

List of Acronyms/Glossary

- **A4A** The Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children provides a detailed framework and categories of actions to be taken by governments in partnership with civil society organizations and other relevant actors for combating commercial sexual crimes against children. Broadly, these actions are focused on: 1) Coordination and Cooperation; 2) Prevention; 3) Protection; 4) Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration; and 5) Child Participation. The Agenda for Action is thus the formal and guiding structure used by governments that have adopted it and committed to work against CSEC. As such, the Agenda for Action is also the main organising framework for reporting on the status of implementation of the Agenda as seen in the World Congress of 2001 and in the Mid- Term Review meetings held between 2004 and 2005. For more information, please see: http://www.ecpat.net/EI/About_CSEC/About_CSEC/index.asp
- **CSEC** Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: it consists of criminal practices that demean, degrade, and threaten the physical and psychosocial integrity of children. There are three primary and interrelated forms of commercial sexual exploitation: prostitution, pornography, and trafficking for sexual purposes. Commercial sexual exploitation of children comprises sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or in kind to the child or a third person or persons.
- **CRC** United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child <http://www.unicef.org/crc/>
- **ECPAT** End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes www.ecpat.net
- **EI ECPAT** International: the name of the legal entity that consists of the International Assembly (all ECPAT member groups, including children and youth), the Board, and the Secretariat.
- **WC I / FWC** First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- **ILO** International Labour Organisation www.ilo.org
- **IPC** International Planning Committee
- **MTR** Mid-term Review: Following the Second World Congress, Mid-Term Review meetings were organized for the first time in all the regions of the world over the period 2004 - 2005. These assessments demonstrated some consistent trends across regions, for example, a positive movement to amend or enact new laws to protect children from different forms of sexual exploitation. However, these developments were still not matched by improvement in application of the law or providing care for child survivors. Recognizing that governments and other actors have many competing agendas that can draw their attention away from the more complex social problems which require long term engagement, resources and support, those actively working to combat CSEC have underscored the importance of maintaining government attention and action on the issue.



- **NGO** Non Government Organisation
- **NGO-CRC NGO** Group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **NPA** National Plan of Action: The Stockholm Agenda for Action calls on states to develop national plans of action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). The making of such a plan requires governmental and child-care agencies concerned with the protection of children to get together and analyse the situation for children in their country, to find out what needs to be done and to design strategies to fill the needs. A National Plan gives everyone a tool to work with: something against which to measure results. A National Plan enables all the stakeholders to work together towards clear goals.
- **OPSC** Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Pornography, and Child Trafficking.
- **WC II / SWC** Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- **WC III** World Congress Three against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
- **UN** United Nations www.un.org
- **UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund www.unicef.org
- **UNODC** United Nations Office for Drug Control www.unodc.org
- **YGC** Yokohama Global Commitment: Prior to the Congress, six regional meetings were held to assess achievements and failures since Stockholm and to identify regional needs and priorities. Documents from each of the regional consultations outlining a common position to guide future efforts in eliminating CSEC were annexed to the main outcome document from the Yokohama Congress, the Yokohama Global Commitment.