

Driving impact together:

Grantee Highlights 2025





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Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CSAEM	Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CSEA	Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INHOPE	International Association of Internet Hotlines
ISPCC	Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
IWF	Internet Watch Foundation
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
OSAEC	Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children
USD	United States Dollar

Safe Online grantee highlights 2025

Protecting children online begins with recognising that every child has the right to explore, learn, connect, and participate safely in the digital world. At the centre of this ecosystem is the child, surrounded by parents, caregivers, teachers, social workers, communities, technology companies, frontline professionals, governments, law enforcement, and justice institutions that together share responsibility for ensuring their safety and wellbeing. If any part of this protective ecosystem is weak, whether through inadequate laws, limited institutional capacity, insufficient technological capabilities, or low public awareness, children become more vulnerable to online child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). Strengthening each part of the system, and the connections between them, is therefore essential to preventing harm, supporting survivors, and ensuring that children can benefit safely from the opportunities the digital world offers.

Recognising this, Safe Online's strategy (2023–2025) adopts a whole-of-system approach that strengthens the interconnected elements required for an effective response. Our investments are designed to reinforce one another by generating evidence to inform policy, strengthening national institutions, advancing technologies and services, building professional capacities, and empowering children, families, and communities to act. Thanks to the actions of our grantees, these investments help countries move from isolated interventions towards sustainable national systems that can prevent, detect, and respond to online CSEA.

The Safe Online results framework organises our investments around three mutually reinforcing outcome areas:

Outcome 1: Creating an enabling environment for effective action through stronger policies, legislation, institutional architecture, partnerships, and evidence.

Outcome 2: Strengthening the supply of services, capacities, and technologies that enable prevention, reporting, investigation, and survivor-centred responses.

Outcome 3: Increasing demand for action by empowering children, families, caregivers, and communities with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to prevent online harm and seek support.

In 2025, as Safe Online approached its tenth anniversary, grantees continued to translate the investments into tangible results. Across countries and regions, they advanced national policies and legal reforms, generated evidence to inform decision-making, developed innovative technologies, strengthened the capacities of law enforcement, child protection, education, and social service professionals, and empowered children, parents, caregivers, and communities to play an active role in preventing online harm.

This report illustrates how Safe Online grantees contributed to each of the three outcomes during 2025. While organised under distinct outcome areas, many investments generated results across multiple parts of the ecosystem, reflecting the interconnected nature of child online safety and the importance of coordinated action.

The emphasis is on portfolio-level contributions: the policies, practices, partnerships, evidence, systems, services, capacities, and technologies that grantees helped advance across countries and regions.

2025 grantee results at a glance

In 2025, Safe Online grantees helped protect children, support survivors, strengthen justice systems, advance policy frameworks, and build public awareness about online CSEA. Across the portfolio, partners worked with children, caregivers, educators, survivor support services, law enforcement, social service providers, industry actors, governments, and communities to prevent harm and improve responses when abuse occurs.



Strengthening governments and systems

8 countries, including 2 for the first time, strengthened national action through plans and roadmaps to prevent and respond to online CSEA and support survivors

Protecting children and supporting survivors

3,029 child victims were identified and/or rescued, meaning they were physically located and safeguarded

9,009 online CSEA survivors were referred to survivor services, helping connect children and survivors with support

2,023 online CSEA cases were reported, strengthening pathways for detection, reporting, and response

204 investigations, arrests, or prosecutions were reported, contributing to stronger accountability for online CSEA

Enhancing the capacities of law enforcement, the judiciary, and frontline actors

2,793 criminal justice officials, including law enforcement and judicial officers, were engaged in capacity building activities to prevent and tackle online CSEA and support survivors

4,140 social service providers were engaged in capacity building activities to improve prevention, response, and survivor support

29 industry partners and professionals were engaged in capacity building activities to strengthen their role in preventing and responding to online CSEA

Deploying effective tools and reporting systems for prevention and response

7 technology tools developed/deployed to improve the efficiency of prevention and response efforts across law enforcement, industry, hotlines and helplines and youth and child-focused organisations

5 hotline, helpline, or online reporting mechanisms were established or strengthened to prevent and tackle online CSEA and support survivors

3 specialised national law enforcement units working on victim identification, including online CSEA cases, were established or strengthened

Reaching children, families, and communities

60,377,687 individuals were reached through targeted mass media, including information campaigns, advocacy campaigns, and educational resources

5,090,523 children were engaged in education activities on online safety

342,232 community participants, including parents, caregivers, educators, and survivors, were engaged in education activities to prevent and tackle online CSEA and support survivors

Building knowledge and evidence

69 knowledge and research products were developed and/or disseminated, helping strengthen the evidence base for action against online CSEA

Delivering results: grantee achievements under the Safe Online 2023–2025 strategy

This report complements [Safe Online Annual Report 2025](#) by presenting the key results achieved by Safe Online grantees worldwide during 2025. Organised around the three strategic outcomes of the Safe Online strategy 2023–2025 - enabling environment, supply of services, and demand for change-it highlights progress against the Safe Online results framework, demonstrating how collective grantee achievements contribute to measurable strategic outcomes and portfolio-level impact for strengthening the global response to online CSEA.



Outcome 1: Enabling environment – policies, practices, and partnerships

Ensuring that every child is safe online requires an enabling environment where strong laws, effective institutions, coordinated partnerships, and responsible industry practices work together to prevent and respond to online CSEA. Safe Online investments help countries strengthen these foundations, ensuring that child online safety is embedded within national systems.

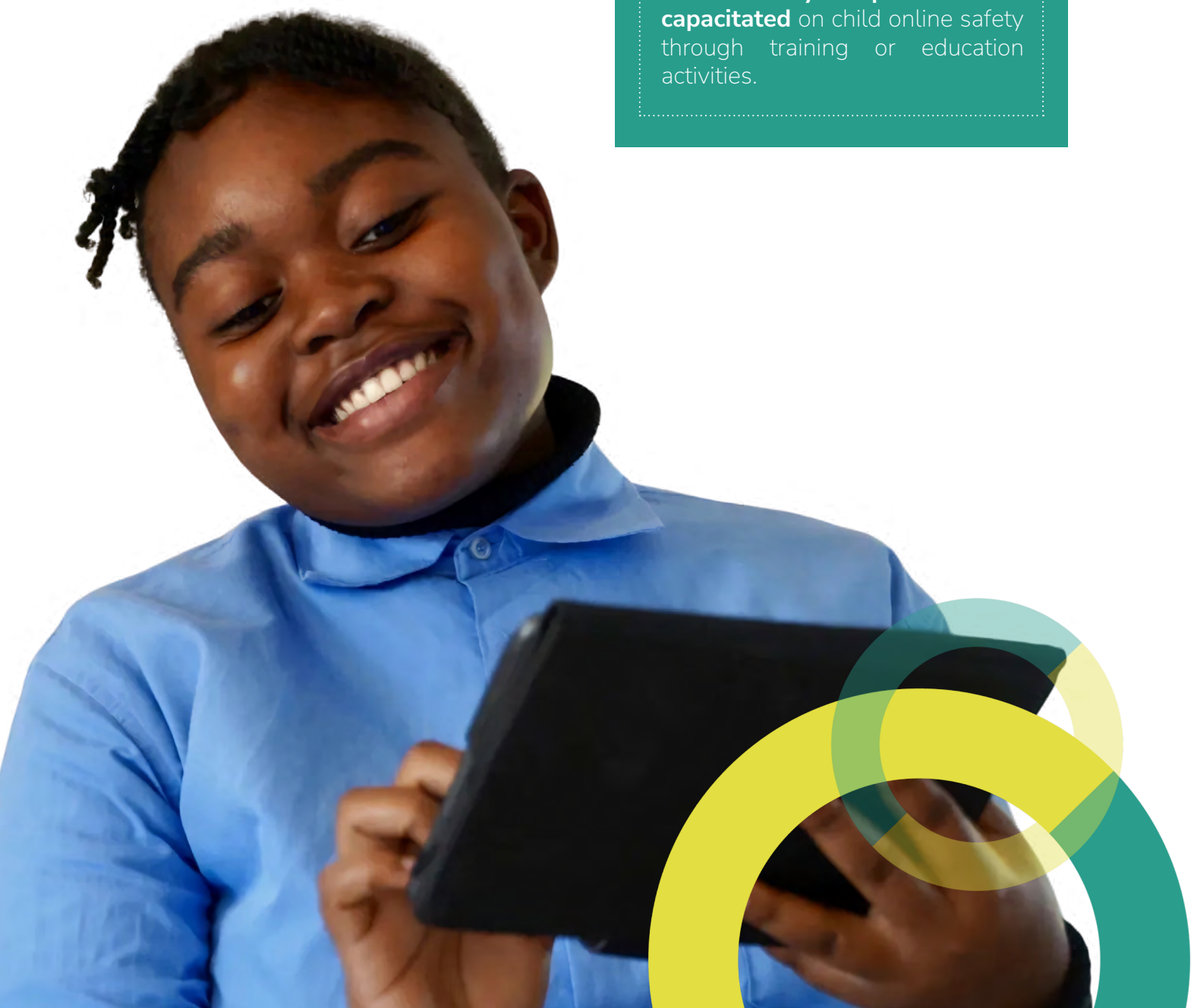
Topline results (2025)

Strong governance, partnerships, and evidence create the foundation for effective action.

8 countries in which national legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks advanced, in 2 for the first time.

13 industry partners agreed to information and communication technology (ICT) standards to protect children from online violence.

29 industry representatives capacitated on child online safety through training or education activities.



Building a child-centred policy and partnership ecosystem

Safe Online investments help create an enabling ecosystem that better protects children online by strengthening the policies, laws, institutions, and regulatory frameworks that underpin national responses to online CSEA.

In 2025, Safe Online investments supported strengthening the policy, legal, and regulatory framework in eight countries-two for the first time.

Strengthening legal and policy action across institutions

Protecting children online begins with strong national policies, legislation, and institutions that can prevent abuse, protect survivors, and adapt to rapidly evolving digital risks. Safe Online grantees helped countries move from fragmented interventions towards coordinated national responses to online CSEA.

Across countries, these efforts translated into new strategies and long-term policy frameworks that embed child online safety within national priorities.

The Philippines launched its Strategic Plan Against Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) and Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material (CSAEM) (2025–2028), providing a national roadmap for coordinated action.

Indonesia adopted Presidential Regulation 87/2025, establishing a national roadmap for child protection in the online domain through 2029.

Jordan finalised and costed its National Action Plan on Child Online Protection (2026–2030), bringing government and stakeholders together around a shared vision for safer digital environments.

Endorsed by the National Team for Family Protection, the plan is expected to receive Cabinet approval in 2026.

Similarly, Vietnam finalised its National Programme on Child Online Protection 2026–2030, drawing on technical expertise, high-level policy dialogue, and evidence generated through a national children's online safety survey. Together, these frameworks are providing countries with stronger foundations to prevent online CSEA and coordinate responses across sectors.

Countries also strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks needed to translate these commitments into action.

In Kazakhstan, the Children of Kazakhstan Programme 2026–2030 elevated digital child protection and support for survivors of CSEA to national priorities. A complementary law established child-friendly one-stop facilities for child victims and witnesses of abuse and mandated dedicated Departments for the Protection of Children's Rights in every region, reinforcing multidisciplinary responses to online CSEA.

Namibia strengthened its legal framework by integrating provisions from the Sexual Exploitation Bill into the Cybercrime Bill, enhancing measures related to online abuse, investigations, and victim support.

In Iraq, ministerial commitments to advance legislation on online violence and incorporate technology-facilitated abuse provisions into the draft Child Protection Law laid the foundation for a more comprehensive child protection framework.

Transforming the reforms into action requires drafting corresponding rules and establishing protocols to ensure consistent

implementation across various units and levels of governance. **Madagascar exemplified this by developing standard operating procedures for its Vonjy Centres**, integrated facilities supporting child victims of sexual and gender-based violence, for the first time since their establishment in 2014, helping standardise service delivery, strengthen survivor support, and close longstanding gaps in protection and referral systems.

Collectively, these achievements illustrate how countries are embedding child online safety within national systems and progressing towards more coordinated, sustainable, and child-centred responses to online CSEA.

Embedding child online protection in national systems

While policies and institutional reforms provide the foundation for child online safety, their impact depends on the people and systems responsible for putting them into practice. **Embedding child online protection within government institutional curricula and professional learning programmes helps ensure that the knowledge and skills needed to protect children become part of routine practice rather than remaining project-based initiatives. This is now happening at scale.**

In Kazakhstan, content on online CSEA was integrated into nationwide in-service teacher training and parent support programmes delivered through schools, making digital safety part of the regular education system. To further institutionalise professional capacity, a 13-lesson online case management course on online CSEA was developed and hosted on the government's Skills Enbek online learning platform, ensuring that Family Support Centres and other frontline specialists have continued access to specialised training.

In Pakistan, child online protection was incorporated into teacher training curricula in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. A total of 216 master trainers were trained, enabling the programme to be cascaded to approximately 150,000 educators.

In the Philippines, child protection competencies were integrated into the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Academy's competency framework for its entire workforce, and an executive course was developed for local chief executives. The former is significant as it ensures that DSWD officials are better equipped to prevent, identify, respond, and manage cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence in a manner that prioritises the best interests of the child.

These initiatives are embedding child online protection within national education and other institutional systems, creating sustainable pathways that enable government officials and educators to better protect children online.



Strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination

Protecting children online requires more than national action; it demands regional collaboration and shared responsibility. In 2025, this vision came to life at the 4th ASEAN ICT Forum on Child Online Protection, hosted by the Government of Malaysia. Bringing together governments, ASEAN institutions, private sector companies, international organisations, civil society, academia, technical experts, media, and, most importantly, children and young people, the forum created a platform for collective action toward a safer digital future.

This growing momentum was reflected in stronger industry engagement, with five additional companies joining the Industry Working Group in 2025. Together, governments, businesses, and child rights stakeholders helped shape the Regional Plan of Action for the Protection of Children from All Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN (2026–2030). The Regional Plan of Action proposes developing the region's first contextualised industry guidelines and an accompanying self-assessment approach to enable companies to take meaningful action.

Alongside regional efforts, several countries established or reinforced national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms to enhance coordinated responses to online CSEA.

For instance, in Pakistan, a national Child Online Protection Coordination Forum was established to guide policy development, legal reforms, and prevention and response programming. Kazakhstan created a national Steering Committee on Online CSEA, bringing together government, parliament, academia, civil society, international partners, and the ICT sector to strengthen collective action. Iraq revitalised its Technology-Facilitated

Gender-Based Violence Task Force into an Online Violence Task Force and convened multi-stakeholder consultations to strengthen coordination and build consensus.

Generating and sharing evidence to drive action

Strengthening national legal and institutional frameworks is only effective, particularly in a rapidly evolving digital landscape, if it is backed by robust and nationally representative evidence that captures the scale, nature, and changing patterns of online CSEA. Evidence and gap analyses provide the foundation for informed policymaking, strategic investments, and adaptive institutional responses, more so if the evidence is based on the voices of children, survivors, and communities.

Safe Online investments are doing just that - helping countries generate the knowledge needed to strengthen laws, shape policies, improve services, and develop more effective prevention and response strategies.

A major contribution in 2025 was the nationally representative evidence generated as part of the *Disrupting Harm* initiative. Through the launch and dissemination of the Disrupting Harm study, Armenia gained critical evidence on how rapidly evolving technologies are outpacing national laws and regulatory frameworks, as well as new insights into the prevalence, patterns, and digital environments associated with online CSEA. Drawing on extensive interviews with children, caregivers, community members, law enforcement officials, and members of the judiciary, the study identified priorities for strengthening legal protections, establishing safe and accessible reporting mechanisms, and addressing harmful social norms that contribute to silence and stigma.

Armenia is one of 12 countries participating in the second phase of the initiative. During 2025, reports for the remaining 11 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, and South Asia were completed and are undergoing validation through national stakeholder consultations.

Actionable evidence and gap analyses were also made available to inform national policy and legal reform in select African, Asian and Eurasian countries.

For instance, **in Iraq, a comprehensive assessment of institutional frameworks, legislation, policies, and services related to technology-facilitated CSEA** identified critical gaps and informed strategies and capacity-building efforts to address them. **In Kazakhstan, the completion of a Child Protection System Maturity Assessment**, undertaken jointly with national authorities, together with an in-depth legal and policy analysis, is expected to shape forthcoming reforms. **Madagascar reviewed its legislation** on online child protection to identify areas requiring legislative strengthening, while **gap analyses in Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Montenegro generated 209 tailored recommendations** that are informing legal and policy reforms, strengthening national response planning, and improving alignment with international child protection standards.

Beyond supporting national reforms, Safe Online investments generated new evidence on emerging digital threats affecting children and, in some instances, how they link with other forms of harm.

For instance, the International Justice Mission (IJM) identified links between forced online scamming operations and financially motivated sextortion targeting minors, advancing understanding of the intersections between online CSEA, trafficking, and financial crime. The findings prompted engagement by law enforcement and policymakers, including representatives from the United States (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security, the Italian police, the British Columbia Securities Commission, and policymakers in the Philippines.

Similarly, research by the Plan International Pilipinas Foundation produced the first empirical evidence on the magnitude, drivers, and prevalence of self-facilitated livestreaming of online CSEA in the Philippines. The Medical School of Berlin identified four distinct psychological risk profiles associated with child sexual abuse material (CSAM) propensity and use, resulting in four tailored deterrence messages targeting distinct psychological risk profiles that were pilot tested in collaboration with an industry partner and are ready for real-world implementation.



Further, research supported by Safe Online identified gaps in technologies and platforms, and in regulations, that could be exploited by perpetrators of crime, enabling the technology industry, platforms, policymakers, and law enforcement to strengthen prevention efforts, policy responses, technology solutions, and child protection interventions.

For instance, a Stanford University study on artificial intelligence (AI)-generated CSAM exposed critical gaps in how schools and platforms are currently responding to a threat that is growing exponentially. Another study, conducted by the Lahore University of Management Sciences on age-inappropriate advertising on YouTube across 30 countries, found that children living in weakly regulated digital environments were 3.6 times more likely to be exposed to inappropriate advertising, while unverified advertisers were significantly more likely to deliver age-inappropriate content.

Research also translated directly into improved protection for children. During a survey on online CSEA risks amid the Ukraine-Russia conflict, Anglia Ruskin University identified more than 20 children at risk, enabling timely support interventions.

Broadly, these highlights demonstrate how robust evidence is strengthening child online safety by informing policies, guiding institutional reforms, anticipating emerging risks, informing the industry, and enabling more effective responses to protect children in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

Equipping the industry to prevent and respond to online CSEA

Incubating tools and technologies

Alongside strengthened national regulatory frameworks and a robust

evidence base, reliable technology forms the third essential pillar of an enabling ecosystem for effective response to online CSEA. Technologies that support prevention, facilitate the detection of abuse, and enable the identification of offenders and victims are indispensable for protecting children from online abuse.

In 2025, Safe Online grantees harnessed advances in AI, machine learning, and data analytics to develop technologies that are strengthening prevention, reporting, investigation, and victim identification across the child protection ecosystem.

Several innovations focused on improving reporting technologies and ensuring that children receive timely support. Aselo, the cloud-based platform developed by Tech Matters to support child helplines, introduced an AI-powered summarisation feature for helplines in Jamaica and Zambia, reducing the administrative burden on counsellors and supervisors while improving the efficiency, quality and consistency of case documentation.

Innovation also continued to strengthen the ability of law enforcement and child protection agencies to detect abuse and identify victims more rapidly. To accelerate child recovery, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) applied machine learning to analyse child victimisation data and tested new classifiers capable of identifying self-harm, violence, and emerging forms of abuse, including sadistic exploitation. Complementing these efforts, the University of Massachusetts prototyped a semantic hashing tool that detects visual and contextual similarities across images, expanding advanced detection capabilities for law enforcement agencies and non-government organisations.

Meanwhile, NLight, an AI-powered tool developed by Technological University Dublin, was implemented by the Irish

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (ISPCC) to analyse patterns of child sexual abuse and online grooming reported through national hotlines and child support services, enabling practitioners to better understand how children are approached and exploited online.

In Latin America, Universidad de los Andes refined and deployed **ARTEMISA, an AI-powered tool that analyses online conversation patterns with greater contextual accuracy, in four countries across the region for supporting investigations.** ARTEMISA is the first AI-powered tool to detect and deter CSEA livestreaming on the dark web in Latin American Spanish-language environments.

Ensuring that these technologies reach those responsible for protecting children is equally important. Throughout 2025, the INTERPOL DevOps Group continued to refine and disseminate its suite of tools to counter online CSEA, reaching more than 300 law enforcement officials through dedicated country missions to South Africa, Mozambique, Portugal, and Bolivia, regional victim identification task force meetings involving 13 African, 17 Latin American, and 19 Asian countries, and the meeting of the Technology Facilitated Crimes against Children Subgroup of INTERPOL's Specialists Group on Crimes against Children (SGCAC). By strengthening the technological capabilities of investigators across regions, these efforts are improving international cooperation and accelerating responses to crimes committed against children online.

The year also marked an important milestone in scaling technologies that are already demonstrating measurable impact. Thorn officially launched Thorn Detect, its AI-powered CSAM classifier, as a fully productised solution. Now used by more than 2,000 users across 40 countries and applied to well over 1.5 billion files, the tool is helping investigators detect child

INTERPOL DEVOPS – SUITE OF TOOLS

Connect the Dot: Searches usernames, email addresses, passwords, and IP addresses.

AI Generated Detector: Identifies AI-generated or manipulated images.

GeoCatch: Estimates the geographic origin of images.

Video Summarisation Tool: Transcribes speech and detects spoken languages.

Elodie: Generates AI-powered descriptions of image and video content.

QuickCheck: Compares files against hash databases, extracts metadata, and detects faces for faster investigations.

sexual abuse images and videos more quickly, identify victims sooner, and remove children from harm faster. In one operation during 2025, **Thorn Detect helped an agency identify and recover more than 100 children, arrest over 200 offenders, and execute nearly 300 search warrants within a single month.**

Together, these innovations demonstrate how technology is strengthening every stage of the child protection continuum from prevention to reporting, investigation, victim identification, and international law enforcement cooperation.

Building the capacity of the industry

While investing in technological innovation is essential, it is equally important to raise awareness among industry partners that all technologies can be exploited by offenders to harm the most vulnerable, including children. Technological advancement must therefore be accompanied by robust safeguards that protect children from misuse. Recognising the critical role of industry in creating safer digital environments for children, Safe Online investments also focused on strengthening industry capacity and promoting greater consistency in responding to online CSEA. In Moldova, 29 industry partners

strengthened their understanding of child online safety through specialised training. Complementing these national efforts, INHOPE convened three international training sessions for hotlines and industry partners on the application of Schema labels, helping improve the consistency of content assessment, strengthen collaboration across sectors, and build a shared understanding of complex content classification scenarios.

These efforts are helping industry and hotline partners apply common standards and strengthen collective action to protect children online.



Outcome 2: Supply-services, capacities, and technology infrastructure

For children, stronger laws and policies only make a difference when they result in timely protection, effective support, and access to justice. Safe Online investments are strengthening the people and institutions that children rely on most: law enforcement, the judiciary, child protection services, and other professionals, so they can prevent online CSEA, support survivors and deliver child-centred justice. They are also strengthening reporting systems, which are vital for responding effectively to online CSEA.

Topline results (2025)

Policies matter when capable services and professionals translate them into timely protection and justice.

4 countries supported to strengthen the capacities of their hotlines and helplines to effectively report online CSEA.

7 technology tools developed with investments improving the efficiency of prevention and response efforts across law enforcement, industry, hotlines and helplines, and youth- and child-focused organisations.

34 perpetrators identified and 3,029 child victims of online CSEA identified through various interventions.

2,793 criminal justice officials (law enforcement and judiciary) capacitated across different regions.



Building on the enabling environment created through national policies and institutional reforms, Safe Online investments strengthen the services, capacities, and technologies that help identify online CSEA, support survivors, investigate offences, and prevent further harm. Together, these efforts are helping countries build child-centred response systems that are better equipped to protect children online.

Enhancing the capacities of law enforcement, the judiciary, and frontline actors

Strengthened law enforcement and justice sector capacities

Recognising that effective protection depends on capable criminal justice systems, Safe Online strengthened law enforcement and justice sector capacities to improve identification, survivor-centred responses, coordinated support and access to justice for children affected by online CSEA.

For instance, in Madagascar, national and subnational response systems were strengthened through training for 574 professionals. This included training (i) psychosocial practitioners in survivor-centred case management, (ii) police officers and gendarmes in child protection, cybercrime prevention, and response, and (iii) magistrates on legal frameworks to combat online CSEA. These efforts enhanced the capacity of frontline responders and judicial actors to support survivors and prosecute online CSEA offences.

In Moldova, 180 law enforcement and justice professionals enhanced their capacity to investigate online CSEA, while prosecutors and judges strengthened their understanding of investigative guidelines for offences involving digital technologies. Iraq trained 39 officers from multiple agencies on digital evidence handling, trauma-informed interviewing, and cross-

agency coordination, with post-training assessments showing that 81.5 per cent improved their knowledge and skills. Jordan brought together 66 professionals from law enforcement, education, and social development for specialised workshops on online CSEA.

Namibia reached 1,689 law enforcement and child protection personnel, strengthening survivor support systems nationwide while enhancing national engagement with international child protection mechanisms for specialised training on the International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) and NCMEC databases. Senegal similarly strengthened justice sector responses by equipping 50 magistrates, law enforcement officers, lawyers, and social workers with a deeper understanding of online sexual exploitation and its impact on survivors.

In Kenya, 60 Court User Committee members in the coastal region, including Mombasa-based Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU) officers, were trained to strengthen multi-sectoral responses to online CSEA, leading to improved coordination, child-sensitive case management, and strengthened justice sector capacity to investigate and prosecute online CSEA cases.

Complementing these national efforts, the Council of Europe strengthened law enforcement and judicial capacities across multiple countries through pilot programmes and training-of-trainers initiatives that improved online CSEA investigations, child-sensitive procedures, interagency coordination, and international cooperation.

Strengthened child protection and social service capacities

Protecting children also requires strong child protection, education and social service systems that can prevent abuse and provide coordinated support.

Kazakhstan strengthened the capacities of more than 1,200 professionals, including child protection specialists, Family Support Centre staff, trauma-informed practitioners, and 345 teachers across six regions, who are now better equipped to identify, prevent, and respond to online CSEA. Jordan expanded frontline capacity by training 152 professionals, including school counsellors and law enforcement officers.

Iraq equipped 42 officials and service providers from key ministries and agencies to deliver survivor-centred, trauma-informed services. Moldova strengthened multidisciplinary responses through training for 250 social service professionals, while prevention efforts reached scale through 5,171 teachers and educators supported by a network of 10 regional mentors. At the same time, counselling and support reached 54 caregivers, helping create safer environments for children online and offline.

Madagascar strengthened survivor-centred case management by training 308 social service providers and expanded prevention by equipping 1,075 teachers, youth leaders, peer educators, and community facilitators to become advocates for child online safety. Namibia further reinforced referral pathways through training for 187 social workers and 276 prosecutors, child protection professionals, and other multi-sectoral actors.

Strengthened institutional capacity through dedicated units

Countries also expanded specialised institutional capacity to investigate online crimes against children.

Madagascar established two additional cybercrime units in Fitovinany and Analanjirofo, bringing the total to six across target regions in the country, while Kazakhstan operationalised its cybercrime department, strengthening national capacity to investigate online crimes against children.

Collectively, these investments are helping build multidisciplinary systems that place children's protection, recovery, and access to justice at the centre of national responses to online CSEA.

Deploying effective tools and reporting systems for prevention and response

Children can only be protected if they are able to report abuse safely and access services that respond quickly, effectively, and sensitively. Throughout 2025, Safe Online grantees strengthened the technologies and reporting mechanisms, while improving the efficiency of frontline services.

In 2025, the journey to strengthen online reporting mechanisms took a significant leap forward. A major milestone was



achieved through **Aselo**, which moved from exploring the potential of artificial intelligence to deploying it in practice. Its AI-powered summarisation feature was introduced with **SafeSpot Jamaica** and **Lifeline/Childline Zambia**, automatically generating structured summaries of counselling conversations. This reduced administrative burdens, improved the consistency of case records, and enabled counsellors to spend more time supporting children.

Building on these technological advances, **Child Helpline International**, together with seven child helplines in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda, strengthened the capacity of child helplines to respond to online CSEA. Upgraded equipment and the integration of digital channels, including webchat and social media, expanded access for children, improved response times, and strengthened case management and data systems.

At the national level, reporting and response mechanisms also continued to evolve. In **Madagascar**, **Child Helpline 147** and the **Arozaza.mg** platform remained vital reporting tools for children and families seeking support, with user feedback informing improvements in service quality and responsiveness. In **Moldova**, the **SigurOnline Hotline** processed nearly **12,000 reports**, helping identify thousands of illegal online materials and strengthening national efforts to detect and respond to online CSEA.

Another tool launched during the year was a platform, '**Amplifying our Voices**', which is a secure, bilingual (Portuguese and English) online space developed by and for adolescents.

Together, these investments are making reporting systems more accessible, responsive, and child-centred, ensuring that children can access appropriate assistance sooner.

Securing sustainable financing for wider impact

Creating an effective ecosystem, services, and technologies is only the first step. Sustaining them beyond individual projects is essential if children are to continue benefiting from innovations that strengthen child protection systems.

During 2025, Safe Online grantees successfully mobilised additional resources to expand proven approaches. **DeafKidz International** secured funding of around £150,000 from the Ferguson Trust, Chalk Cliff Trust, Oak Foundation, EA Foundation, and Coles-Medlock Foundation to continue scaling its **DeafKidz Defender** tool. Similarly, **Technological University Dublin** has mobilised a total of €1.7 million over the last two years, through the European Union's Recovery and Resilience Facility, enabling further development of the **NLight** project.

By securing new investments beyond Safe Online funding, these initiatives are helping ensure that innovative technologies and services continue to evolve, expand their reach, and strengthen protection for children well into the future.



Outcome 3: Demand-informed and empowered children, caregivers, and communities

Children, families, and communities are increasingly becoming active partners in preventing online CSEA, helping create safer digital environments through participation, awareness, and collective action.

Safe Online grantees are demonstrating that effective child online protection extends beyond policies and institutions. The impact of stronger laws and institutions depends on whether children, families, and communities recognise online risks, know where to seek help, and are empowered to act. By empowering children, strengthening families, and mobilising communities, the grantees are building a culture in which everyone has a role in keeping children safe online.

Topline results (2025)

Children, families, and communities strengthen prevention when they are informed, confident, and empowered to act.

5 million + children reached through awareness raising activities on child online safety

340,000+ parents, community members sensitised

60 million + people engaged via mass campaigns with messages related to online CSEA



Empowering children to foster safer online environments

Children are not only beneficiaries of online safety initiatives; they are essential partners in shaping safer digital environments.

Throughout 2025, Safe Online grantees created opportunities for children and young people to influence policies, inform programmes, and lead awareness efforts, ensuring that national responses reflect children's experiences and priorities.

In Jordan, children's experiences informed both the Disrupting Harm research and the development of the National Action Plan 2026–2030 through surveys, consultations, and focus group discussions. These included discussions with children living in the Za'atri refugee camp as well as children and adults with disabilities and those affected by domestic and gender-based violence. Vietnam similarly engaged children through national surveys, ambassador clubs, competitions, and other participatory processes that informed the National Programme on Child Online Protection 2026–2030. In Moldova, 70 young people designed solutions for safer digital environments through Ideathon 2025, while youth-led Online Safety Ambassadors extended awareness activities to more than 62,000 children. Senegal likewise placed children at the centre of change by involving them in research design and local advocacy initiatives.

Additionally, large-scale education and awareness programmes equipped children with the knowledge and skills required to navigate the digital world more safely. Across Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda, more than 110,000 children participated in school sessions, community dialogues, and outreach

activities focused on preventing online CSEA. This includes 13,371 children in Kenya who were engaged in online safety education activities through peer-to-peer learning sessions led by 2,877 trained peer educators. Children gained practical skills on cyberbullying prevention, online risks, digital safety, and responsible internet use.

Madagascar reached more than 53,000 children and adolescents through online safety education, while Moldova, Namibia, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, and Vietnam engaged thousands more through schools, peer education programmes, competitions, and community-based initiatives.

In addition, in South Africa, child online safety continued to be integrated into the education curriculum, embedding digital safety and resilience within the learning experience of millions of children.

Together, these initiatives are ensuring that children are not only better informed about online risks but are also helping shape safer digital environments for themselves and their peers.

Strengthening families and communities as the first line of protection

Children are safest online when the parents, caregivers, and communities are informed and equipped to respond.

Recognising this, Safe Online investments strengthened their capacity to identify risks early, support children, and create safer environments both online and offline.

In Namibia, awareness and capacity-building initiatives engaged more than 44,000 parents and community members. Across seven African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda),

more than 14,000 caregivers, teachers, and community leaders participated in parenting sessions, community dialogues, and awareness activities that enhanced their ability to prevent and respond to online CSEA.

Vietnam engaged over 15,000 parents through training sessions and parent-support networks. Madagascar reached nearly 19,000 parents and caregivers and engaged more than 3,500 boys and men in discussions on online violence prevention and positive masculinity. Initiatives in Moldova, Pakistan, Iraq, and Senegal equipped thousands more parents and caregivers with the knowledge and confidence to help children navigate the digital world safely.

Other countries adopted innovative approaches to extend their reach. In Kazakhstan, more than 1,200 school specialists delivered over 69,000 online safety sessions for parents, creating a multiplier effect that embedded child online safety within schools and communities.

These efforts are strengthening the protective environment around children by ensuring that families and communities are better prepared to recognise risks, respond early, and support children before harm escalates.

Raising awareness through mass, large-scale campaigns

Large-scale national awareness campaigns are making child online safety part of the public conversation.

During 2025, national campaigns reached millions of people, helping increase awareness of online CSEA, promote safer digital behaviours, and connect children and families with available support services.

In Indonesia, 48.4 million internet users were reached with messages to raise

awareness on online CSEA, while in Vietnam, the nationwide **Không Một Mình (Not Alone)** campaign reached an estimated 8 million students, expanding its focus to include online grooming and exploitation.

Pakistan's Digital Safety Squad campaign, implemented in partnership with Telenor, engaged nearly 1.5 million people in promoting child online protection. In select regions of Peru, the pre- and post-launch campaigns reached 967,329 people on Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok across urban, peri-urban, and indigenous areas. Public awareness was reinforced through community fairs, territorial outreach activities, school campaigns, and more than 18 interviews on radio and television.

Kazakhstan reached more than 900,000 people through national television and social media campaigns, while radio, television, and digital campaigns across Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda engaged almost 467,000 people, raising awareness of child online safety and increasing the visibility of child helplines. In Moldova, the SigurOnline platform remained a trusted source of information, attracting more than 80,000 active users and generating nearly 179,000 page views. Meanwhile, in Iraq, influencer-led videos and public messages reached more than 65,000 people, helping families recognise online risks and access available support services.

Together, these campaigns are helping build a culture in which protecting children online becomes a shared responsibility, strengthening public understanding, encouraging safer online behaviours, and increasing confidence in the systems available to support children and families.

What the grantee results show about ecosystem progress

The 2025 grantee results demonstrate that the global online child safety ecosystem is becoming stronger, better connected, and increasingly more capable of preventing and responding to technology-facilitated CSEA.



Taken together, the grantee results show progress across the core components of the Safe Online Results Framework: stronger enabling environments, more capable systems and services, improved technology-enabled prevention and response, and increased awareness and engagement among children, caregivers, and communities. They also show that the online child safety ecosystem is becoming more connected, with evidence, policy, institutional capacity, technology, reporting mechanisms, and survivor-centred approaches increasingly reinforcing one another.

1. Implementation Commitments are moving into national systems and practice.	2. Evidence Research is guiding more targeted decisions and reforms.
3. Capacity Institutionalised skills are building long-term resilience.	4. Technology Tools work best with human expertise and safeguards.
5. Participation Children and communities are active partners in protection.	6. Financing Sustained investment is essential to maintain and scale gains.

From agenda-setting to implementation

Across the portfolio, online child protection is increasingly being translated into national strategies, action plans, legal reforms, standard operating procedures, coordination mechanisms, and institutional mandates. Child online safety is becoming embedded within national systems rather than treated as a standalone or short-term area of work.

Key takeaway

Countries are moving from policy commitments to implementation by embedding child online protection in national strategies, legislation, institutions, and operating procedures.

Research, legal reviews, policy analyses, and gap assessments are informing national dialogue, identifying weaknesses in protection systems, and supporting reforms. This is particularly important as digital risks evolve rapidly and countries require up-to-date evidence to understand children's experiences, offender behaviours, reporting

barriers, service gaps, and emerging technology-facilitated harms.

Evidence is enabling countries to design more targeted and effective responses

Building sustainable capacity

Grantee achievements show that frontline actors, including law enforcement, justice officials, social service providers, educators, hotline and helpline staff, and industry representatives, are becoming better equipped to prevent, identify, report, investigate, and respond to technology-facilitated CSEA. Where training and guidance are embedded within institutional systems, platforms and curricula, they contribute to sustainable response capacity beyond individual projects.

Capacity strengthening remains one of the strongest drivers of long-term ecosystem resilience for children's online safety

Technology supporting prevention and response

Grantees are developing innovative tools and systems that strengthen detection, reporting, case management, victim identification, hotline and helpline operations, and prevention outreach. The results demonstrate that technology-enabled responses are becoming an established component of the online safety ecosystem, while highlighting the importance of ethical safeguards, skilled professionals, and effective referral and response pathways.

Technology is becoming an integral part of child protection systems, and is effective when combined with human expertise, safeguards, and response pathways

Children and communities at the centre

Children, young people, caregivers, and communities are active partners in protection.

Awareness-raising, education, youth engagement, and survivor-informed approaches are helping build demand for action and strengthen accountability. This is important because effective online child protection depends not only on laws, institutions, and technologies, but also on whether children and families understand

risks, know where to seek help, and trust that systems will respond.

Key takeaway

Children, young people, caregivers, and communities are increasingly shaping solutions, extending prevention efforts, and strengthening demand for accountable action.

Financing determines sustainability

Many advances supported through the portfolio, including national coordination structures, reporting mechanisms, specialist training, survivor services, technology tools, research, and policy implementation, require investment beyond the life of individual grants. As countries move from strategy development and pilot initiatives to implementation, financing becomes increasingly important for maintaining capacities, institutionalising services, updating tools, and ensuring that children and survivors can consistently access support. This underscores the need to complement technical progress with long-term financing strategies through domestic budgets, partner investment, follow-on funding, and cross-sector financing models.

Long-term financing is essential to sustain and scale ecosystem gains

Overall, the 2025 grantee results point to an online child safety ecosystem that is becoming more institutionalised, interconnected, and responsive. Sustaining this progress will require countries and partners to convert policy commitments, evidence, capacity, and innovation into adequately financed systems that consistently protect and support children.



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