End Violence
Against Children

Safe Online Network Forum 2022

A space for learning, networking and problem-solving

Programmatic Report

30-31 May 2022
Brussels, Belgium

Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations

AI	Artificial intelligence
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSAM	Child sexual abuse material
CSEA	Child sexual exploitation and abuse
ICCAM	"I see Child Abuse Material"
ICSE	International Child Sexual Exploitation
ICT	Information and communication technology
INTERPOL	The International Criminal Police Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IWF	Internet Watch Foundation
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
SMS	Short message service
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Introduction

The Safe Online Initiative at the End Violence Partnership hosted its second Safe Online Network Forum on 30-31 May 2022 in Brussels, Belgium, to facilitate knowledge sharing, network expansion and building community of practices within the Safe Online community and partners.
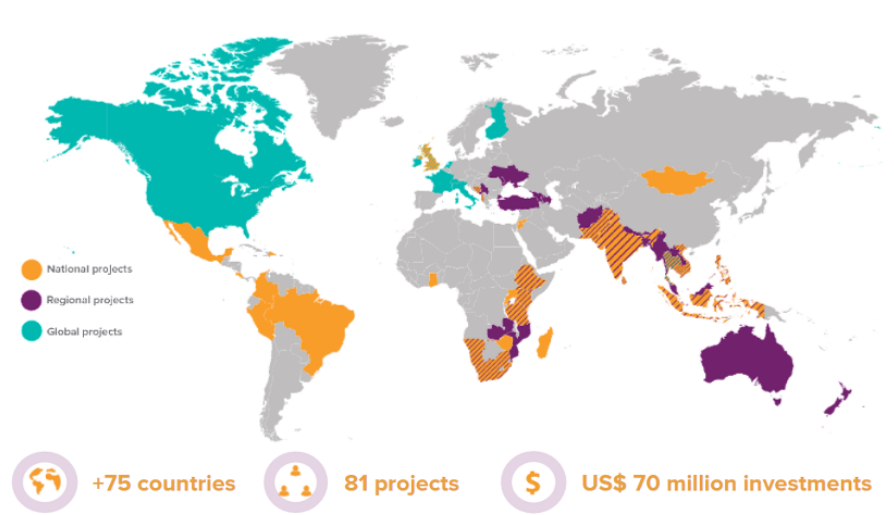
The overall objective of the Forum was to co-create, with Safe Online's grantees, a body of collaborative knowledge and shared lessons and solutions, thus fostering a culture that values innovation and collaboration as a resource for growth and success. The Forum also aimed to connect grantees with new resources and collaborators, and to continue strengthening the role of Safe Online as a "critical friend". For example, members of the Tech Coalition were invited to actively contribute to one of the sessions, and a Donor Convening was hosted right after the Forum in partnership with the WeProtect Global Alliance.

The Safe Online Network Forum and Donor Convening brought together **39 Safe Online grantees making progress in over 75 countries across the world, 14 industry representatives and 16 donors**. Please refer to *Annex 1* for a list of participants.

Why a grantee Network Forum?

By the end of 2022, the Safe Online investment portfolio included 81 grants for a total value of US$70 million, with impact in over 75 countries. Funded projects ranged from programmes supporting governments and other actors to build strong systems at country and regional level and large-scale research projects (e.g. Disrupting Harm), to technology tools that increase capabilities of industry and government stakeholders to tackle online CSEA. *Figure 1* shows the geographical reach and coverage of Safe Online's investments as of December 2022. Please refer to the Safe Online grantee portfolio here.

FIGURE 1: Safe Online Investment Portfolio Map, as of December 2022

Given this diverse and far-ranging portfolio, the Network Forum was intended to provide grantees with a collaborative space to learn and network, both with each other and with other

stakeholders. Ultimately, this aims to increase the impact of the work being done, both individually and collectively.

The specific objectives for the forum were to:

- Share knowledge, good practices, and new trends and approaches to end online CSEA
- Network to build working relationships between grantees and foster future collaboration
- Equip grantees to address pressing and challenging issues, including emerging trends

Please refer to *Annex 2* for the full programme.

What do Grantees say about the Network Forum?

A feedback survey was conducted to gather participants' satisfaction and observations about the Forum; **29** participants (**75%**) completed the survey.

The overall rating from the respondents has been very positive with **97%** stating that it **met their expectations**. Participants were also highly satisfied with how the Forum was planned, designed and managed, including logistics (**100%** of respondents felt **well informed and supported** with the logistical arrangements). Moreover,

- **100%** of respondents shared examples of how they will use the **connections with other grantees and partners** they gained to improve the implementation of their project funded by Safe Online as well as other initiatives implemented by their organisation.
- **97%** of respondents said that the sessions were **relevant to their work** and implementation of their project funded by Safe Online.
- **93%** of respondents said that their understanding about **strategies and approaches** to tackle online CSEA increased as a result of the Safe Online Network Forum.
- **80%** of respondents 'strongly agreed' that they had **opportunities to network** with other organisations and to share with others the work that their organisation is doing to tackle online CSEA.
- **83%** of respondents stated that they gained **knowledge and skills** that can be directly used to improve the delivery of their funded project.
- **83%** of respondents 'strongly agree' that their **level of knowledge** of the work of other grantees and their projects increased as a result of the Forum.

Networks and collaboration

The objective of this session was to strengthen the knowledge of other grantees' initiatives, as well as to create a sense of community and collective achievement to connect the dots and facilitate networking. A game to learn more about projects of interest and scope out possible collaborations between grantees was facilitated, including identifying opportunities to establish communities of practice in areas of interest. With this game, grantees achieved increased understanding of Safe Online investments and opportunities for potential cross-country learning and future collaborations.

Data and evidence

This session aimed to strengthen grantees' knowledge and understanding of how technology-facilitated abuse against children is evolving across digital platforms and jurisdictions, and how to collect, interpret and better align existing data. Selected grantee representatives presented the most recent data on online CSEA from different sources (e.g., Disrupting Harm, NCMEC CyberTips, Portals and Hotlines, Law Enforcement databases, Dark Web, etc.) to set the scene of how the online CSEA phenomena is evolving and inform a discussion on the strengths and limitations of existing data sources.

Presenters:
- Daniel Kardefelt Winther, UNICEF Office of Global Research and Foresight - Innocenti
- Lina Saldarriaga, Universidad de Los Andesv
- Lloyd Richardson, Canadian Centre for Child Protection
- Michael Tunks, IWF
- Nina Vaaranen-Valkonen, Protect Children Finland
- Samantha Wolfe, INHOPE
- **Moderator**: Afrooz Kaviani Johnson, UNICEF Headquarters, Child Protection

Key points

Children, parents, service providers views including governments' data systems

Disrupting Harm is a large-scale research assessment undertaken in 13 countries across Eastern and Southern Africa and Southeast Asia to understand the context, threats and extent to which children experience online CSEA and how national systems respond to it. Its methodology is comprehensive and multi-faceted and therein lies its key strengths and innovative approach. It combines data and information about national legislation, protection systems and key stakeholders' perspectives with children's experiences, measured from multiple angles, resulting in findings that are validated by different primary and secondary data sources. The methodology behind Disrupting Harm can be adapted to any country/region and will enable cross-country comparisons and collaboration to continue building the evidence base on online CSEA.

Data collection undertaken at a large scale has its own set of challenges. While nationally representative household survey data with internet-using children and parents is key to give an overview of children's experiences of online CSEA in the country, it does not always include the most vulnerable children and can also be expensive and time-consuming. One of the key challenges was identifying participants for some of these interviews especially survivors of online CSEA within the formal justice system. In some countries, survivors within the formal justice system could not be found. Another challenge was obtaining data from law enforcement as there is limited data available in terms of number of reported cases due to gaps in legislation or lack of specialised units working on online CSEA. There are some data gaps in Disrupting Harm and further work is needed to improve data and evidence generation in these areas. Most importantly, data from Disrupting Harm assessments can be used as a baseline against which countries can track progress.

Countries need more data and robust research to inform strategic efforts across levels. This will also create a better understanding of what types of data and evidence is more useful to inform efforts, including advocacy.

Dark web and offenders' data

[Protect Children Finland](#) implemented two research surveys on the Dark Web targeting CSAM users: *Help us to help you* and *No need for help*. The surveys collected over 20,000 responses in 19 languages. The first survey asked users of CSAM about their behaviour, thoughts and feelings related to their use of CSAM and the second survey helped to measure their attitudes towards criminal behaviour. Key findings from the surveys indicate that most CSAM users were exposed to CSAM when they were children themselves. Another key finding revels that CSAM is increasingly live streamed, and users predominantly view images of girls.

The survey findings show that many CSAM users are motivated to change their behaviour but have not been able to do so. The ReDirection Self-Help Programme provides anonymous support for these individuals to stop their use of CSAM. Further qualitative analysis of the data and analysis of the survey responses in languages other than English is needed to learn more about CSAM users and their pathways to CSAM access and use. It would also be interesting to do further research on the typologies of the pathways to CSAM access and use. This will not only serve as a useful resource for law enforcement but also for designing and strengthening public health prevention programmes on changing offenders' behaviours.

CSAM data

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (**NCMEC**) obtain data primarily through four mechanisms:

- Public reporting mechanisms, where members of the public report CSAM found online.

- Proactive tip line searching, where analysts look for CSAM online rather than wait for public reporting. This has resulted in higher numbers as there is a higher signal-to-noise ratio.

- Proactive industry detection, which has resulted in staggering numbers. This can still be misleading as there are only a few companies who are doing proactive detection and bringing up these numbers. A large part of the industry is not doing proactive detection and more needs to be done in this space.

- Statutory mandatory reporting, whereby industry or even individuals have an obligation to report online CSAM based on the laws within the country. In the United States, numbers reported are very high due to this.

The Canadian Center for Child Protection (C3P)'s **Project Arachnid** is a proactive detection tool that improves automated detection of CSAM and deals with a tremendous amount of data on a regular basis. Over the span of the project, C3P has sent over 12 million takedown notifications to companies and providers. Over a five-month period prior to the Forum in June 2022, C3P analysed 1.3 million images with two analysts independently verifying and classifying the images as CSAM. In comparison, only 25 per cent of the reports received from the public were actionable. These numbers could mean that there is more value related to proactive search and detection than public reporting of CSAM, with the notable exception of actual victim reporting. Project Arachnid crawls sites across the web to detect and remove publicly available CSAM, it does not look into peer-to-peer networks and the dark web where numbers could presumably be higher. Overall, great understanding of the CSAM data ecosystem is needed to optimize data collection and analysis.

The International Association of Internet Hotlines (**INHOPE**) is a global network of 50 member hotlines across 46 countries. Member hotlines are supported in the identification and removal of CSAM found online. They have access to a platform, ICCAM (which stands for "I see Child Abuse Material"), for secure exchange of CSAM between hotlines located in different jurisdictions. When the INHOPE hotlines receive new materials, they are submitted to the International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database. One of the data limitations faced by the hotlines is that there are different categories, mandates, legislation in each country that needs to be followed when a hotline receives a public report. Public awareness on the existence and purpose of the national hotlines needs to be increased to encourage public reporting. In terms of scope, ICCAM only records non-national reports. So, for example, if one reports in Belgium and the report is hosted in Belgium then that report does not get uploaded on ICCAM.

The Internet Watch Foundation Portals are web-based portals to enable citizens to report online CSEA content. In 2021, two trends were seen. The first relates to self-generated indecent images of children, which accounted for 72 per cent of the content that IWF acted upon. This seems to be a gendered issue, primarily experienced by young girls aged 11-13 years. The second trend is that the age range is getting younger with 28,000 self-generated indecent images of children aged 7-10 years found online in 2021.

Industry data

Universidad de los Andes is using artificial intelligence (AI) strategies and tools to study the language and patterns of interactions between potential and current offenders of online CSEA and potential or current victims of such violence in the Latin American context. Two data sources have been identified: the Colombian hotline Te Protejo, and the National Institute of Family Welfare. While 100 per cent of the data has been collected from Te Protejo, no data has been collected so far from the public National institute of Family Welfare, which has been a limitation.

From the descriptive analysis undertaken of the data collected from the hotline so far, it is clear that social media plays an important role in the cases reported to the hotline. For examples, cases of online grooming are quite prevalent on some platforms. This type of analysis helps to frame the questions that need to be asked to industry regarding the scale of the problem and the role they play in it. Another challenge faced by the researchers is that there are limited categories of information related to industry in available datasets.

Reports of online CSEA only reflect what is being found, therefore the full extent of what is out there and the actual size of this crime against children is unknown. Another challenge is that it is difficult to compare numbers as they often provide only a partial picture limited by the mandate and context organisations operate. Moreover, each organisation reports numbers and analyses data differently, which might explain the differences in the numbers being seen across datasets. Organisations need to collaborate and work together on data alignment issues for a better understanding of the scale of online CSEA including on the experiences of the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach children. A more comprehensive and better aligned data ecosystem can make a huge difference in the fight against online CSEA globally.

Technology solutions

Through a structured gallery walk, selected groups of grantees shared information about existing technology solutions across the following four areas: a) CSAM detection, removal, referral; b) E-Safety, gaming, services; c) Law enforcement tools, capacity; d) Offender deterrence, support. This session enhanced participants' knowledge on technology trends and solutions that can be leveraged to enhance interventions and scale up solutions in their countries, including on key technology actors and potential complementarities and collaborators to consider. Projects showcased to the participants are summarised below.

CSAM detection, removal, and referral

- Canadian Centre for Child Protection: Project Arachnid improves automated detection of CSAM. It processes tens of thousands of images per second, crawling sites across the web to detect and remove CSAM. Project Arachnid used Safe Online investments to develop tools to find images on sites that traditionally make automated detection nearly impossible. An automated multi-lingual global notification system was developed, along with tailored tools to find and report images. Project Arachnid currently has several hotlines (many of them members of the INHOPE Association) classifying material within the Arachnid system. Media processed within Project Arachnid results in notices being sent to providers in North America as well as providers in non-INHOPE member countries. Countries with an INHOPE member hotline are notified in conjunction with the industry member in their country. In 2022, two distinct new components are augmenting Project Arachnid's capabilities to target publicly available CSAM that, for the most part, has evaded detection. These efforts will have a significant impact on the removal of CSAM globally, as well as the prevention of online child victimisation.

- INHOPE: INHOPE's ESCAPE project develops automation and intelligence tools for faster classification of CSAM reporting. These tools allow hotline analysts and law enforcement officers to focus on the most urgent support as soon as possible. Through this project, CSAM will be removed as soon as possible, preventing further circulation and re-victimisation of children. This project has a global reach. INHOPE's new project, 'Global Standard – a common CSAM classification' aims to develop a global common language (ontology) for helpline and hotline analysts and law enforcement officers to classify CSAM. Following the Global Standard, an interoperable global CSAM hash set will be created and exchanged between hotlines, law enforcement and industry for CSAM detection and removal.

- Internet Watch Foundation: With support from Safe Online, IWF progressed its mission to eliminate online CSEA by working in 30 countries – the majority of which are lower-middle income countries – to implement web-based portals for citizens to report online CSEA content. The project supported countries that did not have reporting mechanisms in place to report images and videos of child sexual abuse.

- Thorn: Supported by Safe Online, Thorn has accelerated the development of its artificial intelligence classifiers, which automate the detection of CSAM on the Dark Web. Through this project, Thorn aims to create a global standard for labelling, connecting and organising the world's data to help identify victims faster – and ultimately, to stop the viral spread of CSAM across the globe. This project has a global reach. In 2022, Thorn's new project, 'Finding a Needle in a Haystack', will fuel its collaboration with key trusted partners and empower investigators worldwide with the critical information they need to identify child victims faster.

E-safety, gaming, services

- **DeafKidz International**: DeafKidz Defenders is an interactive, accessible digital platform to help deaf children stay safe from online CSEA. Through educational games, children will learn to protect themselves from online risks, exploring what an appropriate chat conversation might look like, the warning signs of abusers, and build awareness of online grooming, cyberbullying, and indecent images and live streaming. This game will reduce children's vulnerability to exploitation while also promoting their resilience and self-advocacy. The game has been designed to be accessible in low resource conditions that have poor bandwidth and low specification equipment and is being piloted in Pakistan and South Africa prior to a wider roll out to reach deaf children worldwide.

- **Population Foundation of India**: SnehAI, an AI-powered chatbot embedded on Facebook equips adolescents with tools, information and resources to identify and report online CSEA in India. This project was designed with adolescents themselves – providing them with a safe, trusted online space for education and information. While SnehAI being only on Facebook could be seen as a limitation, an advantage is that it allows adolescents to maintain anonymity in accessing information on sexual and reproductive health, where, in other situations or circumstances, they would be stigmatised. Promotion in communities and schools will further ensure that trust around the chatbot is built among adolescents, leading to expansion of SnehAI's reach.

- **Tech Matters:** Aselo is a customizable, open source, contact centre platform that allows children and youth to reach out to helplines via voice, SMS, webchat, WhatsApp, and Facebook Messenger. It facilitates automated reporting of CSAM to national portals and law enforcement and provides children with the tools needed to protect themselves online. It is being implemented in Chile, India, Jamaica, South Africa, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe and would improve prevention of, referral, and response to online CSEA by expanding the tools and services available to national and provincial child helplines in these countries. To facilitate reporting of CSAM, Tech Matters will provide direct integration from the contact centre platform to leading CSAM reporting portals such as those run by IWF and INHOPE, as well as appropriate platforms operating in specific countries.

Law enforcement, tools, capacity

- **University of Bristol:** Researchers in the Cyber Security Research Group of the University of Bristol and Lancaster University, developed an approach that combines AI and machine learning to flag new and previously unknown CSAM automatically and packaged it in a toolkit called iCOP. The software combines automatic filename and media analysis techniques in an intelligent filtering module. The current version of the iCOP toolkit was developed and tested using real-life European police cases in collaboration with law enforcement agencies across Europe. As a result, the software can successfully identify new CSAM and distinguish it from other media being shared, such as adult pornography. The iCOP 2.0 project aims to enhance the ICOP toolkit's performance by extending the software to work on Southeast Asian CSAM and in live streaming environments. Given the rapid growth of online CSEA in Southeast Asian countries, the project will focus on developing new automated techniques to assist law enforcement investigations pertaining to online child protection in the ASEAN region. This project works in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

- **Child Rescue Coalition:** Project NEMESIS: Justice Through Technology aims to automate the handling of evidence – including chat logs, data and videos – for live streaming abuse cases. Because mobile applications are often used to share CSAM and groom children, this solution will also help collect data against suspects with a sexual interest in children. This project aims to help law enforcement agencies rescue more children and identify more offenders through a secure interface.

- **INTERPOL:** INTERPOL brings the most advanced technology to investigators of online CSEA through the DevOps Group Project which has a global reach. The initiative facilitates research and development by an expert group of investigators, non-governmental organisations, academia, and information technology companies, and extends solutions to specialised officers worldwide via INTERPOL's secure channels. The DevOps Group meets 'hackathon' style, and during these meetings, the participants take on various technical challenges in order to create new or improved tools, and proof of concepts for law enforcement officers. The group also trains and mentor countries who seek assistance to create high tech solutions against crime, such as machine learning to analyse large volumes of data, make case connections, or classify child abuse images and videos, and placing the information into law enforcement IT infrastructure. Outputs generated by the DevOps Group are packaged and disseminated to specialised units in law enforcement agencies for all INTERPOL's 194 member countries.

- **Swansea University:** Project DRAGON-S (Developing Resistance Against Grooming Online – Spot and Shield) offers tools - an online grooming detector (DRAGON-Spotter) and an online grooming prevention portal (DRAGON-Shield) - based on integrating AI/linguistics to enable law enforcement officials to spot online grooming content in real time. The project imparts specialist knowledge through a learning portal and chatbot to strengthen child safeguarding professionals' abilities to shield children from online grooming. This project has a global reach.

Offender deterrence, support

- **Huddersfield University:** Emilio is an immersive, prosocial computer game to prevent online CSEA. Developed based on empirical research and evaluated through clinical trials, Emilio aims to target young males in Brazil who are at risk of perpetrating online abuse. Participants will play in therapeutic settings (such as young offenders' institutions, youth centres, schools and colleges), while also engaging in discussion sessions as they complete different stages of the game. The game and supporting materials will be made freely available online, extending their reach as an educational tool across the world.

- **Internet Watch Foundation:** IWF's reThink chatbot detects potential offenders and refers them to support through the Lucy Faithfull Foundation. By redirecting potential offenders to self-help programmes, this project will not only reduce the demand for CSAM online but also protect children from being victims of child sexual abuse. The chatbot is being piloted in the UK with potential for expansion/scaling up in other countries.

- **Suojellan Lapsia Ry - Protect Children Finland:** ReDirection is an evidence-based self-help programme working to prevent the consumption of CSAM on the dark web. Protect Children places interventions in dark web search engines, where many offenders search for CSAM, to redirect would-be offenders to the ReDirection self-help programme. By providing targeted support for these individuals, the project aims to reveal new information about these searchers and their pathways to CSAM access and use. This project has a global reach and needs further funding, to develop the ReDirection self-help programme to become more interactive and effective, and to continue research on the dataset collected from surveys of CSAM users on the dark web.

Systems strengthening

A panel of Safe Online grantees who have focused on system strengthening work in their projects shared their views and experiences of the work, including the challenges they have encountered, how they overcame them and what opportunities and needs they identified. This led to an active discussion on the processes and approaches to strengthen country level capacity, cross-sectoral collaboration and international cooperation, in alignment with national efforts to tackle other forms of violence against children.

Panelists:
- Buddhini Withana, Save the Children Sri Lanka
- Dan Mtonga, World Vision Vietnam
- Fabiana Gorenstein, UNICEF Dominican Republic
- Hilda Mensah, UNICEF Ghana
- Zarhui Gasparyan, Council of Europe
- **Moderator:** David Gvineria, UNICEF Albania

Key observations and lessons learned

- **Existing systems, structures, frameworks and networks can be used and expanded to address online CSEA.** In most countries, systems, structures, frameworks and networks are already in place for traditional child protection issues even though they might not be functioning properly. Instead of recreating the wheel, these existing systems, structures, and networks need to be further developed and expanded and a whole system and intergovernmental approach needs to be applied to prevent and tackle online CSEA.

- **Capacity building initiatives need to be integrated within the national child protection system.** Law enforcement agencies and judiciary need specialised knowledge and skills to prevent and tackle online CSEA and these need to be systematically integrated within the national training curriculum for the child protection workforce from the start and not only as stand-alone programmes.

- **Multi-sectoral and intergovernmental cooperation and coordination is needed.** There are several mechanisms available such as the Lanzarote Convention and Budapest Convention, which can foster cross-country collaboration and coordination on issues related to online CSEA. Collaborations with civil society organisations, academia and child protection experts need to be promoted at the country level.

- **Leverage funds from different donors and sectors.** During COVID-19, organisations working on the issue of online CSEA were able to leverage funds from non-traditional donors such as the industry and other sectors such as tourism and education sectors by building a common narrative and aligning with other issues affecting children during the pandemic such as online education, child trafficking, and child marriage, that might otherwise have seemed disconnected.

- **Investments in building evidence on online CSEA is critical.** Fundraising for systems strengthening work is challenging as it can take a few years to see the impact of investments. It is therefore critical to invest in building evidence to map the scale and severity of the problem and to understand what works to prevent and tackle online CSEA.

- **Sustainable funding for system strengthening work is instrumental.** Prevention and response strategies to address online CSEA need to be institutionalised and costs need to be embedded in national and sub-national budgets. Sustainable funding for system strengthening is instrumental for continued provision of services to prevent and tackle online CSEA.

![End Violence Against Children logo]

Country experiences

- For most countries, it has been challenging to use a whole system approach for addressing the problem of online CSEA. For instance, one of the challenges faced by [Save the Children Denmark](#) in **Sri Lanka** during project implementation was a lack of understanding and resources to prevent and tackle online CSEA. Several non-traditional stakeholders such as the industry, especially the telecommunications and the tourism industries, had no prior engagement on issues related to child protection. Integrating online CSEA into the existing child protection systems had to first begin with reporting, as there was no platform or modality to report online CSEA. Save the Children Sri Lanka worked with the government to develop an online reporting app that helped to increase reporting numbers for online CSEA cases. Although the number of reports increased, law enforcement agencies still lacked capacity to respond to these complaints in terms of knowledge, skills and technology. Since COVID-19, much effort has been put into developing the capacity of the child protection workforce on providing remote assistance with a specific focus on psychosocial counselling and mental health support services. The other challenge relates to retaining capacity. With donor funding, Save the Children Sri Lanka was able to conduct a few rounds of trainings for the child protection workforce with the expectation that the government would continue these trainings after the project is ended. However, with the current economic crisis in Sri Lanka, government had to cut back their spending on training activities. While Save the Children Sri Lanka were able to integrate their project activities with other funding streams that focused on child trafficking issues, this will remain a challenge going forward. Sustainable funding for system strengthening work is needed so that capacity building and provision of victim support services in the country can continue.

- **Vietnam** has a solid government structure – both national and subnational – working on child protection. However, online CSEA was still a new area when World Vision Vietnam received the grant from End Violence in 2018. [World Vision Vietnam](#) worked with the provincial level government authorities to co-design the project. Under the project, the issue of online CSEA was incorporated in the Da Nang 2020 Child Protection Plan, the first time this had been done at a city level. The evidence produced and actions taken under the project were shared in consultations held by the Ministry of Information and Communications at the national level. In 2021, the national programme on online child protection was approved and following advocacy efforts by World Vision Vietnam and other NGOs, Vietnam's Network for Child Online Protection (VN-COP) was established. This multi-stakeholder body includes relevant government agencies, industry partners, media and civil society organisations, and will drive the strengthening of country capabilities in preventing and responding to online CSEA. In terms of capacity building initiatives, the project also strengthened the child protection hotline and online reporting mechanism to support survivors of online violence through greater access to relevant services and care. World Vision Vietnam also looked at identifying the linkages between online CSEA and other forms of abuse and violence such as child labour, child marriage or human trafficking to find ways to work together.

- In the **Dominican Republic**, although there is a National Action Plan on Violence against Children, the existing child protection system is not functioning properly. With the help of the End Violence grant, [UNICEF Dominican Republic and Plan International](#) established and implemented the country's national response board, which is charged with coordinating initiatives that prevent and respond to online CSEA. A new alliance was also established with the Cybersecurity Centre to work on the cybersecurity plan on child protection. One of the things that worked well in Dominican Republic was leveraging of funds from areas that were working well to tackle those areas where the work needed to be stronger. Different donors agreed to include online CSEA interventions in their funding of CSEA interventions. UNICEF Dominican Republic also invested in building evidence on

online CSEA and conducted the Global Kids Online Survey during the pandemic. The survey addressed questions on online violence against children, and focused on how children were continuing to receive education during the pandemic. The merging of issues related to education and online safety for children worked well and opened the doors of the education sector.

- Council of Europe is **Europe**'s leading human rights organisation consisting of 46 member states, governed by several conventions and treaties. The Lanzarote Convention, which requires criminalisation of all kinds of sexual offences against children including in the digital environment, has been ratified by all 46 member states and Tunisia. It is a comprehensive international mechanism and is open to all countries. Council of Europe also monitors how the convention is being implemented in the member states and each member state can include it in their existing national action plans or have a separate law that governs the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention. Based on the gaps and recommendations identified during the monitoring process, Council of Europe undertakes technical cooperation projects either at national or regional level. Under the End Violence-funded project, Council of Europe produced a comparative review of the mechanisms of collective action to prevent and combat online CSEA. Lanzarote Convention together with Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) also mandates member states to make provisions in national legislation for the criminalisation of CSAM.

- In **Ghana**, research was first undertaken to gather information on the nature and scope of use of the internet by children in the country to inform the design of policies and programmes to respond to online CSEA. With End Violence funding, UNICEF Ghana successfully supported the government on legislative and policy reforms, such as the Cyber Security Act that passed into law in 2020 with provisions for child online safety. This, along with the new International Telecommunication Union (ITU) guidelines and the revision of the National Child Online Protection framework, provided a roadmap for collaboration and coordination of child online protection interventions with multisectoral stakeholders. A digital forensic lab was also established to facilitate the investigations of electronic evidence from digital devices to inform judicial proceedings. UNICEF Ghana also supported the development of the Intersectoral Standard Operating Procedures for Child Protection and Family Welfare (ISSOPs) to strengthen the collaboration and referral of child protection cases. Child protection and family welfare officers have been trained on the guides, tools and forms under the ISSOPs to understand each other's roles and improve the quality of social services. These achievements are important building blocks and Ghana's child online protection programming offers a unique model for other countries within the sub-region to follow.

Advocacy and collective action

This session explored how to communicate results and translate evidence into advocacy efforts to speak with one voice and demand change at various levels.

Selected experts and grantees shared best practice examples from advocacy and campaigns to create a compelling and evidence-based narrative to raise the profile of child online safety for multiple stakeholders, create bridges and influence target audiences to act. Some key takeaways on how to communicate key facts, stories, project results and solutions to support advocacy efforts and promote change across levels are summarised here.

Best practices and lessons learned

- **People-centred change:** Advocacy efforts need to be embedded with people and communities that are affected or engaged in the topic.
- **Work with communities, stakeholders and experts in a variety of different contexts** to deeply understand the issues faced and get different perspectives on the same topic.
- **Unforeseen events create opportunities:** The political landscape is unpredictable, see it as an opportunity not a risk. Be agile.
- **Localisation and targeting:** Making things relevant for decision makers creates more urgency and drives engagement.
- **Building partner capacity:** Ensuring partners can carry on the conversation is important, and addressing different capacity needs makes for a stronger whole.
- When speaking on divisive issues, **collective action always outweighs individual differences**.
- **Collective power = good diversity:** Coalitions are stronger but that does not mean that each stakeholder needs to dilute individual identity. Each organisation brings their own perspective, and this adds new angles of attack for the issue.
- **We need to shout louder:** Despite a great reception, opposition voices have grown louder. We need to match their energy.
- **Taking calculated risks:** When the moment is right, we need to be bolder and more controversial to gain share of voice.
- **Pushing your vision is vital:** Pushing for the vision of the future that is desired is vital to establishing direction and momentum. Without it we will go backwards.
- **We need more funds and resources:** Look at ways to identify and mobilize the funds strategically. Funds need to be used more strategically to advocate and speak with one voice.
- **Focus on what is already known** and how to use the existing knowledge and evidence-based practices to further strengthen the work on tackling online CSEA.
- **Use evidence**, not only on what works to prevent and tackle online CSEA but also emerging trends and data on children's and survivors' experiences to convene and connect organisations across sectors and to strengthen collaborative efforts on shaping global policies and practices.
- **Simplified messages:** Identify key messages and simplify to fit the language of the target groups and visualise information.
- **Government buy-in:** Advocacy efforts are more effective with government engagement and buy-in from the design stages itself.

Accomplishments

As part of this session, grantees shared the accomplishments they are most proud of in 'tweet style' on a 'graffiti wall' providing a running thread showing individual and collective progress, promising practices and opportunities. This enabled grantees to increase their understanding of other grantees' initiatives and identify potential cross-country learning opportunities and future collaborations.

Safe Online Grantees	Tweet/ Thread (Accomplishment)
5Rights Foundation	@5RightsFound and @GPtoEndViolence launched the Child Online Safety Toolkit https://childonlinesafetytoolkit.org #SafeOnline
Canadian Centre for Child Protection	Through the support from our wonderful partners @GptoEndViolence, our #ProjectArachnid was able to remove over 1 million images and videos in one fell swoop https://www.forbes.com/sites/daviddawkins/2021/07/23/war-of-words-erupts-over-how-billionaire-owned-telecom-giant-handled-child-pornography-alerts/?sh=5660fc7d3bec
Council of Europe	#LanzaroteConvention comprehensively regulates #CSEA including online! Let's take it global. Follow the link below to learn more about what @coe is doing to protect children's rights. https://www.coe.int/en/web/children
ECPAT International	🔊 20% of children we surveyed in the Philippines experienced online sexual exploitation and abuse. 👉 Learn more about children's experiences & how to keep them #SafeOnline in our #DisruptingHarm report here: http://bit.ly/DH_reports @UNICEFInnocenti @INTERPOL_HQ @GPtoEndViolence @Disrupting_Harm
INHOPE	Our Country Assessment Framework and Regionalisation Tools were developed as part of Project ESCAPE. Already in use, this framework helps to determine priority countries for setting up new hotlines to tackle child sexual abuse material. #networkexpansion @GPtoEndViolence #projectESCAPE is a fast-moving project focused on tackling child sexual abuse and exploitation on a global scale. 1 country leads & takes ownership of the issue 2 key stakeholders take responsibility 3 public awareness of the need & possibility to report @GPtoEndViolence In-country stakeholder outreach support, analyst training, INTERPOL training, communications campaigns support, and general onboarding support is how project ESCAPE funded by @GPtoEndViolence has allowed us to establish 3 new hotlines! #success #outreach #globalvision Report Box has been made interoperable ensuring our smaller hotline organisations are able to remove child sexual abuse material online. @GPtoEndViolence funding prevents revictimization, saves police time and reaffirms country ownership through project ESCAPE. #ChildProtection https://reportbox.inhope.org/EN

INTERPOL	Law enforcement, academia, NGOs and private sector experts are meeting next week for the next DevOps hackathon-style convening and provide state of the art solutions to fight against #OCSEA.
Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)	Thanks to funding from @GPtoEndViolence @iwfhotline have been able to launch reporting portals all over the world, now enabling 2.3bn global citizens a place to report #CSEA in their own language for removal from the internet
Marie Collins Foundation	MCF reached 75000 children in Vietnam with Linh and Dan's online adventures @saigonchildren
Middlesex University	#MiddlesexUni researchers explore the role of #contentmoderators in making cyberspace safer for all
Paniamor Foundation	#codeEmentors: a cross-sectorial collaboration to make visible the invisible #EndOnlineViolence www.paniamor.org/codigoementores Mindful dialogues provide a digital safe place for our children #eparenting #ementors www.ementores.org
Population Foundation of India	🚩 Speaking to children in the language they use, using content they enjoy and on mediums they use the most. @chatwithsnehai helps children in becoming better equipped in their use and consumption of online content. #SafeOnline @GPtoEndViolence https://snehai.org/ Keeping children safe online is no child's play 🪁. #SnehAI is helping children to learn about safe online behaviours and risk. To learn more, @chatwithsnehai now m.me/snehaiaapkidost @gptoendviolence #Safeonline #OnlineSafetywithSnehai https://snehai.org/
Protect Children/ Suojellaan Lapsia ry	Our #ReDirection @GPtoEndViolence project has reached hundreds of thousands CSAM users around the world through the Dark Web. Read more https://www.end-violence.org/articles/online-communities-child-sexual-abusers-are-driving-violence-against-children
Red PaPaz	In #Colombia we have Viguías, a Safer Internet Centre, with 4 components #TeProtejo, the hotline, #TeGuío, the helpline, #TúLideras, the support for youth initiatives and research centre
Save the Children Sri Lanka	3 out of 10 children in urban and semi-urban areas in Sri Lanka face violence online. See what they say: Resources | Sri Lanka |Save the Children https://srilanka.savethechildren.net/resources #GPToEndViolence #SaveTheChildren #Childrens Experiences #OnlineCSEA
Swansea University	Over the past 16 months, we have collaborated with 200+ practitioners to create two anti-grooming tools that not only focus on online grooming as manipulative communication but also mainstream the child voice. https://www.swansea.ac.uk/project-dragon-s/

Tech Matters	Over the last 18 months of our grant from the #SafeOnline initiative @GPtoEndViolence, we introduced our #Aselo platform, now being used in 6 countries, 10 more on the way! https://aselo.org/
Technological University Dublin	#TUDublin: working with ISPCC and Hotline to make the internet a safer place for our kids #SafeOnline (35) N-Light Project	LinkedIn
Thorn	#EndViolence want to know what we've been doing with their money, so we thought we should tell them. 1. Equipping platforms to reduce harm 2. Accelerating Victim Identification See, simple, and if they want to know more, they can go and Follow this link: https://safer.io/customers/
UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina, Save the Children and EMMAUS	The Safer Internet Center (SIC) in Bosnia and Herzegovina reached 38,422 through education activities for online safety and received 468 reports through the Hotline. The fight to #EndOnlineViolence continues with consortium @UNICEF @MFS-Emmaus @SavetheChildren www.sigurnodijete.ba/en/
UNICEF Dominican Republic and Plan International	Necesitas hablar con alguien sobre acoso en internet? UNICEFRD y @lineafamiliarrd estan aqui para ti. Sin costos, remoto y confidencial #protegeteEnInternet
UNICEF Ghana	With thanks to EVAC funding, we successfully supported the Government of Ghana to establish a strong legal foundation for addressing CSEA informed by a robust mechanism for providing a continuum of services through a Social Welfare Information Management Systems (SWIMS) #ISS and COP
UNICEF HQ Child Protection	With thanks to investment from @GPtoEndViolence, UNICEF offices globally 🌍 are supporting efforts to ensure that #EveryChild is protected in the digital environment. Read more about good practices and lessons learned in low- and middle-income countries ➡️ https://www.unicef.org/documents/ending-online-child-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse 📣 Almost 7,000 professionals have already registered for @UNICEF's online training on action to end child sexual exploitation and abuse including forms facilitated by technology. Available in English, French and Spanish, thanks to funds from @GPtoEndViolence @UNICEFProtects Digital technology has dramatically changed the landscape for child protection. Learn more about global frameworks to end violence against children and @UNICEF's approach to ending child sexual exploitation and abuse ➡️ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9mF2egns7M @GPtoEndViolence @WeProtect
UNICEF Kenya	Training curriculum on investigation and prosecution of #OCSEA developed for Judges, Magistrates, Prosecutors! The curriculum to be institutionalized within the existing judicial training institutions.

UNICEF Mongolia	Introduction of text and chat message reporting doubled the number of reports to the #ChildHelpline108 on child abuse cases, both online and offline #GPtoEndVAC #UNICEFMongolia https://108.mn/
UNICEF South Africa	#with BIG THANKS to EndViolence, the online study completed, advocacy material developed and educators and social workers trained on CSEA #unicefsa
UNICEF Tanzania	Uncover the truth about online child sexual exploitation and abuse in Tanzania. Here is what you can do to tackle it. #TanzaniareportisOUT https://www.end-violence.org/disrupting-harm#country-reports
UNICEF Uganda	#Online child sexual exploitation and abuse can be reported through the Uganda Child Helpline 116, online counsellors will offer the support you need, feel free to report in confidence, speak out!! https://mglsd.go.ug/uganda-child-helpline-116-2/
Universidad de los Andes - Aulas en Paz	@aulasenpaz @uniandes utilizan herramientas de Inteligencia Artificial para prevevenir el CSEA en Colombia con la ayuda de @redpapaz #teprotejo #safeonline https://cienciassociales.uniandes.edu.co/psicologia/noticia/end-violence-partnership-y-
University of Kent	We're excited to have developed our comprehensive theoretical model of help seeking for people at risk of perpetrating online sexual harm. More about the @GPtoEndViolence funded project here: https://research.kent.ac.uk/help-seeking-for-online-sexual-harm-project/
World Vision Vietnam	Online Safety is the Vision-Vietnam's National Programme on Child Online Protection #SafeOnline#WorldVision

How to turn the tide

This session sought to challenge assumptions and to reframe participants' thinking, looking at the trends, priorities and solutions of today, by envisioning where the online CSEA ecosystem could be in five years' time. Participants engaged in a scenario-building exercise to project different scenarios for online CSEA five years down the line. Breakout groups had to come up with at least two 'end point' scenarios, one optimistic and one more pessimistic, within each challenge cluster, and develop at least one trend, one priority and three strategic solutions based on their collective knowledge, experience and expertise. The groups were asked to reflect on how to plan as individual organisations as well as a movement when facing these different potential scenarios.

This session enabled the Safe Online grantees to consider how they might prepare themselves for the future in the face of a changing political and policy landscape, social attitudes, economic shifts, and new technologies.

Shaping industry action, cooperation and leadership

There is an urgent need to work closely with the industry to find solutions to the problem of online CSEA. Industry recognition is growing around transparency and accountability and how

vital it is for understanding the problem, promoting and scaling what works and best practices, and driving collaboration. The Tech Coalition Transparency Framework has been a critical tool. However, voluntary compliance has not been fully effective, which is prompting some of the action seen recently by governments.

During a scenario-setting session, the group projected an optimistic scenario where the tech industry needs to focus on ethics and responsibility through regulation. Safety by design will be a key theme in the future and the full spectrum of the industry will need to be engaged, not only social media companies. The group also discussed the wider use of blocklists for websites with known CSAM. In this positive scenario, paedophilia is recognised as a public health problem and treatment services are easily available and accessible to offenders/ potential offenders.

Evidence and measuring progress

In general, data and research on online CSEA to date has been limited. The Disrupting Harm studies, Out of the Shadows Index and work by governments to put policies and laws in place have generated more evidence, but there are still many gaps in knowledge.

During the session, the group first discussed a pessimistic scenario where data collection globally has not accelerated further, there is still a limited understanding of what works in this space and there is disparity in data and evidence due to resource constraints. Each organisation is acting individually to meet donor needs with no shared framework and vision on what progress looks like among different stakeholders. In an optimistic scenario, countries and governments have committed to generating baseline data on online CSEA and other forms of violence against children. Policies and solutions are evaluated and there are capacities across sectors to better respond to the problem of online CSEA. Donors and stakeholders are interested to learn the impact of their investments on the ground and are focused on evidence-based action.

Therefore, a better understanding of the value of evidence and how it can be used is needed. Comparable data collection across countries is vital to understand the problem of online CSEA at scale. It also needs to be the collective responsibility of all stakeholders to share data with each other and avoid developing siloed solutions. Finally, governments need to evaluate their policies and strategies and allocate resources towards this effort.

Trends, priorities and strategic solutions

- Global standards on online child safety are needed to protect children.
- Focus on inclusion for digital access not only within high income countries but also in low- and middle-income countries.
- Increased regulation needs to be complemented by digital education and a stronger evidence base.
- Need to be careful that terms such as 'collective action' and 'movements' do not just become buzzwords. These terms should signal the need for either more long-term formal alliances and multi-stakeholder partnerships or short-term collective impact initiatives.
- Tech investors can play an important part in shaping industry values and influencing industry's role in online child safety.
- Donors need evidence on "what works" to tackle online CSEA and the pathways of change.
- Industry is not homogeneous. There need to be conversations with different actors whether they are internet service providers, the manufacturers of devices, or social media

companies, and how each one of them can contribute to the overall paradigm of making the digital world a safer place for children.

- Child protection programming has worked on addressing child sexual abuse for decades with a range of strategies and systems, but the online element adds three new dimensions: one is related to the technological element; the second is related to the investigation of crime that has a digital footprint; and the third is related to survivor recovery services. Basic social care and justice systems in most countries have not been updated and professionals are not trained to address these new dimensions adequately.
- More funding from donors in documenting and generating evidence on "what works" to tackle online CSEA is needed, with a rigorous process followed to measure the impact of the work in this field. Identifying tipping points, pathways of impact, creating linkages and being open to collaborations and sharing of data for the wider ecosystem change is critical.

Collaborative systems

A session on cross-sectoral collaboration facilitated dialogue between participants and explored thematic areas of common interest for cross-sectoral engagement between child protection/online CSEA practitioners and tech industry. Panellists shared concrete examples of successful models of collaboration as well as best practices and strategies of how collaborative relationships and systems can be created with tech industry actors.

Panellists:
- Afrooz Kaviani, UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO)
- Annie Mullins, Yubo
- Bijan Sadr, Adobe
- Cathal Delaney, Thorn
- Mariam Carpio, Paniamor Foundation

Moderator: Natalie Shoup, Safe Online

Best practices and strategies

- Thorn developed a new tool, Safer, to enable industry partners to check their systems for CSAM.
  - The development process of Safer was not smooth. It was critical to build and gain the trust of industry partners so that they would share CSAM hashes with Thorn.
  - To do this, Thorn worked to assure industry partners of its good intentions and that it was not motivated by profit.
  - Now that Safer is in place and available for industry to use, they can provide feedback on the tool for Thorn to make improvements.
  - Industry partners also have control over how they use Safer on their platforms.

- **Adobe** has been increasingly using Safer over the past year. Safe Online grantees who work on content moderation have also put in place appropriate assurances to ensure that information shared is retained only for the minimum necessary period. These types of assurances will be necessary to encourage industry partners to share their data, particularly as industry continues to engage with Safe Online grantees who work on content moderation.

- UNICEF EAPRO has a positive collaboration with the industry based on evidence:
  - UNICEF EAPRO focused on developing awareness raising materials and social behaviour change materials for children and young people on how to keep safe online.

- Industry partners do support safety messages on their platforms. However, there is insufficient information about the impact of this messaging and whether it was effective.
- A think tank was established which brought together government, UN agencies, academia, NGOs and industry partners to find out what works and how to measure impact in this area. The think tank worked with Western Sydney University and developed an evaluation framework focused on two behaviours, online grooming and cyberbullying, and indicators of change in these behaviours. Based on the theory of change, some educational materials were developed with children and rolled out through Facebook in Cambodia. A follow-up questionnaire was used to evaluate impact.

- **Networking events** bringing together participants from different sectors enhances collaboration and working together:
  - The Tech Coalition is an important collaboration for engagement with industry partners.
  - Safe Online has been a trusted mediator in cross-sectoral partnerships through the Tech Coalition Safe Online Research Fund. The partnership has worked well.

- **Code ementores** is a self-regulation mechanism for public and the private sector to establish norms and rules and adapt its processes to promote safe and responsible use of technologies among children and young people.
  - 90% of the internet service providers in Costa Rica are part of code ementores.
  - It is a context specific initiative that responds to national concerns on children being exposed to online violence and abuse.
  - There are four criteria for compliance with Code ementores: annual fee for membership; demonstrating active participation in different educational activities and having necessary skills to tackle online CSEA; improving or adapting the internal protocols that prevent and respond to situations of online CSEA; and promoting the principles of Code ementores to marginalised families and other stakeholders through their volunteer programmes or specific outreach.

Questions and answers

- *Building relationships and trust is the ideal way to build collaborative systems, but are there any examples where companies collaborated due to fear of litigation or fear of bad media exposure or brand damage?*
  - Thorn motivates the industry to use Safer for helping their platforms detect CSAM which ensures that their brand is not wrongly associated with CSAM. This is not the emphasis but is a side-effect.
  - Reputation is important for all companies.
  - Not all companies are the same in terms of size and resources. Smaller companies and start-ups struggle in establishing trust and safety teams without leadership buy-in and capacity in terms of people.

- *What are the entry points and levers for change for cross sector collaboration and industry engagement?*
  - Best position to engage with the industry is through a dialogue, not a monologue. There have been instances where certain groups from civil society have approached industry with the starting assumption that industry is operating in bad faith. Open discussions with industry on the best practices and solutions are helpful, but it is important that these discussions are with people in industry who are actually able to address the issue.

- UNICEF EAPRO wanted its evaluation framework to be used by industry, so it was important to also consider the needs and perspectives of industry. Regarding levers for change, having a robust evidence base is important to show impact.
- It is important to have discussions and engagement before there is a crisis situation.
- There is a need to build a common language to understand each other and work together to incorporate a child rights approach as preventive strategies in the long term.

- *How to reconcile different timelines within companies, e.g., for product development and long-term research outputs? How does the industry engage with different actors?*
    - From an industry perspective, regional approaches are not usually the best approach as a child's experience in one region may be different than others in different regions. The companies may find it difficult to tailor the prevention and response strategies by region. It is critical to find a global unified framework for child online safety that will make it easy for industry to adopt.
    - ASEAN agreed to a declaration on the Protection of Children from all Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse of Children in 2019 and operationalised it through the Regional Plan of Action in 2021. Private sector engagement is one of the seven key priorities. Policies, codes, and capacity building events need to be contextualised for the region and recognising that industry is not a homogenous group of companies. There needs to be a model in place to convene the industry and get their feedback and participation. UNICEF EAPRO, with financial support from End Violence, will be organising information and communication technology (ICT) forums annually in different ASEAN member countries over the next four years, thus building a community of practice and enabling the sharing of good experiences and challenges. Even if there are different regulatory models for different regions, there needs to be an opportunity for regional exchanges, learning and contextualisation for the industry.
    - Code ementores is a short-term initiative by Paniamor Foundation but the main challenge has been on how to incorporate it within national strategies on tackling online CSEA.
    - Thorn has done a lot of research on the different problems being faced within the community, specifically related to self-generated material and online grooming. To disseminate the results of the research, Thorn reached out to influencers to relay the messages, thus reaching a significant audience. Additionally, Thorn created a social media campaign where they got a group of people to come together and talk about their personal experiences relating to sharing of their images online without their consent.

Donor convening

The donor convening, co-hosted by the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and WeProtect Global Alliance, comprised Safe Online grantees and representatives of donors (government, private sector and foundations) working to prevent online CSEA. Safe Online grantees shared and discussed insights and perspectives across the Safe Online priorities (evidence, systems, tech tools and advocacy), to deepen the understanding of donors on the critical needs in this space, to build a common vision on how we can "turn the tide on online CSEA", and to inform strategic deliberations with leaders, influencers and survivors at the WeProtect Global Alliance Summit in Brussels. Dr. Howard Taylor, Executive Director of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, and Marija Manojlovic, Safe Online Director, welcomed participants and spoke about the background of the End Violence Partnership and Safe Online specifically.

In general, as Safe Online is growing, both as a Fund and as a community of grantees, Safe Online has matured and developed its strategic thinking and investment decisions to make the biggest impact. Safe Online has expanded from just systems strengthening to funding organisations working on cutting edge technology tools that can be scaled, in addition to building evidence and strengthening partnerships.

Using the fishbowl method, Safe Online grantees and donors discussed the future priorities, needs and plans to prevent and respond to online CSEA and how to improve collaboration to address critical gaps in this space.

Key points

- How to scale so that high-tech solutions can be deployed in low resource/low-tech contexts in the Global South? In these settings, collaboration needs to happen with internet service providers and local telecommunications industry players, as well as the government.
- How to create alternative and diverse strategies to share knowledge in a simple and accessible manner? For example, teachers and parents play an important role in children's lives and are often not equipped and skilled to have conversations with children about online risks.
- There are existing systems in place to address the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, such as existing national child protection systems. These systems and resources can be leveraged to address online CSEA. On the other hand, government child protection services often lack the capacity and basic tools to address online CSEA. Systems strengthening work with governments and with parents therefore continues to be a crucial foundation for tackling CSEA.
- Children should be kept as a focus of the work; the community needs to continue to engage with children and give them space to articulate the challenges they face and propose solutions. In addition, groups that are particularly vulnerable or at risk of exclusion such as disabled children should also be recognised.
- A greater awareness of online CSEA is prompting a response from governments, industry, public and media. Media reporting is less sensational. Investigations in a few countries like Australia and UK has led to awareness that in turn has catalysed policy and legislative changes.
- Globally there is a move towards stronger regulation for the tech industry, which will be key for tackling online CSEA and removing CSAM. It will be incumbent on the community to respond and help shape this regulation effectively.
- There will continue to be tension and friction between technology partners and other groups within the ecosystem. But this tension is useful to define the different elements of

the ecosystem that exist and are working to counter the threat of online CSEA. Transparency and communication are important to build trust between stakeholders; stakeholders need to recognise that we are all working towards keeping children safe and that should be the entry point for any conversation between different stakeholders.

- Collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders are important. Out of INTERPOL's 195 member countries, 130 countries are not yet connected to the ICSE database, mainly because they lack the capacity to use the database. Capacity building efforts need to support these countries.

- There has historically been a lack of data on online CSEA, and available data is not being used for advocacy purposes. The Disrupting Harm studies in 13 countries is a step towards building data collection processes which brings children's voices and experiences at the centre. Governments and industry and other stakeholders can start using data from Disrupting Harm studies to build solutions that address what children are experiencing in these countries.

- As a community, we need to have a common narrative and shared objectives, and work in sync to close the gaps. Legislation will play its part, tech companies will play their part, civil society will play their part but none of us can do it on our own.

Annex 1: List of participants

Safe Online Grantees

Organization	Country of implementation	Focus Area	Name of Representative	Title
1. **5Rights Foundation**	Global	Research/Policy	Marie-Ève Nadeau	EU Advocacy Officer
2. **Canadian Centre for Child Protection**	Global	Tech Solutions	Lloyd Richardson	Director of Information Technology
3. **Child Rescue Coalition**	Global	Tech Solutions	Simon Bailey	Director of Strategic Engagement
4. **Council of Europe**	Regional	Research/Policy	Zaruhi Gasparyan	Project Manager
5. **Corporación Colombiana de Padres y Madres Red PaPaz**	Colombia	Systems	Carolina Piñeros	Executive Director
6. **DeafKidz International**	South Africa, Pakistan	Tech Solutions	Stephen Crump	Chair
7. **ECPAT International** (Disrupting Harm)	Global, Regional	Research/Policy	Isaline Wittorski	Regional Coordinator for the EU
8. **INHOPE**	Global	Tech Solutions	Samantha Wolfe	Partnerships & Network Expansion Lead
9. **Internet Watch Foundation**	Global, UK	Tech Solutions	Michael Tunks	Senior Policy & Public Affairs Manager
10. **INTERPOL**	Global	Tech Solutions	Uri Sadeh	Head of Crimes against Children
11. **INTERPOL** (Disrupting Harm)	Global, Regional	Research/Policy	Laurent Felgerolles	Programme Manager
12. **Justice and Care**	The Philippines	Research TC	Nicole Munns	Int. Systemic Change Director
13. **Marie Collins Foundation**	Vietnam, Global	Research/Policy	Victoria Green	CEO
14. **Paniamor Foundation**	Costa Rica	Systems	Marian Carpio	Directora Cultura Tecnologica
15. **Population Foundation of India**	India	Tech Solutions	Tejwinder Singh Anand	Technology & Communications Lead
16. **Save the Children Sri Lanka**	Sri Lanka	Systems	Buddhini Withana	Senior Technical Advisor
17. **Suojellaan Lapsia ry/Protect Children Finland**	Global	Tech Solutions	Nina Vaaranen-Valkonen	Executive Director
18. **Swansea University**	Global	Tech Solutions	Nuria Lorenzo-Dus	Professor
19. **Tech Matters**	South Africa, Zambia	Tech Solutions	Jim Fruchterman	Founder & CEO
20. **Thorn**	Global	Tech Solutions	Cathal Delaney	European Program Director
21. **UNICEF Albania**	Albania	Systems	David Gvineria	Child Protection Specialist
22. **UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina**	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Systems	Nancy Catherine Bauman	Child Protection Specialist
23. **UNICEF Dominican Republic**	Dominican Republic	Systems	Fabiana Gorenstein	Child Protection Specialist
24. **UNICEF Ghana**	Ghana	Systems	Hilda Mensah	Child Protection Specialist
25. **UNICEF Headquarters, Child Protection**	Global	Research/Policy	Afrooz Kaviani	Child Protection Specialist
26. **UNICEF Kenya**	Kenya	Systems	Yoko Kobayashi	Child Protection Specialist
27. **UNICEF Mongolia**	Mongolia	Systems	Amaraa Dorjsambuu	Child Protection Specialist
28. **UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti** (Disrupting Harm)	Global, Regional	Research/Policy	Daniel Kardefelt-Winther	Research Specialist
29. **UNICEF South Africa**	South Africa	Systems	Dimakatso Sinah Moruane	Child Protection Specialist
30. **UNICEF Tanzania**	Tanzania	Systems	Joseph Joel Matimbwi	Child Protection Specialist
31. **UNICEF Uganda**	Uganda	Systems	Deborah Gasana	Child Protection Specialist
32. **Universidad de Los Andes**	Colombia	Research TC	Lina María Saldarriaga	Director
33. **University of Bristol**	Regional	Tech Solutions	Claudia Peersman	Research Fellow

34.	**Technological University of Dublin**	Global	Research TC	Susan McKeever	Senior Lecturer
35.	**University of Huddersfield**	Brazil	Tech Solutions	Vikki Hart	Centre Manager
36.	**University of Kent**	Global	Research TC	Caoilte Ó Ciardha	Senior Lecturer
37.	**Middlesex University**	Global	Research TC	Jeffrey DeMarco	Senior Lecturer
38.	**World Health Organization**	Global	Research/Policy	Sabine Rakotomalala	Technical Officer
39.	**World Vision Vietnam**	Vietnam	Systems	Dan Mtonga	Program & Resource Development Director

Industry and Partners

Organization	Name of Representative	Title
1. **Adobe**	Bijan Sadr	Policy and Operations Manager
2. **Amazon**	John Lange	Associate General Counsel, Content Policy and Amazon Games
3. **Amazon**	Julia Fossi	Trust & Safety: Global External Engagements Lead
4. **Amazon**	Kristine Dorraine	Senior Corporate Counsel Content Policy
5. **Bumble**	Brittany Anthony	Head of Member Safety Policies
6. **Bumble**	Nima Elmi	Head of Public Policy
7. **Facebook/Meta**	Dave Miles	Director of Safety Policy
8. **Google**	Emily Cashman Kirstein	Child Safety Manager
9. **Mega**	Stephen Hall	Executive Chairman
10. **Tech Coalition**	Sean Litton	Executive Director
11. **Tech Coalition**	Kay Chau	Head of Programs
12. **Tech Coalition**	Anna Blue	Head of Global Marketing and Communications
13. **Twitter**	Silvia Caneva	Public Policy, Government Relations & Social Impact
14. **WeProtect Global Alliance**	Iain Drennan	Executive Director
15. **Yubo**	Annie Mullins	Independent Safety Advisor

Donors and Partners

Organization	Name of Representative	Title
1. **EU Commission**	Irina Betancor Almeida	Policy Advisor
2. **GIZ – Germany**	Cristina del Valle Schuster	Advisor on Children's Rights
3. **Human Dignity Fundation**	Aegnus Ó Dochartaigh	Director of Strategy & Operations
4. **Ignite/Investors Forum**	Jeff Rowland	Representative
5. **Ireland Department of Justice**	Corah Caples	Assistant Principal Officer
6. **New Zealand Internal Affairs**	Michael Woodside	Director for Strategy & Business Support
7. **OAK Foundation**	Vicky Rateau	Campaigns Program Officer
8. **Porticus**	William Kent	Grant Manager
9. **Porticus**	Jane Leek	Portfolio Manager
10. **Sida - SWEDEN**	Zero Akyol	Senior Policy Advisor
11. **Sweden Ministry for Health & Social Affairs**	Per-Anders Sunesson	Deputy Director-General
12. **UK Home Office**	Christian Papaleontiou	Head of Tackling, Exploitation & Abuse Unit

13. **UK Home Office**	Rosa Sinclair-Wilson	Policy Advisor
14. **USAID**	Njemile Davis	Bureau for Development, Democracy & Innovation
15. **Investors Forum**	Sandy Westlake	Head of Global Private Sector Partnerships
16. **World Childhood Fundation**	Britta Holmberg	Deputy Secretary General & Program Director
17. **World Childhood Fundation**	Susanne Drakborg	Child safety online & LGBTQ issues

Annex 2: Safe Online Network Forum 2022 Programme

Monday, 30 May 2022

Time	Session
08:30-09:00	Registration and tea/coffee
09:00-09:15	**Welcome, introductions and plan for the two days**
09:15-10:00	**Networks, Collaborations: Get to know each other!** **Objective**: Strengthen the knowledge of other grantees' initiatives, as well as create a sense of community and collective achievement to connect the dots and facilitate networking. **Methodology**: A facilitated game to learn more about projects of interest and scope out possible collaborations between grantees, including identifying opportunities to establish community of practices of selected areas of interest. **Intended output**: Grantees have increased understanding of Safe Online investments and opportunities to identify potential cross-country learning and future collaborations.
10:00-11:15	**Data, Evidence: What is data telling us about online CSEA, and how data could be improved?** **Objective**: Have a space to learn and reflect on the evolution of the online CSEA phenomena and on existing data sources' strengths, limitations and opportunities. **Methodology**: Selected grantees will present the most recent data on online CSEA from different sources (e.g. Disrupting Harm, NCMEC CyberTips, Portals and Hotlines, Law Enforcement databases, Dark Web, etc.) to set the scene of how the online CSEA phenomena is evolving and inform a discussion on the strengths and limitations of existing data sources, including how to collect, interpret and possibly better align available data and evidence. This session will set the basis for further discussion on how data and evidence can be used to promote change across levels. **Intended output**: Grantees have increased knowledge and understanding of how technology facilitated abuse is evolving across digital platforms and jurisdictions, and how to interpret and possibly better align existing data.
11:15-11:30	Tea/coffee break
11:30-13:00	**Technology Solutions: What are the latest and most promising technology tools to make digital platforms safe for children?** **Objective**: Enhance participants' knowledge on technology trends and solutions that have an impact on children's safety online. **Methodology**: Selected groups of grantees will share information about existing technology solutions across the following four areas: a) CSAM detection, removal, referral; b) E-Safety, gaming, services; c) Law enforcement tools, capacity; d) Offender deterrence, support. This will be followed by open questions and answers to enable participants to learn more about the tech solutions and explore possible collaborations. **Intended output**: Participants have greater clarity of how technologies and innovations can be leveraged to enhance interventions and scale up solutions in their countries, including the key actors and potential complementarities and collaborators to consider.
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	**System Strengthening: A systematic approach to making the internet safe for children, examples of best practices**

	Objective: Improve grantees' knowledge and understanding of best approaches to strengthen country level capacity, cross-sector collaboration and international cooperation in line with existing evidence, multi-stakeholder frameworks and networks, and in alignment with national efforts to tackle other forms of violence against children to enable more effective and coordinated prevention and response to online CSEA. **Methodology**: A panel of grantees who have focused on this area of work will share their views and experiences, including the challenges they have encountered, how they overcame them and what opportunities and needs they identified. This will be followed by open questions and answers. **Intended output**: Grantees have a better grasp of the process and approaches to design and/or contribute to strengthening holistic and sustainable systems to tackle online CSEA in the context of the wider national child protection and violence prevention agendas.
15:00-16:00	**Advocacy, Collective Action**: **How to communicate results and translate evidence into advocacy efforts to speak with one voice and demand change across levels** **Objective**: Enhance participants' knowledge of the best approaches to design and promote evidence-based advocacy and awareness raising efforts. **Methodology**: Selected experts and grantees will showcase best practice examples from advocacy and campaigns to create a compelling and evidence-based narrative to raise the profile of child online safety across stakeholders, create bridges and influence target audiences to take action. **Intended output**: Participants have increased understanding of how to identify and communicate key facts, stories, projects results and solutions to support advocacy efforts and promote change across levels.
16:00-16:15	Tea/coffee break
16:15-17:15	**Let's celebrate accomplishments!** **Objective**: Strengthen the knowledge of other grantees' initiatives and create a sense of community and collective achievement to facilitate knowledge sharing and possible collaborations. **Methodology**: Grantees share the accomplishments they are most proud of via writing statements in 'tweet style' that will be showcased to visualize and discuss collective progress, promising practices and opportunities. **Intended output**: Grantees have increased understanding of Safe Online investments and potential cross-country learning and future collaborations.
17:15-17:30	**Summary and wrap-up of Day 1**
19:30	**Networking dinner at Chez Leon**

Tuesday, 31 May 2022

Time	Session
08:30-09:00	Tea/coffee
09:00-09:15	**Review of day 1**
09:15-11:15	**How to turn the tide:** **What are the emerging trends in the CSEA ecosystem, key priorities and strategic solutions to increase awareness and investments?** **Objective**: The session is seeking to challenge assumptions and to frame our thinking differently, looking at the trends, priorities and solutions of today, by envisioning where we could be in five years' time.

	Methodology: All participants will engage in a scenario planning exercise to analyse four key 'challenge clusters' and consider different scenarios for online CSEA by projecting where we might be in 2027. Four experts will be positioned to lead breakout groups, each focused on a cluster of issues. The challenge clusters will be determined, in advance, based on pre-event reflections and the discussions on day one. Breakout groups will consider different end points within each challenge cluster, with a five-year outlook. They will also reflect on how to plan as individual organisations and as a movement when facing these different potential scenarios. The groups will come up with at least two 'end point' scenarios within their cluster area possibly with an 'optimistic' and a 'pessimistic' scenario. Each group will present their thinking and a plenary discussion will follow including how to plan when the different scenarios within each 'challenge cluster' are considered as a whole. **Intended output**: Two scenarios developed per each group, within each challenge cluster, and added to the Graffiti Wall.
11:15-11:30	Tea/coffee break
11:30-13:00	**Collaborative Systems**: **Unpacking the role of tech industry & best practices for creating collaborative systems** **Objective**: Facilitate dialogue between participants - civil society, NGOs, research institutions, and tech industry - around thematic areas of common interest for cross-sectoral engagement. The session will explore a topic where there is willingness and ability for collaboration between child protection/online CSEA practitioners and tech industry. Participants will showcase successful practices where dialogues and systems are in place for collaboration in order to provide practical examples and strategies for future engagement. **Methodology**: Panel session with key experts and engagement opportunities for audience members composed of Safe Online active grantees and Tech Coalition members. Panelists will share concrete examples of successful models, dialogues and collaborations. **Intended output**: Participants will have improved understanding of potential thematic areas of focus where successful models of collaboration can contribute to increased effectiveness of child protection measures and tech industry practice, as well as best practices and strategies of how collaborative relationships and systems can be created with tech industry actors.
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-16:00	**Safe Online Donor Convening**: **Turning the tide on Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse online - co-hosted by the End Violence Partnership and the WeProtect Global Alliance** **Objective**: Take stock of insights from frontline organizations (Safe Online grantees) working to tackle online CSEA to deepen participants' understanding of critical needs in this space and build a common vision on how we can "turn the tide on online CSEA" and inform strategic deliberations with leaders, influencers and survivors at the WPGA Summit. **Methodology:** The convening will exclusively be made up of Safe Online grantees and representatives of Donors (government, private sector and foundations) interested in preventing online CSEA. Donors will hear the perspectives from over 40 organizations doing groundbreaking work across levels to disrupt tech-facilitated harm to children. Participants will therefore have a chance to share and discuss insights and perspectives across the Safe Online priorities (evidence, systems, tech tools and advocacy) as well as funding priorities and trends in the CSEA ecosystem and strategic opportunities to increase investments. **Intended output**: The convening will result in a shared understanding on the critical needs in this space and building of a common vision on how we can "turn the tide on online CSEA".
16:00-17:30	**Networking reception with grantees, donors and selected guests**