



MCMC Webinar

Child Safety Online: Global Strategies and Challenges

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Child Online Protection: *Definition*

Holistic approach to building safe, age appropriate, inclusive and participatory digital spaces for children and young people, characterised by: response, support and self-help in the face of threat; prevention of harm; a dynamic balance between ensuring protection and providing opportunity for children to be digital citizens; upholding the rights and the responsibilities of both children and society.

A rights-based approach to children online, balances children's rights to protection, access to information, and freedom of expression online.

Child Online Protection, Covid 19 and Parenting

Pandemic - *rapidly expanded use of digital technology for distance learning;*

Parenting - *Parents less able to spend time with children while working from home. Children have greater unsupervised internet access, heightened risk of harm. Parents have role in upholding child online protection and rights, but may lack the knowledge/skills to guide children to safely engage with technology/online activity.*

LPPKN, UPM UNICEF partnership on Digital parenting.

Digital parenting: *how parents manage children's use of electronic devices, engage in internet and social media. **Setting limits** to manage children's use of technology.*

Helping children to learn positive behaviours/use of technology in safe and nurturing environment, **establishing limits and ways to monitor online use, safeguard against potential risks of harm and sexual exploitation. **Recognises potential benefits of children accessing technology/ online activity**, including opportunities to gain knowledge, increase social interaction, and self-expression.**

Guidelines for ITU Policy makers

Message: *Keeping Kids safe requires a collaborative response*

Guidelines provide flexible/adaptable framework based on international standards
ICTs are enablers, they can help us to better achieve the SDGs, with unprecedented opportunities for children to communicate and connect.

The Guidelines:

Tool for governments policymakers to draft national strategies.

Defines Child Online Protection (CoP)

Explains why policy makers must understand COP

Uses existing models/frameworks, resources and good practices from other countries as examples.

Provides overview of existing threats/harms facing children in digital world.

Encourages policies that are flexible/adaptable for rapidly changing environment/technologies.

Classification of online threats to children¹⁴

| | Content Child as receiver (of mass productions) | Contact Child as participant (adult-initiated activity) | Conduct Child as actor (perpetrator / victim) |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Aggressive | Violent / gory content | Harassment, stalking | Bullying, hostile peer activity |
| Sexual | Pornographic content | 'Grooming', sexual abuse on meeting strangers | Sexual harassment, 'sexting' |
| Values | Racist / hateful content | Ideological persuasion | Potentially harmful user-generated content |
| Commercial | Advertising, embedded marketing | Personal data exploitation and misuse | Gambling, copyright infringement |

Guidance for a National Child online Protection Strategy

Based on a holistic vision that incorporates government, industry, and society;
Understanding/analysis of digital environment; tailored to country circumstance;
Respect rights of children as in UN CRC and other key international conventions;
consistent with existing, similar domestic laws/ strategies; Respect children's civil rights and freedoms, (should not be sacrificed to protection);
Developed with participation of relevant stakeholders including children, addressing needs/responsibilities, including minority and marginalised groups;
Aligned with broader government plans for economic and social prosperity and
Maximise contribution of ICTs to sustainable development and social inclusion;
Utilise policy instruments to realise objectives, set at highest level of government responsible for assigning roles and allocating resources;
Build a digital environment that children, parents/caregivers/stakeholders can trust;
Guide efforts of stakeholders to empower and educate children on digital literacy to protect themselves online.







WeProtect Global Alliance

The Alliance is a multi-stakeholder movement to protect children from online sexual exploitation.

The Alliance is presently endorsed by 98 countries, 41 companies and 44 civil society organisations and international institutions.

WeProtect provides a Model National Response that can guide countries in their efforts to develop a multi sectoral approach to better protect children.

| Enablers | Capabilities | Outcomes |
|----------|--------------|----------|
|----------|--------------|----------|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Cross sector, multi-disciplinary collaboration</p> <p>Willingness to prosecute, functioning justice system and rule of law</p> <p>Supportive reporting environment</p> <p>Aware and supportive public and professionals, working with and for children</p> <p>Sufficient financial and human resources</p> <p>National legal and policy frameworks in accordance with the UNCRC and other international and regional standards</p> <p>Data and evidence on CSEA</p> | <p>Policy and Governance</p>  | 1 | <p>Leadership: An accountable National Governance and Oversight Committee</p> | <p>Highest level national commitment to CSEA prevention and response</p> <p>Comprehensive understanding of CSEA within the highest levels of government and law enforcement. Willingness to work with, and coordinate the efforts of, multiple stakeholders to ensure the enhanced protection of victims and an enhanced response to CSEA offending.</p> | | | | | |
| | 2 | <p>Research, Analysis and Monitoring: National situational analysis of CSEA risk and response; measurements/indicators</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | <p>Legislation: Comprehensive and effective legal framework to investigate offenders and ensure protection for victims</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Criminal Justice</p>  | 4 | <p>Dedicated Law Enforcement: National remit; trained officers; proactive and reactive investigations; victim-focused; international cooperation</p> | | <p>Effective and successful CSEA investigations, convictions, and offender management</p> <p>Law Enforcement and judiciary have the knowledge, skills, systems and tools required to enable them to perform victim-focused investigations and secure positive judicial outcomes. CSEA offenders are managed and reoffending prevented.</p> | | | | |
| | 5 | <p>Judiciary and Prosecutors: Trained; victim-focused</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | <p>Offender Management Process: Prevent re-offending of those in the criminal justice system nationally and internationally</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | <p>Access to Image Databases: National database; link to Interpol database (ICSE)</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Victim</p>  | 8 | <p>End to end support: Integrated services provided during investigation, prosecution and after-care</p> | | | <p>Appropriate support services for children and young people</p> <p>Children and young people have access to services that support them through the investigation and prosecution of crimes against them. They have access to shelter; specialised medical and psychological services; and rehabilitation, repatriation and resocialization services.</p> | | | |
| | 9 | <p>Child Protection Workforce: Trained, coordinated and available to provide victim support</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | <p>Compensation, remedies and complaints arrangements: Accessible procedures</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | <p>Child Helpline: Victim reporting and support; referrals to services for ongoing assistance</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Societal</p>  | 12 | <p>CSEA Hotline: Public and industry reporting for CSEA offences - online and offline; link to law enforcement and child protection systems</p> | | | | <p>CSEA prevented</p> <p>Children and young people are informed and empowered to protect themselves from CSEA. Parents, carers, teachers and childcare professionals are better prepared to keep children safe from CSEA, including addressing taboos surrounding sexual violence.</p> | | |
| | 13 | <p>Education Programme: For: children/young people; parents/carers; teachers; practitioners; faith representatives</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | <p>Child Participation: Children and young people have a voice in the development of policy and practice</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | <p>Offender Support Systems: Medical, psychological, self-help, awareness.</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Industry</p>  | 16 | <p>Notice and Takedown Procedures: Local removal and blocking of online CSEA content</p> | | | | | <p>Industry engaged in developing solutions to prevent and tackle CSEA</p> <p>The public can proactively report CSEA offences. Industry has the power and willingness to block and remove online CSEA content and proactively address local CSEA issues.</p> | |
| | 17 | <p>CSEA Reporting: Statutory protections that would allow industry to fully and effectively report CSEA, including the transmission of content, to law enforcement or another designated agency</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | <p>Innovative Solution Development: Industry engagement to help address local CSEA issues</p> | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | <p>Corporate Social Responsibility: Effective child-focused programme</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Media and Communications</p>  | 20 | <p>Ethical and informed media reporting: Enable awareness and accurate understanding of problem</p> | | | | | | <p>Awareness raised among the public, professionals and policy makers</p> <p>Potential future offenders are deterred. CSEA offending and reoffending is reduced.</p> |
| | 21 | <p>Universal terminology: Guidelines and application</p> | | | | | | | |



Policy and Governance

1 Leadership:
An accountable national governance and oversight committee

2 Research, analysis, and monitoring:
National situational analysis of CSEA risk and response; measurements/indicators

3 Legislation:
Comprehensive and effective legal framework to investigate offenders and ensure protection for victims



Criminal Justice

4 Dedicated law enforcement:
National remit; trained officers; proactive and reactive investigations; victim-focused; international cooperation

5 Judiciary and prosecutors:
Trained; victim-focused

6 Offender management process:
Prevent re-offending of those in the criminal justice system nationally and internationally

7 Access to image databases:
National database; link to Interpol database (ICSE)



Victim

8 End-to-end support:
Integrated services provided during investigation, prosecution, and after-care

9 Child protection workforce:
Trained, coordinated, and available to provide victim support

10 Compensation, remedies, and complaints arrangements:
Accessible procedures

11 Child Helpline:
Victim reporting and support; referrals to services for ongoing assistance



Societal

12 CSEA Hotline:
Public and industry reporting for CSEA offences—online and offline; link to law enforcement and child protection systems

13 Education Programme:
For: children/young people; parents/carers; teachers; practitioners; faith representatives

14 Child participation:
Children and young people have a voice in the development of policy and practice

15 Offender support systems:
Medical, psychological, self-help, awareness



Industry

16 Notice and takedown procedures:
Local removal and blocking of online CSEA content

17 CSEA reporting:
Statutory protections that would allow industry to fully and effectively report CSEA, including the transmission of content, to law enforcement or another designated agency

18 Innovative solution development:
Industry engagement to help address local CSEA issues

19 Corporate social responsibility:
Effective child-focused programme



Media and Communications

20 Ethical and informed media reporting:
Enable awareness and accurate understanding of problem

21 Universal terminology:
Guidelines and application

Policy and Governance



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An accountable National Governance and Oversight Committee

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Research, Analysis and Monitoring:

National situational analysis of CSEA risk and response; measurements/indicators

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Legislation:

Comprehensive and effective legal framework to investigate offenders and ensure protection for victims

Criminal Justice



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Dedicated Law Enforcement:

National remit; trained officers; proactive and reactive investigations; victim-focused; international cooperation

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Judiciary and Prosecutors:

Trained; victim-focused

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Offender Management Process:

Prevent re-offending of those in the criminal justice system nationally and internationally

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Access to Image Databases:

National database; link to Interpol database (ICSE)

Victim



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End to End Support:

Integrated services provided during investigation, prosecution and after-care

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Child Protection Workforce:

Trained, coordinated and available to provide victim support

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Compensation, remedies and complaints arrangements:

Accessible procedures

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Child Helpline:

Victim reporting and support; referrals to services for ongoing assistance

Societal



12

CSEA Hotline:

Mechanism for reporting online CSEA content; link to law enforcement and Internet service providers

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Education Programme:

For: children/young people; parents/carers; teachers; practitioners; faith representatives

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Child Participation:

Children and young people have a voice in the development of policy and practice

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Offender Support Systems:

Medical, psychological, self-help, awareness.

Media and Communi- cations



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Ethical and Informed Media Reporting:

Enable awareness and accurate understanding of problem

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Universal Terminology:

Guidelines and application

Industry



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Takedown Procedures:

Local removal and blocking of online CSEA content

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CSEA Reporting:

Statutory protections that would allow industry to fully and effectively report CSEA, including the transmission of content, to law enforcement or another designated agency

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Innovative Solution Development:

Industry engagement to help address local CSEA issues

19

Corporate Social Responsibility:

Effective child-focused programme

ASEAN Regional Conference on Child Online Protection 2020

Brought together over 200 delegates from seven ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, 10 Governments, private sector, NGOs, academia, development partners and UN agencies. Delegates acknowledged that the benefits children gain from Internet access must be balanced by mitigating the emerging risks they are exposed to online.

Key Messages:

Everyone is part of the solution: parents, families, teachers, governments, academia, industry.

Children must participate in developing solutions; their reality must be understood.

Technology is critical for online safety but cannot on its own ensure children are protected.

Children need to be equipped with knowledge/skills to protect themselves in all settings and to enable them to be strong actors promoting positive change.

Justice sector needs to take advantage of technology, cyber tools to better understand the evolving threats of online exploitation and abuse of children and to enhance investigation.

A child-centric/victim-based approach is fundamental for an effective response in the justice and child protection system whilst engaging with and educating parents to better care for children.

ASEAN Regional Meeting on Child Online Protection

Risks, vulnerabilities and harms for children do not occur online in isolation. Strong linkages must be made between online and offline spheres; investment must be increased in child protection and justice systems to ensure effective prevention and response.

Existing Regional/Cross Regional Collaborative platforms can enhance cross border collaboration, and showcase expertise/best practices of ASEAN outside the region.

Everyone needs to be ready for the future – the online world will become an increasingly larger part of children's lives.

Protection must be ingrained into tech and Internet design; children must be protected as the online world evolves.

Declaration on the Protection of Children from all Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN

WE HEREBY COMMIT to further protect children from all forms of online exploitation and abuse, prioritising the following measures:

Promote, develop, and implement comprehensive national legal frameworks in each ASEAN Member State and work towards improving child protection standards and policies on all forms of online exploitation and abuse across ASEAN Member States;

Enhance law enforcement, judicial and legal professional capabilities through regular, relevant and updated trainings and sharing and exchange of best practices in the protection of children against all forms of online exploitation and abuse;

Encourage the establishment of a national specialised unit with an explicit remit to lead, support and coordinate investigations;

Increase effectiveness of rights-based and gender-responsive child protection and support services, social welfare programmes;

Strengthen data collection and monitoring, reporting and referral mechanisms, through hotlines to report online materials suspected to be illegal, including child sexual abuse material;

Promote a national education programme and school curricula to raise awareness of sexual, and other forms of exploitation of children to empower children, young people, parents, guardians, caregivers, practitioners and community;

Mobilise and enhance engagement with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to actively involve them in monitoring prevention and response measures through regulations, corporate social responsibility, and collaboration for the development of effective measures to detect, take down and report illegal content related to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Regional and Cross Border Cooperation on Child Online Protection

Efforts to address child online protection are inevitably confronted with the reality that they cannot solve this crisis through national strategies that are disconnected from regional and global realities. Child online exploitation and abuse crosses borders constantly, within a moment, with a potentially devastating impact on children's lives. Prevention and response strategies can only be useful and effective when we continue to learn from each other, exchange information, ideas and innovation, and gather/share evidence to reduce the growing threat that confronts our children on a daily basis.

Regional learning on child online protection has been promoted through a number of recent events, including through webinars such as the one we are attending here with MCMC today.

Another important issue is global and regional research to generate further evidence and understanding, particularly research that allows children to share their stories and experience to ensure that policy development is informed by children's experiences and knowledge.

Finally, we need to continue to build and develop new partnerships in this most multi sectoral issue, as was emphasized by ASEAN, Everyone has a role to play to contribute to Child Online Protection.

Thank You