, their work has focused on the impact of unregulated and irresponsible tourism development in India and the developing world. This is achieved through research, information analysis and dissemination, campaigns, advocacy and lobbying.

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

One of the group's main activities during this reporting period was the development of a project (supported by UNIFEM) on "Promoting collaboration for responsibility in tourism", with a special focus on Goa. Together with other project partners (mostly Goa-based), EQUATIONS analysed the Goa Children's Act 2003, along with a set of amendments in 2005, which specifically address the exploitation of children in the context of tourism.

The project provides opportunities for further networking at national level and within Goa, while also strengthening contacts with stakeholders, such as the Department of Women and Children (central and state level), the Department of Tourism in Goa, the Ministry of Tourism in India, industry players and civil society organisations. A series of stakeholder discussions were held on possible codes of conduct for different sections to adopt.

EQUATIONS also reviewed and responded to a notification that was passed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in India, banning child labour in the country. In India, the issue of child labour, the exploitation and protection of children in general, especially in the tourism sector, has been an ongoing debate. A move forward was the notification on the ban of employment of children as domestic servants and in various sectors of the tourism industry (resorts, hotels, small eateries, etc) issued on 1 August 2006 by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. This ban is effective from 10 October 2006.

Human trafficking is increasingly being recognised as a complex process involving the interplay of several factors and vulnerabilities that are created by social, economic and in some cases, political factors. India is a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitive labour.

For this reason SANLAAP views its 'Counter Trafficking Measures' as a uni-focal campaign against trafficking that is not only limited to curative efforts, such as rescue and rehabilitation of victims of CSEC, but also extends to preventive measures. SANLAAP thus works on a range of activities as a part of its Counter Trafficking Measures: from campaigns, advocacy and sensitisation of the various stakeholders on the issue of trafficking, to the rescue, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of trafficked persons.

The rehabilitation programme is the core programme of SANLAAP and also a seat of learning for the organisation. It focuses on working directly with the victims, adopting a holistic, psychosocial intervention approach, leading towards reintegration. SANLAAP runs four shelter homes, Sneha, in and around Kolkata. The shelter homes offer a range of services from education and skills training to legal and medical aid, all with the ultimate goal of assisting young girls to carve out their rightful niche in society.

To safeguard the rights of vulnerable children and youth who are children of Women in Prostitution (WIP), SANLAAP runs child protection programmes in Kolkata and its suburbs, through 16 drop-in centres, which cater to over 5,000 children.

SANLAAP practices inclusive education, which provides support to children who have dropped out of school and helps them to re-enter and complete formal education. One of the major objectives of this programme is advocacy and policy influencing in favour of marginalised children (such as street children and children from red-light districts), thereby bringing about change in the education system by increasing the childrens' accessibility to education and their retention in the mainstream.

The Youth Partnership Project for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP-SA) is a unique initiative that aims to have a positive youth partnership, psychosocial impact and to improve the lives of affected children. Through participation, peer support programmes, community awareness campaigns and public advocacy, survivors and at-risk youth join together to combat CSEC in India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

As part of SANLAAP'S preventive measures within the counter trafficking initiatives, a campaign programme is undertaken. The experience of working with the survivors of trafficking gave rise to the urgent need for working in districts which are the source area for trafficked women and children. SANLAAP works with 27 such community-based organisations in nine border districts of West Bengal. Sensitisation programmes on these issues are carried out in the districts, involving the local area administrative personnel, Panchayat members and law enforcement agencies.

SANLAAP's holistic approach to combating trafficking has made it mandatory for the organisation to have a strong research and documentation unit. SANLAAP'S achievements so far provide the impetus to continue fighting for the cause and working constructively to bring about change.

Established in 1987, Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) is an advocate organisation for the rights of the child with a focus on children living and working under difficult circumstances. CWIN's main areas of work are onchild labour, street children, child marriage, bonded labour, trafficking of children, children in conflict with the law and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

During this reporting period, CWIN played an important role in defending human rights in the country. CWIN staff joined a human rights observer's team to monitor human rights violations during the conflict. CWIN coordinated a network to safeguard children's rights, provided shelters for injured children and extended support to other survivors (with a focus on children).

CWIN worked in the conflict-affected districts of Rolpa, Rukum and Salyan. They organised programmes to sensitise, promote and protect the rights of children in armed conflict under the national campaign "Children as Zones of Peace" (CAZOP), which included music videos and radio programmes. The group also participated in fact finding missions on the impacts of armed conflicts on children. CWIN appealed to warring parties to end the conflict and fulfil their obligation to children expressed through the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Geneva Conventions. Additionally, they provided emergency humanitarian support, educational support, infrastructure building support, health and psychosocial counselling services to children who were affected by the conflict.

CWIN also undertook several research studies, among which was a 10-district wide study on children in conflict, which covered 7,000 households. Other activities included a study on Displacement of Nepali Children and their involvement in child labour in New Delhi. (CWIN is working with its partner organisations in India for the repatriation and reintegration of Nepali child workers); launch of the campaigns on "Anti-Alcohol and its Impact on Children" and "Impact of Alcohol and Tobacco Advertisements on Children" in Kathmandu; and street performances by the "Young Peoples' Street Theatre" to raise awareness and advocate on the importance of education to reduce child labour and misuse of tobacco, alcohol and drugs.

CWIN published a book on Child Protection in Nepal and an advocacy book on child labour and education in Nepal entitled "Balsharam Ra Sikchha"; campaigned to prevent and control child labour exploitation, and produced a TV documentary for national television. CWIN also organised awareness programmes on child sexual abuse for children and community members in different districts. As a result, peer pressure groups were formed within schools after training

to advocate and fight against child sex abuse. As a member and convenor of the Global Campaign for Education (GCE-Nepal), CWIN led Global Action Week (GAW) and carried out school enrolment campaigns in 58 districts.

CWIN's Educational Support Programme assisted 6,112 children who were day labourers, domestic child workers, children at risk, carpet industry workers, children residing in slum areas, agricultural workers and street children. Over three hundred training sessions were conducted for school teachers, political party members, youth, women and parent's groups, NGOs/CBOs, child club members, and different user groups on the protection and promotion of child rights in seven working districts and three districts of the Kathmandu Valley.

Socialisation and empowerment programmes, educational support, family reunions, health services, psychosocial support, psychological counselling, skills development and life skills training were provided for 12,000 at-risk children. Additionally, a winter camp was organised for street children, with the aim of protecting them from the harsh weather conditions and enhancing their socialisation, empowerment and possibilities of family reunions.

CWIN helpline services in Kathmandu, Biratnagar and Hetauda helped many children in risky situations and empowered them through education and vocational training. A National Consultation Workshop on "Child Protection Issues in the Constituent Assembly" was organised to make children's voices heard in the assembly. Children from 27 districts participated in the programme. In partnership with the European Union ECHO programme, CWIN established a Helpline in Nepalgunj and extended humanitarian assistance to children in conflict situations in five districts in mid-west Nepal.

Maiti Nepal is committed to preventing trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children. It is actively engaged in protecting, rescuing and rehabilitating trafficked and sexually exploited survivors through action-oriented activities at different levels. Maiti Nepal believes in collaborative mechanism and has developed its networking within and outside the country with many organisations. In coordination with schools, institutions, parliamentarians, policy makers, law enforcement agencies and mass media, Maiti Nepal is trying to reduce the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women around the country.

Preventative aspects include the establishment of prevention homes; interception; non-formal education and formal education support; vocational training and life-skills training; providing a community safety net; introducing micro-credit opportunities; and assisting in safe migration.

Advocacy activities included mass community awareness through micro-projects for youth in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Hetauda, Biratnagar and Jhapa; peer support orientation/training for twenty-six teachers from Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Biratnagar; media/advocacy training for twenty-one young people residing in Maiti's shelter home and for five young people working in restaurants; introduction of Trained Peer Supporters programme in schools and in communities in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Morang; street theatre performances, publications and library-related activities by Teresa Academy youth groups; formation of the Asha Child Club by Maiti's young advocates and survivors residing in the shelter home; and linkages and networking with agencies to implement micro-projects, peer support in schools, media lobbying/awareness raising campaigns.

In their work on rescue and rehabilitation, Maiti assisted in release and repatriation efforts; supplied medical services; helped with family identification and reunion; offered crisis counselling; provided legal aid as required; provided rights-based training to survivors; helped victims to find employment opportunities; helped with school enrolment; provided peer support; established a multidisciplinary team for case management; and assisted in the apprehending of criminals.

As an ECPAT affiliate group, Maiti Nepal celebrates many important child-related events, including National Children's Day, Child Rights Day, HIV/AIDS Day and Anti-Trafficking Day.

During the year, Maiti Nepal received 309 new arrivals, 128 of whom were children and 181 were girls/women. Among the girls, 48 had been trafficked; 50 had suffered domestic violence and 83 were cases of interception. Of the 128 children, 47 were reintegrated with their families and 47 others were enrolled in school. Among them four girls were CSEC survivors. 302 children received direct benefits from Maiti Nepal in the form of shelter, medical assistance and education; 269 are still attending school and colleges and 28 are infants.

The Pakistan Pediatric Association (PPA) is a representative body of pediatricians in Pakistan, with almost 1,600 members throughout the country. The Child Rights and Abuse Committee is a core group of the Association, with a mandate to promote and protect children's rights in Pakistan. It comprises members from all four provinces and the federal territory. The main strategies and activities of PPA are carried out through awareness raising, research, advocacy, lobbying and capacity building.

During this reporting period, PPA successfully lobbied the government for adoption of the National Plan of Action against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation; and collaborated with the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development to operationalise the NPA.

PPA's capacity building activities included three training workshops on child protection for multi-disciplinary professionals in the earthquake affected areas; two training workshops on trauma counselling for community volunteers in Peshawar and Abbotabad; two training workshops on management of CSA/CSEC for service providers in Lahore and Islamabad.

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

PPA participated in a series of activities organised by the Working Group against CSA/CSEC. (PPA is the convener of the Group). The group also conducted research and launched a study on the prostitution of boys and disseminated the findings and recommendations.

Future planned activities include further consultative meetings and capacity building workshops. The 8th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in Pakistan is due to take place in late 2006.

The Protecting Environment and Children Everywhere (P.E.A.C.E.) campaign, launched in 1991, is strongly focused and primarily directed at ending the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Sri Lanka. Its strategies and methodologies are all preventive.

The work of P.E.A.C.E. continued to focus on two main areas for potential victims of CSEC: legal monitoring and paedophile investigation; and medical clinics and camps.

P.E.A.C.E. is currently monitoring 20 cases of child sexual abuse, rape, incest and a case where a girl working in a brothel was forced to have an abortion. These cases are being heard in the High Courts of Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Anuradhapura and also in Magistrates Courts in Colombo and other places where the crimes have taken place. In six of the cases, the accused persons are foreign paedophiles. Recently the United States authorities intervened in order to hand a case over to the FBI, of a US citizen who was accused of producing pornography for online use featuring Sri Lankan children.

P.E.A.C.E. has provided lawyers with collected data and has interacted closely with the police, Special Police Branch of the NCPA and the Attorney General's Department, together with the families and children themselves.

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

Research conducted highlighted the need to provide free medical aid to children and families in the areas where P.E.A.C.E. works. With funds received from two donors, P.E.A.C.E. has been able to set up medical clinics in Kandy, Bandarawela, Colombo South and Colombo North. These clinics are run by qualified doctors and nursing staff bi-monthly for 60 persons (children and adults).

Medical camps accommodating up to 260 people each were in operation up to July 2006. The camps cater to several people, including families of mothers and children who attend P.E.A.C.E. programmes. Two doctors specialising in Community Health, two dental surgeons, two nurses and a pharmacist, together with several P.E.A.C.E. staff, provide assistance at these one-day camps.

A major achievement of the P.E.A.C.E. campaign was the publication of a book entitled “CSEC: The Crime against Children” in early 2006, to which ECPAT International also made a written contribution. The Attorney General was the main guest at the launch and commended the book highly. This publication is unique in Sri Lanka and has received good reviews in the press. The book was sponsored by the Body Shop Foundation.

All other P.E.A.C.E. programmes will continue as before. Other activities included providing non-formal education for children; vocational training; counselling for mothers and children; leadership building; spoken English classes; cookery and beauty culture/hairdressing training courses; and sewing/dressmaking/embroidery classes.



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