



**UPHOLDING  
COMMITMENTS TO  
PROTECT CHILDREN  
FROM TRAFFICKING**

**ECPAT INTERNATIONAL AND THE BODY SHOP**

**2011**

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## INTRODUCTION

The 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign is rooted in the notion that it is everyone's responsibility to safeguard the fundamental rights of every child to be protected from all forms of violence. The campaign is based on a strategic alliance between ECPAT International and The Body Shop, and represents a new and unique approach to the protection of children and young people. The campaign has not only brought immediate relief to children through the money that has been raised and distributed, but has also encouraged key policy changes and other durable solutions by raising awareness and encouraging the public to lobby those with decision-making power. The Body Shop's ability to reach out to millions of customers through its large number of outlets—more than 2,600 stores in 64 countries—combined with the ECPAT International's demonstrated experience and expertise on matters concerning the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation, has resulted in the largest campaign against the trafficking of children and young people for sexual purposes that the world has ever seen.

### Overall Campaign Goals

The goals of the campaign have been pursued through a three-year (2009–2012) strategy that focused on fund-raising, education, mobilisation and advocacy.<sup>1</sup> The partnership between ECPAT and The Body Shop has generated a substantial level of financial resources. Through the sale of *The Soft Hands Kind Heart* hand cream—the campaign fundraising product specially created by The Body Shop—the campaign has generated over US\$3 million, which has been donated to ECPAT groups. The money raised from this campaign is going directly into providing comprehensive assistance to children who have been affected by sex trafficking as well as to prevention, awareness-raising and other programmes intended to reach children and young people and at-risk communities.

In addition to bringing support to trafficked and vulnerable children, another key aim of the campaign was to raise awareness and inspire people to take

action to create sustainable, positive outcomes in the prevention of child trafficking and the protection of children from such exploitation. To this end, the campaign placed special emphasis on building public understanding of the complex issue of child sex trafficking; this was done by developing specific baseline information on the problem in the global and national context. The creation and dissemination of these key resources,<sup>2</sup> coupled with several actions (such as the promotion of the campaign through The Body Shop stores, media work, organisation of seminars and training workshops), have contributed to educating and sensitising the public while also promoting a culture of zero tolerance towards child sex trafficking.

### **Engaging the Public in Advocacy**

Throughout the second year of the campaign (2010), the main campaign focus has been on mobilising the public to engage in advocacy to influence decision and policy-makers and lobbying governments to strengthen efforts to protect children from sex trafficking. In each country where the campaign was implemented, ECPAT conducted an assessment of states' efforts to protect children from this violation, examining and highlighting progress and specific gaps. The 'Country Progress Cards', developed as a result of this analysis, featured a number of recommendations and supported the 'calls to action' laid out in the national campaign petitions that were initiated in mid-2010 in over 50 countries where The Body Shop has stores [please see the appendix for the full list of campaign petition's 'calls to action', by country].

In addition to capitalising on The Body Shop's global presence to reach the public, ECPAT network's large youth network (who are familiar with the issue of child trafficking) were mobilised to ensure that there was meaningful child and youth participation, especially in the advocacy phase of the campaign. The ECPAT youth representatives creatively supported the implementation of the campaign: they raised more than 170,877 signatures for the campaign petition, acted as youth advocates at key international anti-human trafficking events (such as the UNODC's Luxor International Forum: 'End Human Trafficking Now' 2010 and the Youth Festival in South Asia 2011, where they directly addressed the President of Nepal, Dr Ram Baran Yadav), and expanded the reach of the campaign into 11 additional countries not initially targeted by the campaign, where the trafficking of children is a serious concern, including: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Gambia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Vietnam.

To ensure that the 'calls to action' laid out in the petitions were as effective as possible, the petitions were handed over directly to national governments,

urging them to improve specific laws/policies and establish robust frameworks for the protection of children and adolescents from sex trafficking in each country. To broaden the campaign's support and generate greater impact, advocacy has also been extended to other key regional and international bodies. **This includes the presentation of over 7 million signatures in support of the campaign to the President of United Nations Human Rights Council and the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child as a symbolic 'Global Campaign Handover' event.**

The campaign will run until the second quarter of 2012, when a final comprehensive campaign impact report will be released to evaluate and document the outcomes achieved and to identify the remaining challenges to be addressed in the coming year. For a summary of the national campaign handovers and the campaign calls to action by country, please refer to the appendix of this report.

ECPAT youth in Togo conducting a campaign rally in Lome





Campaign Petition  
Handover to the  
European Commission

ECPAT youth in South  
Asia sharing their  
recommendations to  
senior government  
officials



## **HOLDING GOVERNMENTS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS: THE ADVOCACY GOALS**

The ‘Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People’ campaign has strived to bring public focus to specific tactical goals that require sustained government action. The achievement of these goals is essential if children are to be better protected from crimes of trafficking and sexual exploitation.

In lobbying decision-makers to strengthen concerted actions against child trafficking for sexual purposes, the campaign has the following three main advocacy objectives:

- 1) implementing community-based prevention programmes to stop child trafficking for at-risk populations
- 2) incorporating international legal standards for protecting children from trafficking into the national legal framework
- 3) integrating specialised government services for child victims of trafficking into national policies

Based on the premise that states have an obligation to fulfil their commitments and promises to protect children from sex trafficking and all forms of commercial sexual exploitation, the goals were selected to reflect the various calls to action found in key human rights instruments.

**The campaign is guided by the Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (from the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Brazil 2008) and is also in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and other relevant treaties, such as the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Moreover, the campaign’s advocacy goals are complementary to other key regional legal instruments related to trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children, including the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.**

Besides being inspired by the international principles set forth in the major human rights instruments, the 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign complements and supports the continuing work of various monitoring bodies, such as the UN Human Rights Council and, in particular, the UN Special Rapporteurs on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on trafficking in persons and the UN Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, to ensure that the rights of children are respected and that nations are held responsible for guaranteeing this commitment is fulfilled.

UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Joy Ezeilo, supporting the campaign during her Thailand visit



# THE PROGRESS CARDS SYSTEM

The ‘Progress Cards System’ is an innovative and dynamic tool that has been specifically designed and used throughout the campaign to monitor and assess the extent of states’ actions towards the full implementation of the three advocacy objectives on a country-by-country basis. To estimate each country’s progress in accomplishing the campaign goals, twelve indicators (four for each objective) were developed that provide some measurement of overall achievement of the goals. The assessment and findings for each indicator are presented in a progress card matrix, which provides a visual index of the level of action that each country has undertaken to achieve each goal. Three colours are used to indicate country progress: green indicates that the country has made significant progress, yellow indicates that only partial progress has been achieved and red indicates that inadequate progress has been achieved.

Thailand: Progress Card Summary			
<b>Goal 1: Community-based Prevention Programmes</b>			
Prevention	Collaboration	Awareness raising	Teacher training
		★	★
<b>Goal 2: Legal Framework</b>			
Optional Protocol	Trafficking Protocol	National legislation	Special police units
<b>Goal 3: Specialised Services for Child Victims</b>			
Helpline	Shelters	Medical services	Psychological counselling

*Green=significant action taken by state, Yellow=partial action taken by state, Red=inadequate action taken by state, Star=work undertaken by NGOs*

The 12 indicators<sup>3</sup> that were used reflect the targeted and comprehensive efforts that are required to address the complexities of international and domestic child sex trafficking. It is expected that the effective implementation of the measures outlined in the indicators will significantly contribute to achieving the three advocacy goals and will provide a comprehensive level of protection for children from sex trafficking supported through sustained state programmes.

Building upon ECPAT's experiences in monitoring progress on the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against commercial sexual exploitation of children, data on state policy for the progress cards (one per country directly implementing the campaign) was collected through various sources, including UN bodies, government institutions, non-governmental organisations and other actors involved in anti-trafficking work. Although data availability and quality differed from country to country, ECPAT has undertaken to minimise discrepancies and to identify reliable and up-to-date information sources. The involvement of local ECPAT member groups and partners was essential to provide a critical insight into the situation of child trafficking in the countries selected and was also instrumental in ensuring data verification and accurate scoring of each indicator.

The effectiveness of the 'Country Progress Card System' lies in the provision of a precise and clear appraisal of the policy level of state protection against child sex trafficking as well as in its ability to allow for a global comparative analysis among states based on common and standardised indicators. **In recognition of the fact that that an effective strategy to address child trafficking for sexual purposes should encompass the three pillars—prevention, protection and assistance—each country progress card provides an overview of child sex trafficking and a 'snapshot' of the measures promoted by the state in these spheres; areas that require further improvement and action are also highlighted.** This tool is not only a good resource that can help inform the public and engage them in meaningful involvement and support to the campaign, it is also a useful baseline for informing advocacy activities at national and global levels. The detailed recommendations to protect children from becoming victims of sex trafficking are written out in the progress cards and were the key calls to action for governments to address during the national petition phase that was launched in the second year of the campaign.

The specific country-level analysis that is presented in the progress cards has been regularly reviewed and monitored throughout the campaign and centralised in a database; this database has been a valuable resource for those involved in local and global advocacy work. Through a coherent system of scrutiny of measures implemented to fulfil international commitments, states have been regularly engaged to share information on their actions to secure a safer environment for children and protection from trafficking for sexual purposes.

## ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE THREE ADVOCACY GOALS

In 2009, with the assistance of its member groups and partner organisations, ECPAT conducted an initial assessment of states' anti-trafficking efforts; the main findings were presented in the report '**Monitoring State Progress to Protect Children and Young People from Trafficking for Sexual Purposes**'. By aggregating data and information from an initial group of 41 countries, this was the campaign's first rigorous analysis of the actions implemented by governments to protect children from being trafficked for sexual purposes. It was designed to serve as a key resource to inform the public about this complex problem, to provide key campaign media messages, to present the main action agendas to key stakeholders both nationally and internationally (governments, key policy makers and other stakeholders, opinion formers, etc.) and to increase understanding and inspire action. The critical examination of each state's performance, measured against the indicators for each goal, revealed the various degrees to which states had successfully fulfilled their commitments to prevent child trafficking and protect the victims. **Although some significant achievements were registered, the overarching message of the report is that governments around the world are still falling short of their collective commitment towards children.**

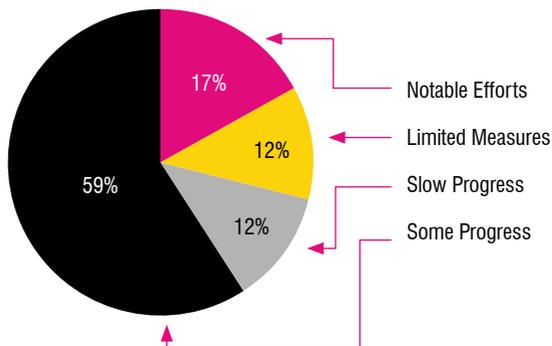
To ensure that states remain accountable and to mobilise governments to do more to protect children, states' actions have been monitored on an annual basis throughout the campaign. In 2010, country progress cards reports were released to offer more detailed baseline information so that a systematic assessment of the situation at a national level could be undertaken. Similarly, in 2011, a review of state measures to enhance child protection from sex trafficking was conducted in 42 countries (including Canada, a country that that was not initially analysed) to identify any recent positive changes that had been made in policy and practices and to outline the challenges facing states that have failed to honour their commitments. The selected countries were chosen on the basis of data availability and the presence of The Body Shop stores and ECPAT network groups.

The full comprehensive impact assessment report will be published in 2012; however, some of the more important current findings regarding areas of concern and gaps in protection measures that require urgent attention by states are outlined below:

## I. Global Overview

Although advocacy requires a sustained period for policy changes to be tangible and legislative review to be enacted, the analysis of the progress achieved by the 42 States examined has revealed that **the 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign has contributed to the gradual advancement of states' efforts to prevent child trafficking and strengthen protection of child victims and vulnerable children.** Whilst **1 in 4 countries** continues to make insufficient or limited progress in adequately addressing child trafficking, **17%** have made notable efforts to build or enhance child protection frameworks and stop child sex trafficking, showing a **5%** increase compared to 2009. It is also encouraging that the proportion of states that have put in place some general or broad measures against human trafficking, including child sex trafficking, has seen a **10%** raise over the past two years, demonstrating a slow but positive trend towards the realisation of a child's right to protection from trafficking and sexual exploitation.

### Global Overview of States' Efforts to Combat Child Trafficking - 2011\*



\* Based on a review of 42 countries taking part in the campaign.<sup>4</sup>

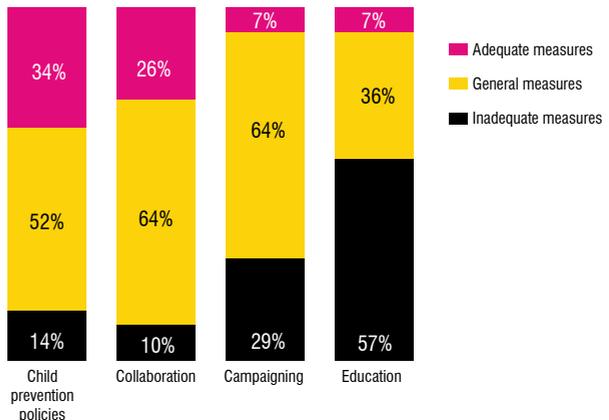
Since 2009, a number of factors have arisen that have limited state action against child trafficking and sexual exploitation. **The global economic downturn combined with political instability in many countries has resulted in large cuts in public expenditure, including the provision of social welfare for families and children. Some countries have also been**

**decreasing their aid assistance.** In Italy, for example, the government has cut its spending by **45%**, from an already low base, and appears to have abandoned its EU commitment to reach a minimum-aid-GNI level of **0.51%**.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, the financial crisis has often diverted government attention from important social issues, which has moved the issues of child trafficking and sexual exploitation lower down on the political agenda.

## II. Prevention

Prevention is a vital component of state programmes and policies to tackle child sex trafficking. Generally speaking, it may be understood to include any intervention aimed at reducing or eliminating the likelihood of child trafficking and sexual exploitation and avoid re-trafficking. Preventing children from falling victim to traffickers requires the mobilisation and participation of those responsible for their protection, including the family, community, relevant actors and groups in society and the state. The state is a very important player in this collaboration, and has a duty to protect children through its systems of child protection, social welfare and justice. All of these players must communicate and work together to promote and uphold the rights of children in a sustained and equitable way and to address, on a priority basis, the gaps that make particular children or groups of children vulnerable, preventing the full enjoyment of their rights. The prioritisation of preventive child-centred strategies is crucial and can be achieved through comprehensive and integrated plans that coordinate actions across the key institutions that impact on children’s lives.

### Overview of States’ Efforts to Prevent Child Trafficking Based on Four Indicators - 2011



The review of preventive measures implemented by the 42 countries examined reveals that **states' efforts have mainly revolved around the adoption of national plans of action or other policy frameworks to reduce trafficking in persons and, to a lesser extent, child trafficking (86% in total in 2011 compared to 70% in 2009)**. Only **1 in 7 countries** still lacks a policy to prevent trafficking. Collaborative approaches to trafficking prevention have also been enhanced (only **10%** of countries reviewed have not put in place anti-trafficking coordination mechanisms), although they remain focused on stopping human trafficking in general rather than addressing the specific vulnerabilities of children. **The awareness-raising campaigns that have been implemented in the last two years to reach out to the public and at-risk populations, including children and communities have also lacked a child-centred approach**. Despite the fact that more and more countries are implementing sensitisation programmes against child trafficking, those campaigns that are conducted or supported by the state continue to be general, partial and limited in scope. **For instance, it is concerning that none of the North American countries that were reviewed (Mexico, Canada and the US) appear to have developed policy provisions to prevent child trafficking**. Considering that North America is a major destination for trafficked children, it is of the utmost importance that countries design and implement a comprehensive, child focused framework for national actions to counteract and prevent trafficking and offer assistance to child victims. Similarly, while there has been a little progress regarding the inclusion of the topics of child trafficking and sexual exploitation in school curricula, this area remains a particular challenge. States must make greater efforts to ensure that these issues are sufficiently covered in school curricula.

## FACTS

- **34%** of the countries reviewed have adopted specific policy provisions for child trafficking prevention
- **57%** of the countries reviewed have not incorporated the topics of child trafficking and sexual exploitation in school curricula

## Weaknesses in existing child trafficking prevention policies

Whilst accelerated progress has been observed over the last two years in this area, a number of challenges continue to affect the effectiveness of child trafficking prevention policies. **For example, some anti-trafficking NPAs detail specific measures to reduce children's vulnerability to cross-border trafficking but do not devote sufficient attention (indeed some fully neglect) the issue of domestic child trafficking**. In many countries, their strategies to prevent trafficking do not contain defined targets, outcomes or timelines, and many do not provide a clear demarcation of the responsibilities and budget lines within the various government departments and agencies involved. **Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NPAs are sometimes lacking whilst the involvement of all concerned stakeholders in the plan's design often remains limited, especially the participation of children**. In addition, there is often a lack of resources allocated to implement the plan.

The successful implementation of interventions to prevent the trafficking and sexual exploitation is dependent on the adoption of a unified approach by all of those involved. **In several countries, there is still little or no evidence of wide and sustained multi-stakeholder collaboration, especially between local administrations and central government agencies.** Partnerships may at times be limited to government agencies, with the result that key non-governmental child protection agencies are absent from the general preventative initiatives on trafficking. Too often, states regard only NGOs as providers of direct services and thus fail to engage with them when it comes to creating policy. This situation must change if children are to be adequately protected; states should be open to working with NGOs when creating policy, as they can offer an important source of field experience. Even when civil society actors initiate a multi-stakeholder approach to child trafficking prevention (for example by leading working groups or other multi-stakeholder forums), state authorities rarely support these efforts. This is, in part, a result of state budget cuts due to the current global economic downturn. **One example of good practice can be found in Sweden, where the County Administrative Board in Stockholm has been appointed as the agency responsible for coordinating the prevention of trafficking in the country in 2011. As part of its mandate, this body has already developed a policy document—the National Guidelines on Trafficking Prevention—which includes a specific focus on children and promote a wide multi-stakeholder collaborative approach.**

None of the regions that were analysed had implemented community-based prevention programmes to stop child sex trafficking. **In many countries, a child-focused approach to anti-trafficking sensitisation initiatives is still absent; in others, awareness-raising efforts specifically target child trafficking but often remain locally-based and limited in scope and duration (for example, in the Netherlands in December 2010, the Rotterdam police launched an information campaign to warn girls at 25 high schools about the on-going trend of 'lover-boys'<sup>6</sup>).**

There has been very limited progress in the introduction of a policy to train teachers on issues surrounding the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). **In 2011, only 3 out of 42 countries reviewed appear to have adopted a specific policy to ensure that teachers are informed and are adequately knowledgeable about child trafficking and CSEC.** In 38% of the countries examined, the state has included human trafficking and CSEC in the general school curriculum but has neither institutionalised nor fully integrated these topics into the teachers' training curriculum. Other states have developed various training activities to raise awareness among teachers

and/or students or have designed training tools for distribution in schools. In South Korea, for example, every elementary, middle and high school teacher can attend training on sexuality education, sexual violence and prostitution of children or they can access an online training tool that addresses the same issues.<sup>7</sup> **In Switzerland, with support from the government, a training tool on the commercial sexual exploitation of children for young persons (upper school and college level) has been recently developed and is available online, containing three modules and a special information section for teachers to prepare their lessons.**<sup>8</sup> However, in general, the use of these materials and the implementation of this training for teachers remain optional and are not designed to be sustainable in the long-term.

### New Danish Anti-Human Trafficking NPA integrates Campaign's 'Calls to Action'

The 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign has contributed to the development of new anti-trafficking NPAs that recognize the special position of children and accord them special rights. In Denmark, *the National action plan on combating human trafficking 2011-2014* (currently being formulated) by the Danish Government integrates three of the calls to action contained in the country petition. With the approval of this new strategy, the government will commit to the following:

1. Victims of trafficking will not go to jail or get expelled from Denmark as criminals.
2. Victims of human trafficking in Denmark will be protected by the law.
3. Ensuring that there will be more resources and better education of the police and authorities to provide greater support to victims of trafficking.

At the Denmark petition handover in February 2011, the Minister of Gender Equality, Lykke Friis commented: *'The Danish government has just launched a new action plan to fight human trafficking. With this action plan, the government will do even more to fight 'modern day slavery', as it is named by the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. The long-term objective of the action plan is to reduce the number of victims in Denmark. The intention is to ensure the support of the victims in the best possible way. However, the government cannot do this on its own. It is crucial that companies and NGOs participate in this fight against human trafficking, in order to raise public awareness.*

### III. Legal Framework

The UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos Pais, emphasised the crucial role of the legal framework and law enforcement and that: 'a justice system based on the respect of the rights of the child is critical when preventing and addressing incidents of violence against children. Child victims of violence, including as a result of trafficking and exploitation, are, however, still too often criminalised and deprived of the protection that they should enjoy as children'.<sup>9</sup>

Confirming a trend already identified in 2009, the 2011 review of states' efforts to counteract child trafficking shows that governments have continued to take significant steps toward the adoption of international legal instruments. **However, the harmonisation of domestic legislation to international standards has progressed at a very slow pace. Moreover, only limited financial resources have been allocated to build capacity of those responsible for law enforcement and the protection of vulnerable and trafficked children.**

Whilst most of the countries analysed have developed a number of training manuals and implemented a number of training sessions, the impact of these initiatives is still modest due to the absence of a long-term coordinated strategy to reach all staff in the legal system that are involved in addressing child trafficking. **The lack of expertise in identifying and assisting trafficked children based on a child-rights approach remains a major impediment** to detecting offences involving child trafficking; indeed, this may ultimately heighten the risk of secondary victimisation of child survivors during investigation and criminal proceedings, thus hindering their recovery process.

## FACTS

- **24%** of all countries reviewed have not ratified the *Optional Protocol*. This represents 17% of countries reviewed in Europe, and 38% in Asia and the Pacific.
- Although the number of countries who have ratified the *Trafficking Protocol* has increased since 2009, **17%** of countries reviewed have yet to adopt this key international legal instrument; 83% of these countries are located in Asia and the Pacific. In Europe, all countries but the Czech Republic have ratified the *Trafficking Protocol*.
- Since 2009, only **two** of the countries reviewed have fully brought their legislation in line with the *Trafficking Protocol* since 2009.
- **88%** of countries examined have limited or inadequately trained specialised police units to investigate crimes against children, including child trafficking.

There are several weaknesses in the legislation of many of the countries reviewed, including:

- the lack of comprehensive definitions within the issue of trafficking in children (in contravention of the guidelines set out in Art. 3 of the Trafficking Protocol)
- the lack of provisions that explicitly criminalise the wide spectrum of acts/activities contributing to the chain of trafficking as set out in the Trafficking Protocol (recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child or adult)
- the absence of provisions to punish the intent to commit the crime regardless of the final exploitative purpose
- shortcomings in criminalising exploitative activities (for example, in some countries child trafficking for exploitation in pornography is not punished)
- the lack of distinction in the national legislation between smuggling and human trafficking, even though these crimes are dealt with in two different Protocols
- **criminalisation of human trafficking with no specific mention of children, resulting in no increased penalties for trafficking minors and no recognition of the special vulnerability of children** (in contravention of the Trafficking Protocol, which stipulated that the consent of the child

is always irrelevant, in some countries children are treated as adults as the use of a means is required for them to qualify as victims)

- **trafficking for sexual exploitation of boys is not always punished**
- **no specific legal measures to provide for the non-prosecution or non-application of penalties to trafficked children** when they are charged with crimes as a result of being victims of trafficking
- criminalisation is limited to cross-border trafficking (leaving out internally trafficked victims) and punishments are not sufficiently severe to reflect the grave nature of sexual offences against children.

**One example of how the 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign has asked governments to strengthen their national legal framework at the national level can be found in South Africa, where the anti-human trafficking bill has been under consideration for the past six years.** The Body Shop and Child Welfare South Africa (ECPAT member in South Africa) presented more than 43,000 petitions to the government and asked for accelerated action to approve and implement the anti-human trafficking bill. In response to this call to action, Mr Llewellyn Landers, Chairman of the Portfolio Committee for Justice and Constitutional Development, said the bill will be finalised 'as soon as is humanly possible'.

There has been no progress since 2009 with regard to the introduction of specialised police units to investigate of crimes against children, including child trafficking. Although 88% of countries reviewed have established law enforcement structures to investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking, child trafficking or sexual offences against children, **there is a continuous and alarming lack of specialised training for law enforcers employed within these units.** Due to limited financial resources, training continues to be delivered on an ad-hoc basis without ensuring sustainability and comprehensive coverage. The problem is further exacerbated by the high turnover of personnel that affects law enforcement agencies in many countries. The absence of appropriate child-focused capacity building hinders successful prosecution of these crimes and renders the early identification and effective assistance of trafficked children particularly challenging. As the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings recently noted, 'the proper and swift identification of potential, presumed or actual child victims is still a problematic issue in many countries, where professionals are not appropriately trained to identify and take care of all children, including migrant, undocumented, unaccompanied, separated, asylum seeking and refugee children, and refer

them to appropriate services, ensuring immediate assistance unconditionally, regardless of their administrative status and the activities in which they are involved as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked children'.<sup>10</sup>

### Campaign supports Governments to ratify the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and the UN Trafficking Protocol

The 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign fully supports the need for governments to ratify these important international legal instruments. In direct response to the presentation of the campaign petitions in Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia and New Zealand, the governments committed to ratifying the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. In addition, since the campaign launched in 2009, the governments of Malta, Pakistan and Luxembourg have ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children in September 2010, July 2011 and early September 2011, respectively. Since September 2009, India, Indonesia, Ireland and Greece all have ratified the UN Trafficking Protocol.

#### IV. Specialised Care Services for Child Victims

Children who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation have suffered a number of violations of their rights and are in need of immediate care and protection. Because of the specific nature of their traumatic experience and the particular type of crimes that they have been subjected to at the hands of traffickers, they require special, separate programmes and facilities that cater specifically to their needs.

It is a key responsibility of the state to provide children with the necessary economic and psychosocial support to ensure they can make a full physical and psychological recovery and reintegrate successfully into society. Despite this, the data analysis carried out for this report exposes a huge and persistent gap between the achievement of this goal and the limited advances made over the last two years. Indeed, the review of states' efforts that have been implemented since 2009 reveals **very slow progress in the provision of specialised state services to support the full recovery of children victimised by trafficking and sexual exploitation**. Only **12%** of the countries analysed appear to offer comprehensive tailored assistance to child survivors while **three in four countries** continue to provide limited, inadequate or unspecialised services (with a **16%** increase compared to 2009). This trend towards a generalisation of care that fails to focus specifically on the particular nature of the crime and violations committed against children was found in the entire range of services analysed in this review.

Comprehensive child protection systems that ensure that children have

access to a protective environment and sufficient care is still absent in many countries, owing to an overall lack of specialised services for children corresponding to their age, gender, ethnicity and maturity. Indeed, this was recently stressed by Joy Ezeilo, **the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children**: ‘in some states, recovery services are only available to certain categories of trafficking persons at the exclusion of others, such as ... children who have been internally trafficked’.<sup>11</sup>

Furthermore, many states continue to make access to recovery services conditional upon the capacity or willingness of trafficked children to cooperate with authorities, which is contrary to the best interest of the child. **A number of challenges also remain in ensuring that support services are provided in a manner that is not discriminatory and in full compliance with the fundamental principles set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (including the respect of the child’s view and the right to privacy and confidentiality).**

## FACTS

- Although the number of countries with no state services for child victims of trafficking has decreased since 2009, **76%** of the assistance and care services offered to children in countries reviewed continue to be incomprehensive and unspecialised.
- Despite the number of states that have set up a helpline has increased in the last two years, only **14%** of the countries examined provide specialised assistance to vulnerable and trafficked children through these channels.
- Four in five countries have established shelters to accommodate child victims which **do not cater to the special needs of children**
- Only **5%** of states are reported to offer comprehensive and specialised counselling services to accompany the psychological healing of child victims

In the states reviewed, many existing helplines were not staffed with personnel who were adequately trained to handle cases of child trafficking; moreover, many of these helplines were inaccessible to many children due to language barriers and limited advertising. It should be noted that, in some countries, helplines are operated by NGOs with financial support from the government, while in others they are run directly by government agencies in close cooperation with civil society organisations. **In Taiwan, the helpline ‘0800-000-919’, which was established in 1995, in accordance with the Statute For Child And Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention And Control, has gradually lost its function. It was closed in 2011, when the Statute was completed, due to the decreasing number of child victims and the establishment of the helpline ‘113’ for reporting violence against women and children.**

Children continue to be sent to shelters catering to both adults and children; residential homes designed for other purposes, such as shelters for victims of domestic violence and abuse; and facilities established for particular categories of children, such as unaccompanied children arriving from abroad and seeking asylum. Furthermore, **the provision of shelter and support services for child victims of trafficking often varies throughout the state territory, according to the resources available at the provincial or local level.** In some of the countries reviewed, the global financial crisis instigated large cuts in public expenditure for social welfare. This resulted in the closure of a number of shelters for trafficking victims run by NGOs and serious difficulties in delivering state services. **In France, for example, a major organisation operating crisis centres for foreign unaccompanied minors, including child trafficking victims has closed due to financial constraints.** Despite the fact that these centres were handed over to the French Red Cross, the quality of service and accessibility has declined; this is in part due to a lack of specialised training for personnel and an inability of staff to provide assistance in a language understood by the children. A similarly alarming situation has also been reported in Greece, Russia, Romania and Canada, among others.

A similar trend can also be noted in the provision of psychological support. Four out of five countries examined are reported to have some psychological counselling services in place but **these are not specialised nor systematically offered nor easily available to child victims of trafficking.** Confirming a tendency already observed in 2009, there is evidence that the states examined continue to devote greater efforts and resources to supporting the physical recovery of the child rather than to treating the less visible but on-going psychological harm that has been inflicted on the victims.

This review identified several persisting challenges. **Even in states where a policy provision exists that explicitly stipulates that a child's collaboration or lack thereof is not to be taken into account when conducting legal proceedings, access to these services may still depend upon the child's willingness to cooperate with authorities in practice.** In countries where children are able to receive assistance based on their status as victims of trafficking or unaccompanied minors (found in several countries of destination in Europe), the provision of medical and counselling support may be hampered by several difficulties, including language barriers and

inappropriate use of interpreters, lack of resources to pay for the services, absence of national referral mechanisms, obligation to have legal resident status in the country, difficulties in age assessment and in provision of culturally insensitive interventions. Furthermore, **medical and psychological treatment is still frequently limited to emergency care, meaning that the long-term assistance that affected children may need is not offered. The lack of specialised training on child sexual exploitation for health professionals is an additional recurrent challenge reported by most of the states reviewed; this lack often results in children being re-victimised and further traumatised.** Equally worrying is the absence, in several countries, of tailored services to support the recovery of male children who are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation.

### **The Belgium government will take steps to strengthen access to support services for child victims**

In Belgium, medical and psychological support is provided upon the confirmation of the status of 'victim of human trafficking'. According to current legal provisions, for children to be able to obtain this official status, the following requirements must be fulfilled: 1) they must break off all contacts with the traffickers, 2) they must receive counselling at a specialised reception centre, and 3) they must file a complaint against the traffickers. These conditions have been criticised as being too stringent for child victims. According to the government, if children do not qualify for victim status, they may still apply for protection under the government's rules for unaccompanied minors. Another major concern that has been expressed in Belgium's handling of these crimes is that unaccompanied minors who have not obtained the legal status required to reside in Belgium may potentially be forcibly removed upon reaching the age of 18, thus running the risk of being re-trafficked.

In July 2011, at the 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign petition handover event, the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Equal Opportunities, Joëlle Milquet, received a petition that nearly 103,000 people signed, calling specifically for an urgent review of conditions for 'trafficking victims'. The petition called for facilitating access to specialised and appropriate care and protection as well as for the establishment of more shelters to provide assistance to child trafficking victims (both girls and boys). In response to this large public petition, the Vice Prime Minister committed to relay the calls to action to the government, particularly on the need to reconsider the criteria used to officially define trafficking victims.

## CONCLUSION

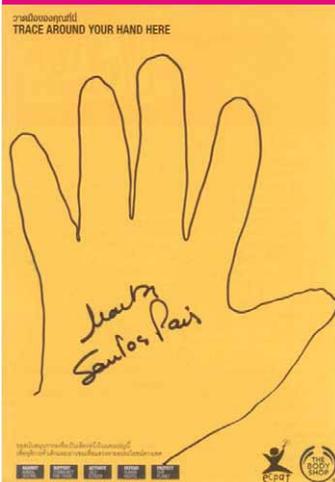
The global analysis undertaken in 2011 shows that while there has been some level of progress in the protection of children from sex trafficking, especially in the sphere of prevention and the adoption of an adequate legal framework, there is still considerable distance between the achievement of the final goals and progress made to date. **A joint report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, highlighted the need for states to do more to protect children:** 'Where mechanisms do not exist, States should establish by law, and promote and implement safe, child-sensitive counselling ... and reporting mechanisms ... as a core dimension of a well functioning and well resourced national child protection systems, which is universally available to and accessible by all children without discrimination of any kind. Such mechanisms should be grounded in a solid legal framework by international standards, prohibiting all forms of violence against children and safeguarding the rights of the child victims and witnesses, and should be provided with the necessary financial means and well trained human resources to act in a timely, ethical, child sensitive and effective manner'.<sup>12</sup>

UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Dr Najat M'jid Maalla, at the launch of the campaign in 2009



The 'Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People' campaign is currently still being implemented, and will continue for another nine months before it comes to a close in 2012. A comprehensive report of the campaign's success, achievements, progress by states and impact on the issue of child trafficking will be released in the same year. After the campaign events at the United Nations in Geneva, ECPAT and The Body Shop will continue to conduct follow-up activities during the first quarter of 2012 to ensure the campaign's calls to action are adopted by states. To bring the campaign goals within reach, governments will have to demonstrate a far greater sense of urgency, resolve and common purpose in the fight against the trafficking of children. Together with the more than 7 million supporters of the campaign, ECPAT and The Body Shop believe that governments can strengthen existing laws, policies and services to provide greater protection for children from trafficking.

UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on violence against children, Marta Santos Pais, supporting the campaign petition



## APPENDIX

### Campaign Petition's 'Calls to Action'<sup>13</sup> by Country & National Handover Information<sup>14</sup>

*Please note that the campaign petitions' 'Calls to Action' were created prior to the start of the advocacy phase of the campaign that began in the summer of 2010. Thus, they do not reflect any progress made by States since 2010. The objective of this appendix is to provide an easy reference of the campaign petitions' 'Calls to Action' and short highlights of each national campaign handover events by country. Information relating to the success and impact of the campaign 'Calls to Action' will be included in the final report, due for release in 2012.*

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	
<p>In Australia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call on the House of Representatives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– fund a National Education Campaign which educates the Australian public on how to identify and report suspicious activities or concerns about child sex offenders who travel overseas</li> <li>– fund community-based international development programmes which focus on the prevention of and protection against forms of child sexual exploitation such as child sex trafficking and child sex tourism</li> </ul>	<p>On 3 March 2011, The Body Shop and Child Wise (ECPAT in Australia) presented our campaign petition, signed by 256,173 people, to the Greens MP for Melbourne Adam Brandt and asked that the government take more action, not just through raising awareness, but also through creating legislation to combat the issue.</p>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
<p>In Austria, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of community-based awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking, particularly focusing on schools (by including information in the school curricula) and children who are most vulnerable to being trafficked, such as those from poor families or from ethnic minority groups</li> <li>– the development of appropriate data collection and management systems to allow for detailed, adequately disaggregated information about trafficking cases so that data trends on child trafficking are comprehensive and available</li> </ul>	<p>On 7 July 2011, ECPAT Austria and The Body Shop presented 55,352 petitions to the President of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament, Barbara Prammer, and asked that the government take action to implement the calls to action. Ms Prammer replied, 'I know we need many more initiatives and activities. What is really very, very important is the training for the police ... it is really important that they are aware of this problem and know what to do in such situations'. The petition is regarded as 'parliamentary citizen's initiative' and will be introduced to the Austrian Petition Committee in early October 2011.</p>

**AUSTRIA**

- more comprehensive measures, especially regarding the provision of adequate care for victims, which addresses all stages in the child-trafficking process (from prevention to rehabilitation and reintegration) within a comprehensive National Referral Mechanism
- the state to comply with EU guidelines by issuing temporary residence permits for child victims, irrespective of whether they collaborate with law enforcement
- the reduction of demand and availability of sex services with children through stricter law enforcement, prosecution of traffickers, along with greater public awareness of this crime
- the systematic training of all relevant stakeholders who are likely to be in contact with and provide care for child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation

**BELGIUM**

In Belgium, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the development of specific policies to integrate awareness about child trafficking into curricula in schools, as well as offering capacity-building activities for teachers
- the establishment and funding of police units specialising in identifying child victims/unaccompanied minors
- the urgent review of the conditions required to obtain official 'trafficking victim' status, as well as resident status, for child victims of trafficking and unaccompanied children, in order to provide them with full access to proper care and protection programmes
- the establishment of more accommodation options and shelters for child trafficking victims (for both genders), especially in smaller cities, where there are currently insufficient accommodations being offered

On 28 July 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Belgium presented our campaign petition, signed by 102,911 people, to Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Equal Opportunities, Joëlle Milquet. Upon receiving the petitions, Milquet said, 'I promise to do my utmost to relay your petition and its calls to action to the Belgian government in order to strengthen the fight against child trafficking'; she also made a commitment to conduct an urgent review of the current conditions and requirements for child trafficking victims to obtain official 'victims of trafficking' status.

**CAMBODIA**

In Cambodia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the development of community-based awareness-raising activities to stop the demand for sex with children from both the local population and foreigners, which fuels the large problem of child trafficking for sexual exploitation internally in Cambodia

ECPAT Cambodia's youth network collected 19,873 signatures for our campaign petition.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the support of effective law enforcement activities to arrest and convict child exploiters and traffickers, and that child victims of trafficking are properly identified</li> <li>- the development of stronger child protection systems in the country along with specialised support services for child victims of trafficking.</li> </ul>	<p>ECPAT Cambodia's youth network collected 19,873 signatures for our campaign petition.</p>
<b>CANADA</b>	
<p>In Canada, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the federal government to develop a national plan of action that would ensure a coordinated response to help prevent the trafficking of children and young people, and the adequate provision of protection and care services to victims</li> <li>— the national plan of action to include a response to all forms of trafficking with special attention to indigenous communities and the usage of new technologies</li> <li>— the federal and provincial governments to support the outreach and training necessary, to raise awareness in targeted sectors and to influence the general populace to have a more serious attitude about the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the trafficking of children and young people</li> <li>— the federal government to also clearly indicate what reporting and documenting tools will be used to in trafficking cases as well as introduce a national awareness campaign to inform the public</li> <li>— the federal government to amend the Canadian Criminal Code and enforce a mandatory minimum penalty for the trafficking of children and young people</li> <li>— the federal government to begin a review of The Code of Conduct provisions to ensure that emerging forms of trafficking are included (such as those facilitated through new technological advances)</li> <li>— the federal government to amend the Sex Offender Information Registration Act and corresponding Acts to ensure that those who sexually exploit children and young people commercially cannot travel freely between jurisdictions</li> <li>— the federal and provincial governments to ensure that additional resources are provided to local law enforcement agencies in order to investigate and manage these challenging cases</li> </ul>	<p>On 30 August, The Body Shop Canada and Beyond Borders (ECPAT Canada) presented our campaign petition, which more than 570,000 people signed, to the Minister of Public Safety, Vic Toews, at the Rideau Centre. The petition urged the government to form a national plan of action that would ensure a coordinated response aimed at preventing the trafficking of children and young people, which would also provide adequate protection and care services to victims.</p>

**CANADA**

- to include adequate information about the requirements for trafficking offences in Canada, so that prosecutors, defence lawyers and the judiciary are clear about what the provisions and penalties of the crimes are
- provincial governments in communities within their borders that are known to be polygamous, to investigate and prosecute all incidents of child trafficking for the purpose of 'celestial' marriages
- the federal and provincial governments to provide more resources to existing funding sources to ensure that there are adequate places of safety offering services for children and that enough resources go directly to first responder services and residential services
- the federal and provincial governments to develop protocols that result in better protective services and better immediate care for children and young persons who are trafficked across provincial lines
- provincial governments to create 'one-stop' centres for victims of sexual exploitation, with appropriate resources provided for children and young people

**CYPRUS**

In Cyprus, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the development of community-based awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking, particularly focused on the most vulnerable children, such as Roma children, children of migrants and asylum seekers
- the implementation of urgent measures to address the demand factor through funded research and focused awareness-raising campaigns aimed at clients of the entertainment industry
- the reduction of widespread misconceptions about trafficking among the public at large
- child victims of trafficking to be proactively identified and provided with the support services that should be available for them by implementing the identification mechanism and referral system as established by Law 87(I)/2007.

Signatures that have been collected on behalf of the campaign will be included in the official handover of seven million signatures to the United Nations Human Rights Council.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

In Czech Republic, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the UN Trafficking Protocol
- the implementation of community-based awareness-raising campaigns about child trafficking for children who are at risk
- the development of specialised support services for both boy and girl victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation
- the implementation of specific trainings on child-sensitive approaches for all relevant stakeholders who play a role or could play a role in combating child trafficking
- proactive identification of child victims of trafficking

There was no campaign petition in the Czech Republic and these 'Calls to Action' have been identified from ECPAT research.

**DENMARK**

In Denmark, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- harsher penalties for offenders convicted for child trafficking (under the Criminal Code)
- special training for all relevant law enforcement bodies on how to become more knowledgeable about child trafficking issues
- centres that can provide specialised assistance and protection, specifically to child victims of trafficking

On 10 February 2011, The Body Shop and Save the Children Denmark (ECPAT member) collected handed over our campaign petition, which 58,045 people had signed, and presented them to Minister of Equality Lykke Friss, who stated that the calls to action will be integrated into a new national plan of action, which will stipulates that:

- victims of trafficking will not go to jail or get expelled from Denmark as criminals
- victims of human trafficking in Denmark will be protected by the law
- there will be more resources and better education of the police and authorities to provide greater support to victims of trafficking

**ESTONIA**

In Estonia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

There was no campaign petition in Estonia. These 'Calls to Action' have been identified from ECPAT research.

**ESTONIA**

- the implementation of specific prevention programmes to children who are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked and sexually exploited to their families, and to neglected children and children in institutions
- research on the linkages between child sex trafficking, child sex tourism and child pornography, and implementing actions to reduce demand (focused on child sex tourists and consumers of child pornographic materials)
- appropriate identification mechanisms for child victims and specialised support services and adequate protection for all child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, including the systematic training of all stakeholders involved in assistance and law enforcement

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION/EUROPEAN UNION**

The campaign had the following calls to action for the European Commission:

- Put pressure on Member States to speed up the implementation of the EU Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims in their domestic legislation.
- Ensure that more action is taken to prevent child trafficking, to prosecute criminals and provide adequate support services for victims.

On 28 June 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT groups presented 2,333,033 petitions collected from all European Union member states involved in the campaign to European Commissioner Cecilia Malmström, who pledged the Commission's commitment to prioritising the implementation of the Directive.

It should be further noted that this petition had more signees than any other human rights petition in EU history.

**FINLAND**

In Finland, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the development of information materials and comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns that focuses on child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, reaching out to far reaching segments of the population that should include victims and purveyors of prostitution in Finland and abroad
- the expedition of the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and other regional instruments related to child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children

There was no campaign petition in the Finland. These 'Calls to Action' have been identified from ECPAT research.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>FINLAND</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the implementation of systematic trainings for all relevant stakeholders who are likely to be in contact with child victims, in particular, those who can provide specialised care to trafficking and sexual exploitation victims</li> </ul>	
<b>FRANCE</b>	
<p>In France, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development and implementation of awareness programmes to prevent child trafficking, with a special focus on children who are at risk of being trafficked or re-trafficked abroad</li> <li>– the provision of adequate training on child trafficking and CSEC issues to all key staff of law enforcement agencies, with close attention paid to improving the identification mechanisms for children who are at risk of becoming victimised</li> <li>– the establishment of facilities that provide adequate systematic assistance and protection measures (medical care, psychological assistance and counselling, legal aid, access to educational programmes) to all child victims of trafficking</li> <li>– the urgent revision and modification of the laws and procedures relating to the treatment of unaccompanied foreign children who are highly at risk of being trafficked or re-trafficked</li> </ul>	<p>On 29 June 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT France presented our campaign petition, which 257,791 people signed, to Minister of Solidarity and Social Cohesion Roselyn Bachelot, who stated that the issue of child trafficking is a priority for her ministry. She indicated that she wants to work with ECPAT, the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice to act on our calls to action. She also paid tribute to the campaign and the fruitful partnership between ECPAT and The Body Shop</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	
<p>In Germany, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the proactive implementation of urgent enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the government to take further action to develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns that address the issue of child trafficking</li> <li>– local regional governments to develop awareness-raising programs on human trafficking, including child trafficking, particularly in teacher training manuals and in curricula in schools</li> <li>– the government of Germany to ensure full implementation of the anti-trafficking legislation throughout the country with urgency</li> </ul>	<p>On 8 September 2011 ECPAT Germany and The Body Shop Germany handed over our campaign petition, signed by 245,006 people, to German Minister of Justice Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger. Members of ECPAT, The Body Shop as well as delegates from the German Bundestag gathered in front of the historic Brandenburger Tor, the symbol of German reunification, to present the signatures from the campaign to the Minister.</p>

**GERMANY**

- the government to provide more resources to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials, such as police officers, prosecutors and judges, in order to increase the effectiveness of investigations and the successful prosecution of child trafficking cases, while improving victim identification mechanisms and victim protection
- the government to establish a national 24/7 helpline that is free of charge and anonymous, in order to provide specific assistance and protection services to all children victims of trafficking as well as to establish specific shelters where all children victims of trafficking can systematically access adequate assistance and support
- the government to ensure that all children victims of trafficking have systematic access to adequate medical services free of charge
- German public authorities to develop nationwide counselling services and adequate assistance to all children victims of trafficking

Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger was enthusiastic about the initiative taken by ECPAT and The Body Shop as well as the wide citizen participation in the campaign, which she referred to as a 'great expression of our society' and she was gratified to see that more than 250,000 people were engaging in the fight against these serious crimes. She went on to state that campaigns like this 'shake up the society' and that it is important that the public is well aware about the situation concerning child victims of sexual crimes.

Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger also pointed out that it should not only be ECPAT and The Body Shop International that engages on these issues, but that the government should be stricter in its investigation of child traffickers and offer better care for victims and promised that she would work on incorporating the new EU-guidelines into national law.

**GREECE**

In Greece, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through the urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the government to update the National Plan of Action against Trafficking and Smuggling in Human Beings for sexual and economic exploitation, and, in this framework, establishing prevention measures that are intended for children who are particularly vulnerable to the sex trade, such as unaccompanied minors and Roma children
- the strengthening of public awareness campaigns focused on the Greek public, including potential clients of the child sex trade
- the enhancement of identification mechanisms for child victims of sexual exploitation trafficking
- the development specialised and comprehensive protection and assistance programmes
- offering joint training to caregivers and law enforcers as well as to other key actors who are likely to come into contact with child victims

On 20 July 2011, The Body Shop and local NGO partner presented the campaign petition, signed by 106,762 people, and gave it to Mr Michail Katrinis, a parliamentarian who heads '1 in 5', the Council of Europe Campaign to stop sexual abuse against children. Mr Katrinis made it clear that he is committed to informing Parliament about the initiative and that he will do his best to see that the call to actions are implemented.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>HONG KONG</b>	
<p>In Hong Kong, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the adoption of a specific strategy and policy framework that would prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in the region</li> <li>– the implementation of awareness-raising activities about child trafficking, in order to inform the general public in Hong Kong, especially in areas where child victims of trafficking have been known to live</li> <li>– the systematic training of all relevant stakeholders who are likely to be in contact with and provide care for child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	<p>On 27 June 2011, The Body Shop presented our campaign petition, which 300,000 people signed, to Hon James To, Chairman of Security Panel in the Hong Kong Legislative Council, who said that having '300,000 signatures reflects the strong appeal from our local community, I will raise this issue to the government in due course in an effort to better tackle this issue'.</p>
<b>INDIA</b>	
<p>In India, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the urgent ratification of the UN Trafficking Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</li> <li>– integration of a compulsory module about the trafficking of children within curricula in schools and teacher training programmes</li> <li>– the improvement of the special 24/7 nationwide toll-free helpline so that it adequately addresses the needs of child victims of trafficking</li> <li>– the establishment of specific shelters for child victims of trafficking or to equip existing shelters with systematic adequate assistance and protection services, especially psychological counselling</li> </ul>	<p>On 12 August 2011, The Body Shop and STOP (ECPAT member) presented our campaign petition, which 302,107 people signed, to the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights Ms Shantha Sinha.</p>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	
<p>In Indonesia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to create a common framework for combating child trafficking and child sexual exploitation across all States</li> </ul>	<p>On 26 July 2011, The Body Shop and National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (an ECPAT member) presented our campaign petition, which 210,176 people signed, to Minister for Child Protection and Women's Empowerment Linda Amalia Sari Gumelar, who promised to follow up on the petition by working harder to prevent human trafficking and to help trafficking</p>

**INDONESIA**

- the development of measures that can make children less vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation, such as ensuring birth registration, outlawing early marriage and reducing demand for sex services with children through sensitisation programmes that are intended for vulnerable communities, as well as child sex tourists and local sex exploiters
- the development of specialised support services for children victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, including shelters
- implementing systematic training for caregivers and all relevant stakeholders to ensure the provision of quality and tailored assistance to child victims of these crimes

victims. The government committed to ratifying the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

**IRELAND**

In Ireland, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the government to implement the specific provisions of its National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2009-2012, which calls for ways to prevent child trafficking from occurring and to support child victims
- the government to provide care for separated children, in line with the Ryan Report Implementation Plan commitment, as the link between inadequate accommodation and care for separated children and incidences of trafficking has been clearly established
- the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill (2008) to provide for the statutory provision of comprehensive support for victims of trafficking, in line with the provisions of the UN Trafficking Protocol
- the government to develop the capacity of the specialised units, which are run jointly by the Garda Síochána and the HSE and deal with child survivors of sexual crimes, enabling them to work with child victims of trafficking
- the government to urgently ratify the UNCRC Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Trafficking Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

On 21 July 2011, The Body Shop and Child Rights Alliance (local NGO partner) presented our campaign petition, which was signed by 165,010 people to the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs, Frances Fitzgerald, in front of Leinster House in Dublin. The national government confirmed that they are very close to signing the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

**ITALY**

In Italy, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- the institutionalisation of prevention measures to protect vulnerable children into State policy at all levels and the allocation of adequate resources that will both reduce the vulnerability of children and address the demand for sex with children (especially domestic demand)
- the implementation and adoption of formal procedures to ensure that child victims are properly identified and that there is a systematic training for frontline officers who will likely to come into contact with trafficked children
- the ratification of the Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
- the establishment of specialised and comprehensive support services for child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation (for both genders)

There was no campaign petition in Italy, and these 'Calls to Action' were identified from ECPAT research.

**JAPAN**

In Japan, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- the enhancement of the legal framework against commercial sexual exploitation of children to fulfil Japan’s commitment to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
- the development of community-based awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking, are intended to reach the most vulnerable children, such as those living in rural areas or involved in enjo kosai (compensated dating)
- the ratification of the UN Trafficking Protocol to enhance the legal framework in order to combat child trafficking and a review of the current relevant legislation
- the reduction of demand for sex services involving children through stricter law enforcement and greater public awareness of these types of crimes
- the implementation of systematic training on child rights and child-friendly procedures to all relevant stakeholders who are likely to be in contact and providing care to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation

On 1 July 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT STOP Japan presented our campaign petition, which 210,470 people signed, to Yoko Komiyama, Junior Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; Kumiko Hayashi, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Hisashi Tokunaga, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Takahiro Kuroiwa, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Justice.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>LATVIA</b>	
<p>In 2009, ECPAT produced a 'factsheet' on child trafficking for sexual purposes for the Baltic Region, focusing specifically on Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The factsheet gave a general summary of the situation and highlighted recommendations for governments on the prevention, protection and provision of care services. The following calls to action support the overall advocacy goals of the campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the implementation community-based prevention programmes to stop child trafficking for at-risk populations</li> <li>– the incorporation international legal standards into the national legal framework that would protect children from being trafficking</li> <li>– the integration of specialised services for child victims into national policies</li> </ul>	<p>On 24 August 2011, The Body Shop and Women Recourse Centre 'Marta' presented our campaign petition, which 15,430 people signed, to Ms Ingrida Circene, Chairperson of Human Rights and Public Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Latvia. Circene organised a special committee meeting in order to accept the campaign petitions, which call for the criminalisation of the purchase of sexual services. Ms Circene promised to create a working group that will include officials from the different ministries, NGOs and experts to find solutions to these serious issues raised in the petition.</p>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	
<p>In Luxembourg, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– respect for the right of children, who are victims of trafficking, to get proper assistance and protection regardless of whether or not they testify against the perpetrators</li> <li>– integration of awareness-raising programmes that highlight the risks of sexual exploitation and trafficking into curricula in schools</li> <li>– 24-hour helplines such as 'Aktioun Bobby' and 'Kanner Jugendtelefon' to be provided free of charge and accessible for children who are vulnerable or in distress</li> </ul>	<p>On 22 June 2011, ECPAT Luxembourg and The Body Shop presented our campaign petitions, which 8,000 people signed, to the President of the Chambre des Députés Laurent Mosar, who responded that while he receives many petitions, ours was very special to him as it concerns the welfare of young children.</p>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	
<p>In Malaysia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</li> <li>– the creation and implementation of a public awareness campaign concerning child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children</li> </ul>	<p>On 22 March 2011, The Body Shop Malaysia and partners presented our campaign petition, which 10,000 people signed, to the Home Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein and the Minister of Women's, Family and Community Development Datuk Seri Sharizat Abdul Jalil.</p>

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the establishment of a free 24-hour helpline for children and the provision of adequate, specialised assistance and care to child victims of violence, including victims of trafficking</li> <li>– the implementation of specific trainings on child rights and child-friendly procedures, along with an outline of how all relevant stakeholders can improve victim identification mechanisms for those who are likely to be in contact with child victims of trafficking</li> </ul>	<p>The Ministers have prepared a memorandum on the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to be sent to Parliament.</p>
<b>MALTA</b>	
<p>The campaign petition in Malta calls for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the signing and ratification of the Council of Europe's Convention on Sexual Exploitation</li> <li>– the creation of a Sex Offenders Registry</li> </ul>	<p>On 8 June 2010, The Body Shop and ECPAT's local NGO partner presented our campaign petition, which 14,107 people signed, to the Minister of Education, Employment and the Family, Dolores Cristina. The government of Malta has committed to sign and ratify the Council of Europe's Convention on Sexual Exploitation, and the development of Malta's sex offender's registry is at an advanced stage and a new law is being drafted. In addition, the campaign influenced the government to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, which came into effect in January 2011.</p>
<b>MEXICO</b>	
<p>In Mexico, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <p>the government of Mexico to allocate sufficient resources to systematically implement the National Plan to Prevent, Address and Eradicate the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, including child trafficking, in all states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the creation and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns by government agencies to reach children who are vulnerable and at risk for being trafficking, and about commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in general, including the training of teachers and including information about CSEC in curricula in schools</li> </ul>	<p>Petition will be handed to government in Autumn 2011.</p>

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>MEXICO</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the government of Mexico to vigorously implement the new federal anti-trafficking law and to provide funding for its implementation while increasing efforts to investigate and prosecute child trafficking offenses and to convict and punish child trafficking offenders, including complicit public officials</li> <li>– law enforcement and relevant government agencies to be provided with capacity-building trainings concerning children’s rights and the issue of child trafficking, in order to strengthen victim identification mechanisms, especially for children, and to implement child-friendly legal procedures</li> <li>– state laws to be harmonised with federal laws to provide protection from child trafficking to all children and youth who are aged 18 and younger</li> <li>– the Government of Mexico to dedicate more resources and successfully implement its plans to build shelters for victims of trafficking, as well as to provide specialised, comprehensive care (medical and psychological) services and reintegration mechanisms for child victims to be in place across all states</li> </ul>	
<b>THE MIDDLE EAST REGION</b>	
<p>Our campaign petition was implemented in Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar and UAE. Specifically, we call for the governments in the region to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– support the United Nations International Conventions that call on all governments to build awareness and understanding on the issue of trafficking of children and young people</li> <li>– take steps to provide comprehensive protection and specialised services for child and youth survivors of trafficking</li> </ul>	<p>In the Middle East region, we collected more than 60,000 signatures for our campaign petition. Within the region, the following countries had handover events:</p> <p><b>Egypt:</b> On 18 July 2011, The Body Shop presented our campaign petition, which 7,309 people signed, to UNODC Anti-Corruption and Crime Prevention Expert Ihab Minabbawy and Country Manager Egypt (Alshaya) Omar Abdelhai.</p> <p><b>Kuwait:</b> On 13 July 2011, The Body Shop presented our campaign petition, which 17,565 people signed to UN Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for Kuwait, Dr Adam Abdelmoula, and UNDP Programme Analyst for Gender and Social Development, Sahar Shawa.</p>

## THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

**Qatar:**

The Body Shop with the Qatar Foundation collected more than 15,000 signatures for our campaign petition.

Petition figures for other Middle East countries:

Bahrain: 4,771

Jordan: 7,094

Lebanon: 10,012

## NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the institutionalisation of general prevention measures in State policy that aim to protect children, in particular, vulnerable children, and allocating adequate resources that aim to both reduce the vulnerability of children and address the demand for sex with children
- the improvement of proactive identification mechanisms for child victims of trafficking
- enhancing cooperation of law enforcement and other relevant agencies on local, regional and the international levels in order to implement a continuous system to prevent child trafficking from the country of origin to the countries of destination and improve the prosecution and conviction rate of traffickers
- the implementation of specialised services to adequately meet the needs and rights of all vulnerable children or victims of trafficking through trainings with experienced personnel and integrated child protection systems
- the provision of specific relief and assistance to the different types of child victims of human trafficking, irrespective of gender, and to victims of all kinds of exploitation, tailored to the culture specific needs of victims from both the Netherlands and from abroad

On 19 April 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Netherlands presented 173,188 petitions to Minister of Security and Justice Ivo Opstelten, who replied that 'sexual abuse of children is totally unacceptable. I see a central role for the government in repression, the provision of shelters and prevention. The signatures of so many Dutch citizens show that there was great support. I want to be held accountable on this issue'.

**NEW ZEALAND**

In New Zealand, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the enhancement of the legal framework against commercial sexual exploitation of children through the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
- the implementation of awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children through the integration of these issues into the existing Health & Physical module that is currently part of the curricula in all schools
- the institutionalisation of various prevention measures (focusing on specifically vulnerable children) into State policy and the allocation of adequate resources aimed at both reducing the vulnerability of children and addressing the demand for sex with children
- assurance that child victims of trafficking can be proactively identified. This should be done by building the capacity of law enforcement agents and other frontline personnel who would potentially come into contact with trafficked children
- implementing specialised services to adequately meet the needs and rights of all vulnerable children or victims of trafficking that will be administered by trained and experienced personnel and integrated child protection systems

On 16 August 2011, The Body Shop and Child Alert (ECPAT New Zealand) presented 74,187 petitions to Minister of Justice Hon Simon Power, who gave his commitment that the New Zealand Government would ratify the Optional Protocol before this session of Parliament finishes in late September 2011. 'Child trafficking, child prostitution, and child pornography are issues the New Zealand Government takes extremely seriously. I am advised that New Zealand will be in a position to formally ratify the Optional Protocol in 6-8 weeks time. I appreciate the work ECPAT and The Body Shop have done to raise the public's awareness about these issues and while New Zealand has a good international track record on these issues, it's important we remain vigilant'.

On 20th September 2011, the New Zealand Government ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

**NORWAY**

In Norway, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the government of Norway to urgently develop and approve a new National Action Plan to combat human trafficking and to formalise collaboration between relevant public agencies and civil society stakeholders to combat child trafficking
- the government of Norway to set up specific police units that address child trafficking by adequately identifying, assisting and protecting child victims of trafficking or children at risk of being trafficked

On 7 June 2011, The Body Shop and Redd Barna (ECPAT member in Norway) presented 114,064 petitions to Parliamentary

Secretary Pål Lønseth calling for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. The Parliament Secretary praised the campaign, saying that properly identifying trafficking victims will be a priority for the government in its on-going fight against trafficking and that relevant trainings will commence.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>NORWAY</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an emphasis on the importance on the establishment of state centres where all child victims of trafficking can systematically access adequate assistance and protection measures (medical assistance, counselling, psychological assistance, legal aid) provided by well-trained staff</li> <li>– the Norwegian government to urgently ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse</li> </ul>	
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	
<p>In Pakistan, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of community-based awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking, that emphasise the most vulnerable children and their families, especially during emergency situations, including: displaced children, children in refugee camps, children without birth registration or without parental care</li> <li>– the ratification of the UN Trafficking Protocol and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in order to create a common framework for protecting children and combating child trafficking across all States</li> <li>– the establishment of specialised services and the systematic training of all relevant stakeholders likely to be in contact and provide care to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	<p>On 25 July 2011, The Body Shop and Pakistan Paediatric Association (ECPAT member in Pakistan) presented our campaign petition, signed by 245,100 people, to the Advisor to the Prime Minister, Mr Mustufa Nawaz Khokhar. As a result of the campaign, the government has ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.</p>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	
<p>In the Philippines, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p>	<p>On 3 August 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Philippines handed over 473,489 petitions to President Benigno Simeon Aquino III. The President said his government supports ECPAT's</p>

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of community-based awareness-raising activities on child trafficking, focusing on the most vulnerable children</li> <li>– the implementation of awareness-raising initiatives regarding trafficking in schools through the provision of appropriate training to teachers</li> <li>– the improvement of law enforcement systems through the implementation of training and awareness-raising initiatives amongst law enforcement officials</li> <li>– the implementation of capacity-building activities for professionals and the allocation of further resources to those organisations that provide recovery and reintegration services to child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes where it is needed</li> </ul>	<p>campaign to end child trafficking. 'We are, and we will continue to fully implement the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act to prevent human trafficking, and to provide protection and services to those already victimised'. He vowed to relentlessly pursue the complete eradication of child trafficking as well as those who participate in its business. 'The Philippines will put in extra hours to make certain that we comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking'.</p>
<b>POLAND</b>	
<p>In Poland, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of a National Plan of Action against all forms of commercial sexual exploitation, including child trafficking for sexual purposes, and, in this framework, establishing prevention measures that are intended for children who are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation, such as children in institutions and unaccompanied minors</li> <li>– priority to be given to the issue of demand by developing through awareness-raising campaigns focused on at Polish citizens and foreign child sex tourists, as well as through stricter law enforcement</li> <li>– the establishment of clear criteria to help ensure that child victims of trafficking and developing specialised and comprehensive assistance programmes, and giving systematic training to all actors likely to come into contact with child victims</li> </ul>	<p>There was no campaign petition in the Poland and these 'Calls to Action' come from ECPAT research.</p>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
<p>In Portugal, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p>	<p>On 15 March 2011, The Body Shop and Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima (APAV, the ECPAT member in Portugal) presented 31,500 petitions to</p>

**PORTUGAL**

- the undertaking of research on child trafficking for sexual purposes and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation and developing tailored measures to reduce children’s vulnerability, including awareness-raising campaigns focusing on the reduction of demand
- the strengthening of the identification process of child victims of trafficking and the provision of better protection mechanisms during the investigation process and legal proceedings, utilising child-friendly procedures and specialised police units to investigate crimes against children
- the implementation of sustained capacity-building training concerning child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children to all relevant stakeholders who are involved in identifying and giving care and protection to child victims of trafficking

Head of Parliament, Jaime Garna. He responded that he would do what he could to ensure progress regarding the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. He also said he will appoint MP Maria de Belém as the key person to ensure that progress is being made.

**ROMANIA**

In Romania, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- the Romanian Government to support and conduct more awareness-raising campaigns to prevent child trafficking
- the Romanian Government to provide training for law enforcement bodies concerning child trafficking and to improve data-collecting systems
- the Romanian Government to establish a specific nationwide helpline for children victims of trafficking that would ensure that children victims of trafficking receive systematic medical, psychological, social and legal assistance from well-trained caregivers

On 23 June 2011, The Body Shop and Save the Children Romania (Salvati Copiii, ECPAT member in Romania) presented 17,000 petitions to the Director of the National Agency Against Human Trafficking, Romulus Nicolae Ungureanu. The government responded by committing to the petition call to action, which calls for the introduction of the new national trafficking hotline.

**RUSSIA**

In Russia, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- the Government of the Russian Federation to place great importance on designing and adopting a national strategy and plan of action focusing specifically on combating commercial sexual exploitation of children

On 16 June 2011, The Body Shop and NGO STELLIT (ECPAT member in Russia) presented 12,652 petitions to State Duma Deputy Natalia Karpovich. The campaign petition called for the adoption of a Child Protection National Plan, including protection from sex trafficking. Ms Karpovich announced that she would personally take the petitions and commemorative book directly to Boris Gryzlov, Head of the Russian State Duma.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>RUSSIA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the Government of the Russian Federation to ratify the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse</li> <li>– the Russian government to urgently invest in specific centres where children victims of trafficking can systematically access adequate assistance and protection measures (medical assistance, counselling, psychological assistance, legal aid, rehabilitation activities) provided by staff which regularly receives advanced training</li> </ul>	
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	
<p>In Singapore, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to create a common framework for combating child trafficking and child sexual exploitation across all States</li> <li>– the elimination of the demand for sex services involving children, through sensitisation programmes and stricter enforcement of the new legislation criminalising the purchase of sex services from any person under 18</li> <li>– the development of specialised support services for child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation</li> <li>– the implementation of systematic training of all relevant stakeholders to ensure proper and timely identification and provision of quality care to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	<p>The Body Shop Singapore and local campaign partners collected 114,886 signatures for our campaign petition for the global UN Handover.</p>
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	
<p>In South Africa, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the support of the State for initiatives that reduce children’s vulnerability to trafficking, through community education programmes for at-risk groups based on a peer-to-peer approach and sustained awareness-raising campaigns that address the demand for sex with children from both nationals and child sex tourists</li> </ul>	<p>On 18 March 2011, The Body Shop and Child Welfare South Africa (ECPAT member in South Africa) presented our campaign petition, which 43,000 people signed, to the Chairman of the Portfolio Committee for Justice and Constitutional Development, Llewellyn Landers. He said he hoped the bill will be finalised ‘as soon as is humanly possible’.</p>

**SOUTH AFRICA**

- the effective implementation of existing legislation to protect children from sex trafficking (namely, the Children's Act of 2005)
- the establishment of more specialised shelters and the implementation of systematic training for all relevant stakeholders to ensure proper and timely identification and provision of quality care to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation

**SOUTH ASIA – SPECIAL ECPAT YOUTH CAMPAIGN HANDOVER**

The calls to action reflect the key advocacy goals of the campaign to strengthen efforts in the following areas:

- the implementation of community-based prevention programmes to stop child trafficking for at-risk populations
- the incorporation of international legal standards for protecting children from trafficking into the national legal framework
- the integration of specialised services for child victims into national policies

On 6 April 2011, ECPAT youth representatives from Bangladesh, India and Nepal presented our campaign petition, which 66,750 people signed, to senior government representatives, including the President of Nepal Ram Baran Yadav, who expressed his full support and promised to have dialogue with his counterparts in Bangladesh and India to follow-up on the key calls to action.

**SOUTH KOREA**

In South Korea, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the ratification of the UN Trafficking Protocol and the implementation of actions that ensure that domestic legislation is harmonised with the Protocol
- the reduction of demand for sex services involving children both in South Korea and abroad, through stricter law enforcement and through a specific awareness-raising campaign
- the provision of specialised assistance (including translation services for foreign child victims) to affected children of both genders and the development of systematic training for police officers and all relevant stakeholders in order to improve the identification mechanisms for child victims of trafficking, to incorporate child friendly procedures and to offer training on how to provide care and protection to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation

On 23 June 2011, The Body Shop and Tacteen Naeil (ECPAT member in South Korea) presented our campaign petition, which 180,000 people signed, to Chairman of the National Assembly Ms Young Hee Choi at the National Assembly Building in Seoul.

## SPAIN

In Spain, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- the urgent development of awareness-raising campaigns directed at children who might be victims of trafficking or who are at risk of being trafficked
- the establishment of a specific helpline designed to adequately respond to the needs of child victims of trafficking
- the establishment of specific shelters for child victims of trafficking that provide children with adequate assistance and protection services, especially medical assistance and psychological counselling
- The provision of adequate assistance and protection measures to be systematically accessible by all child victims of trafficking, including children who are illegal residents in Spain (in accordance with the Spanish Organic Law on the Legal Protection of Minors 1/1996)

On 20 July 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Spain presented our campaign petition, which 91,278 people signed, to the national register of the Ministry of Health, Social Policies and Equality in Madrid. The team also met with the Government Representative for Gender Violence Miguel Lorente.

## SWEDEN

In Sweden, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures.

Specifically, we call for:

- a review of the legal provisions that address trafficking of human beings that should include a specific penalty for the trafficking of children, as well as stricter penalties for other offences against children
- the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation
- the adoption of a national policy with regard to the inclusion of compulsory sensitisation and awareness modules on child trafficking, including all forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children (such as child pornography and child sex tourism) in the training programmes for teachers
- the establishment of a specific helpline and specialised shelters that address the needs of child victims of trafficking; shelters should be equipped to provide adequate assistance and protection services (medical care, psychological support and counselling, legal assistance, access to education)
- the provision of accessible effective assistance and protection measures for all child victims of trafficking and undocumented children or children in hiding who are at high risk of being trafficked or re-trafficked.

On 29 June 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Sweden presented the campaign petition, which 325,590 people signed (making it Sweden's largest petition in 30 years) to Minister of Justice Beatrice Ask, who replied, 'I am highly dedicated about this matter and I will keep pushing my colleagues in Parliament. It is fantastic that commercial business such as The Body Shop gets involved in such an important matter. I hope many companies will be inspired by your great work'.

**SWEDEN**

- the establishment of national campaigns to increase awareness amongst the general public, focusing on the reduction of demand, the main driving force of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children

**SWITZERLAND**

In Switzerland, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the development of prevention measures intended for children, particularly those who are at risk, such as unaccompanied minors, and allocating resources for a nationwide awareness-raising campaign that addresses child sex trafficking and are intended for potential victims, the general public, as well as potential clients of the child sex trade
- the enhancement of protection and assistance measures for child victims by ensuring a residence permit, regardless of their collaboration in the judicial process, and the allocation of adequate resources to existing support services and establishing additional services in all cantons
- the establishment of specialised training on child trafficking and sexual exploitation to all professionals who are likely to come into contact with victims and who are responsible for prevention, law enforcement and victim assistance

On 9 June 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Switzerland presented our campaign petition, which 95,297 people signed, to PMs Amherd Luc Barthassat, Jacqueline Fehrand and Chantal Galladé. Switzerland committed to the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Trafficking and to holding a government vote on the campaign calls to action.

**TAIWAN**

In Taiwan, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- enhanced efforts to address demand for sex with children, especially through sensitisation programmes intended for both child sex tourists and local child sex exploiters
- greater collaboration with Governments in the Asian region to implement prevention initiatives in countries of origin by supporting safe migration and effective measures to address the push factors behind sex trafficking
- regular and targeted training for law enforcement stakeholders and frontline officers, focusing on improving strategies in the identification process of child trafficking victims and the provision of child-friendly procedures for child victims

On 19 July 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT Taiwan presented 218,520 petitions to Legislators Sue-Ying Huang, Chien-Kuo Liu, and She-Fen Lin. The legislators confirmed that the petition call to action will be put to a vote at the next parliamentary session.

Campaign Petition & 'Calls to Action'	National Handover (if applicable)
<b>TAIWAN</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the provision of support for continuous training for law enforcement stakeholders and frontline officers that focuses on improving strategies in the identification of child trafficking victims, provision of child-friendly procedures for child victims and improving the court proceedings process and judicial system so that child victims can safely contribute to prosecutions of traffickers and receive appropriate support</li> </ul>	
<b>THAILAND</b>	
<p>In Thailand, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of community-based awareness-raising activities concerning child trafficking that are intended for the most vulnerable children, such as those without birth registration, from poor families or from ethnic minority groups, as well as calling for public mobilisation and action in combating child trafficking</li> <li>– the ratification of the UN Trafficking Protocol to create a common framework for combating child trafficking across all States</li> <li>– the reduction of demand for sex services involving children through stricter law enforcement and greater awareness of this crime in entertainment and tourism venues</li> <li>– the systematic training of all relevant stakeholders who are likely to be in contact and provide care for and protection to child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, so they can effectively apply their acquired knowledge and skills</li> </ul>	<p>On 5 September 2011, ECPAT International and The Body Shop Thailand presented 65,175 petitions to Deputy Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ms Sirirat Ayuwat, who said, 'The Thai government thanks The Body Shop and ECPAT International for taking action and for calling for greater awareness on the issue of child sex trafficking, as the nature of this crime makes it very difficult for just the Thai government to act alone... As The Body Shop and ECPAT International have supported the Thai government's efforts against child trafficking, the Thai government will support the campaign petition and look forward to future collaborations'.</p>
<b>TURKEY</b>	
<p>In Turkey, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the urgent development of an awareness-raising campaign against child sex trafficking (and other crimes against children which may fuel child trafficking, including child sex tourism and child marriages), focusing on vulnerable groups, actors involved in child protection, families, communities and the public at large</li> <li>– provision for building the capacity of all actors who are likely to come into contact with victims of child sex trafficking or vulnerable children, and ensuring that specialised support services are available for all child victims all over the country</li> </ul>	<p>There was no campaign petition in the Turkey and these 'Calls to Action' come from ECPAT research.</p>

**TURKEY**

- the strengthening of the legal framework to protect against child trafficking for sexual exploitation through ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation

**UK**

In the UK, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. In particular, we are urgently calling for the following:

- a National Rapporteur on Trafficking to be appointed to improve the knowledge and understanding of trafficking in the UK, with a particular focus on child victims, and who would monitor the Government's progress to combat trafficking and hold the Government accountable for its actions
- the Government to ensure that all children who have been trafficked to have access to safe accommodations to prevent them from facing further exploitation and harm
- a system of guardianship to be introduced for children who have been trafficked; the guardian would have parental responsibility and make decisions based on the best interest of the child

On 12 May 2011, The Body Shop and ECPAT UK presented our campaign petition, which 735,889 people signed, to No. 10 Downing Street, office of the Prime Minister. The campaign is the second largest petition in UK history and the largest ever received by the current government.

**USA**

In the US, we call for greater protection of children and young people against child sex trafficking through urgent proactive implementation and enforcement of protective measures. Specifically, we call for:

- the United States Government to take urgent action in implementing community-based prevention programmes that will identify and address the American children who are vulnerability to trafficking throughout the country
- the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure a comprehensive framework for child protection in the US
- the United States Government to ensure full harmonisation of state and federal laws to ensure adequate implementation of anti-trafficking legislation throughout the country and to afford protection to all children so that child victims are never criminalised regardless of their nationality
- the development and implementation of more effective policing and prosecution policies, and practices including cooperation in preventing, identifying and responding to child trafficking of international and domestic victims
- Services for child victims of trafficking that are easily accessible and that include a special focus on appropriate shelters and housing

Campaign petitions will be presented in Autumn 2011.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Year one [2009 – 2010] objective was awareness-raising on the issue of child sex trafficking to improve understanding; Year two [2010–2011] objective was to engage the public in advocacy via the campaign petition collection; Year three [2011–2012] objective will be to conduct follow-up with states on the campaign's calls to action and assess the campaign's impact.
- <sup>2</sup> For the launch of the campaign in 2009, ECPAT produced a campaign base-line report *'Their Protection is in Our Hands: The State of Global Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes'*. Full report is available at: [www.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp); In 2010, the *'Monitoring State Progress to Protect Children & Young People from Trafficking for Sexual Purposes'* report with analysis of the initial 41 country progress card for: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, USA and UK. The full report is available at: [www.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp). Moreover, in 2010, 'Country Progress Card' reports were released for all of the countries listed previously plus Canada and one regional focus progress card for the Middle East. All the progress card reports are available at: [http://www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/MakeHistory\\_country.html](http://www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/MakeHistory_country.html)
- <sup>3</sup> For detailed information on the twelve indicators and why they were selected, please refer to the two campaign reports: *'Their Protection is in Our Hands: The State of Global Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes'* and *'Monitoring State Progress to Protect Children & Young People from Trafficking for Sexual Purposes'*, both available at: [www.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp)
- <sup>4</sup> All the progress card reports are available at: [http://www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/MakeHistory\\_country.html](http://www.ecpat.net/TBS/HTML/MakeHistory_country.html)
- <sup>5</sup> Iacopo Viciani, *Cooperazione italiana "ceduta" all'Ue*, 12 November 2010, accessed on 25 August 2011 from: <http://www.affarinternazionali.it/stampa.asp?ID=1619>
- <sup>6</sup> US Department of State, *Report on Trafficking in Persons 2011. Netherlands*, 2011, accessed on 22 August 2011 from: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164233.htm>
- <sup>7</sup> US Department of State, *Report on Trafficking in Persons 2011*. Accessed on 22 August 2011 from: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164231.htm>
- <sup>8</sup> <http://www.globaleducation.ch/module/m1/de/index.html>
- <sup>9</sup> Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on violence against children, Marta Santos Pas. February 2011. Accessed on 8 September 2011 at: [http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A-HRC-16-54\\_EN.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A-HRC-16-54_EN.pdf)
- <sup>10</sup> Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, *Combating trafficking as modern-day slavery: a matter of rights, freedoms and security*, 2010, p.19
- <sup>11</sup> UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo*, 13 April 2011, accessed on 26 August 2011 from: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/127/97/PDF/G1112797.pdf?OpenElement>
- <sup>12</sup> Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children. March 2011. Accessed on 8 September 2011 at: [http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A-HRC-16-56\\_EN.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A-HRC-16-56_EN.pdf)
- <sup>13</sup> The campaign petition's 'calls to action' are taken from the country progress card reports. For the Middle East, certain 'calls to action' were specifically created for the campaign and were drawn from the United Nations' efforts in combating child sex exploitation, and from other relevant international instruments relating to children and trafficking. No country progress card report was produced specifically for Malta.
- <sup>14</sup> ECPAT and The Body Shop have adjusted campaign calls to action to reflect the current situations in specific countries, as policy and legislation changes have occurred in certain countries since the campaign progress card reports were released in 2010. All national campaign handover events occurred in 2011.



