

Online Child Abuse and Exploitation
Global threats and Response Initiatives-
WeProtect Global Alliance & ECPAT International Role

Annual Human capacity building workshop on child on line safety
Lilongwe 18- 20 July 2016

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ECPAT International

ECPAT International

Global network:

90 members in 82 countries

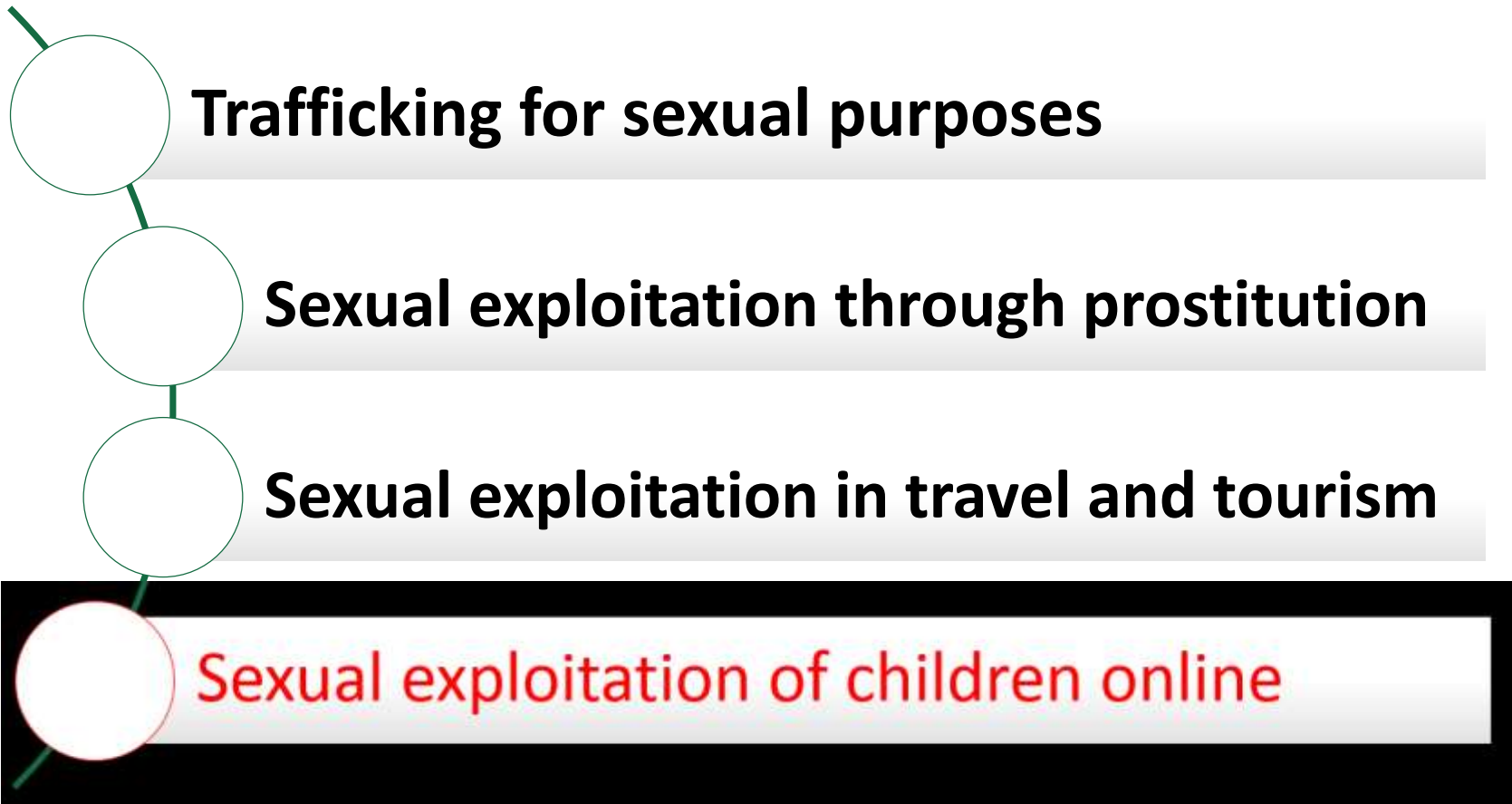


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Dedicated to eliminating

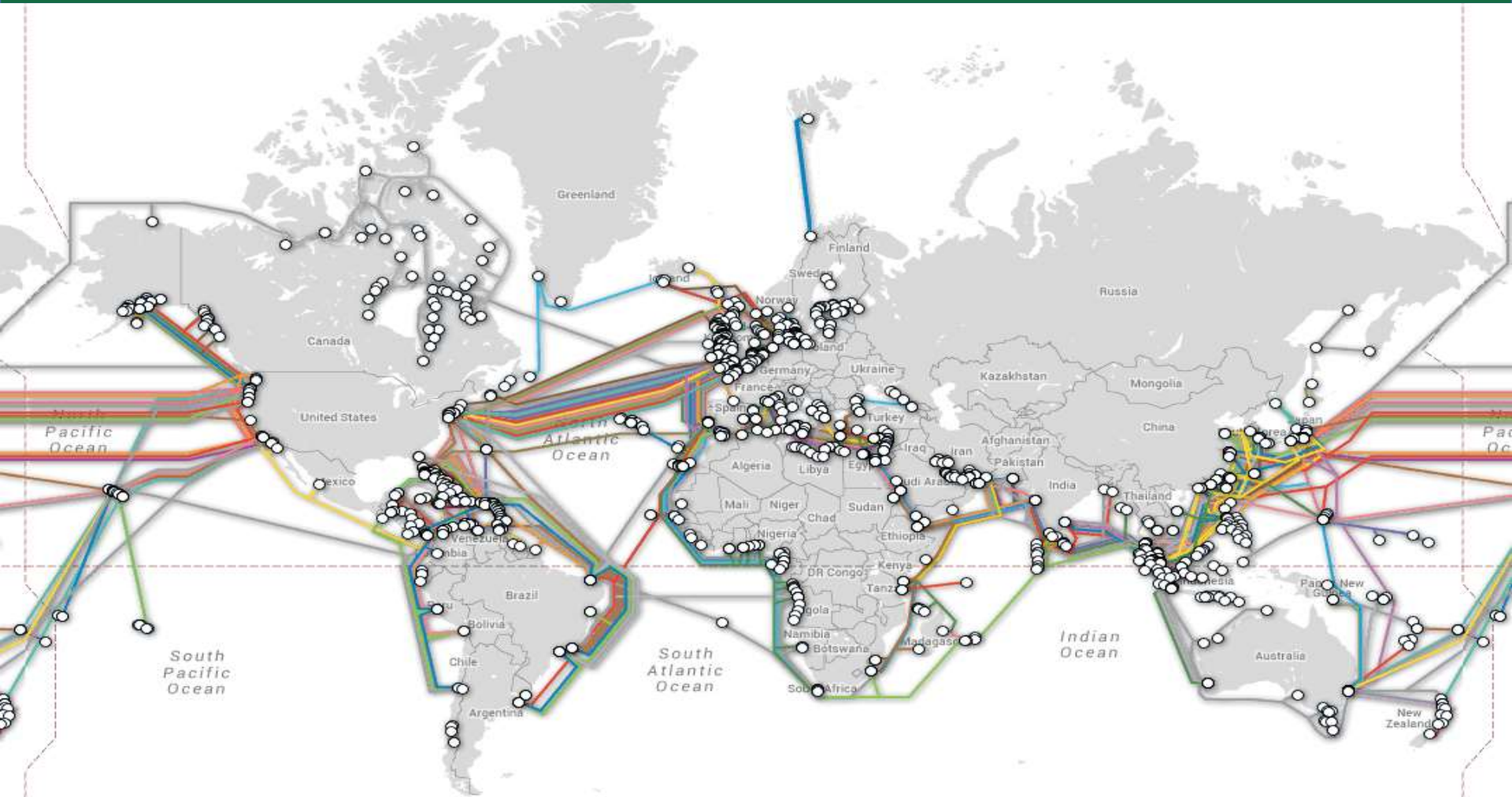
**Commercial Sexual Exploitation
of Children (CSEC)**

Manifestations



Child marriage

INCREASINGLY CONNECTED WORLD- FAST EVOLVING TECHNOLOGY



CHILDRENS' RIGHTS AND THE INTERNET



ICTs are NOT the problem

**HUMAN
BEHAVIOR
FLOWS FROM
THREE MAIN
SOURCES:
DESIRE,
EMOTION, AND
KNOWLEDGE.**



#



Connected & Unconnected Children

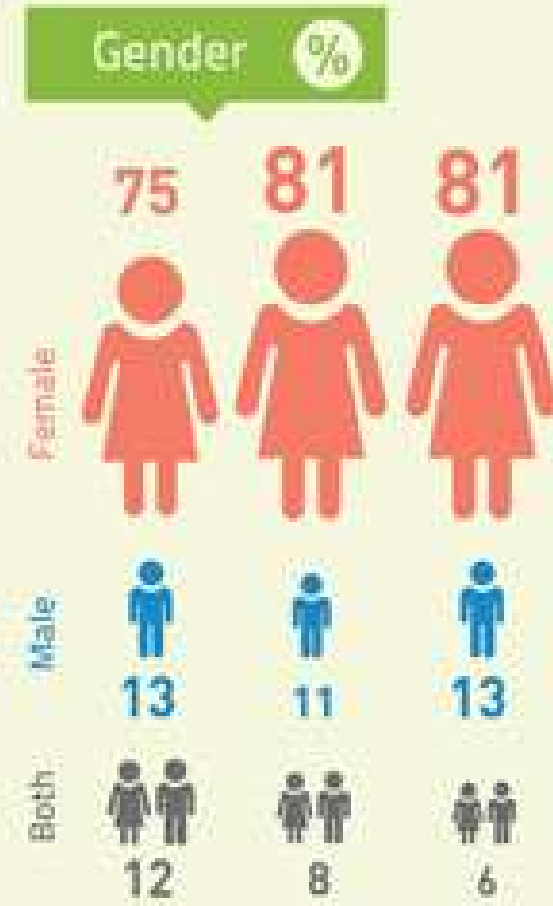
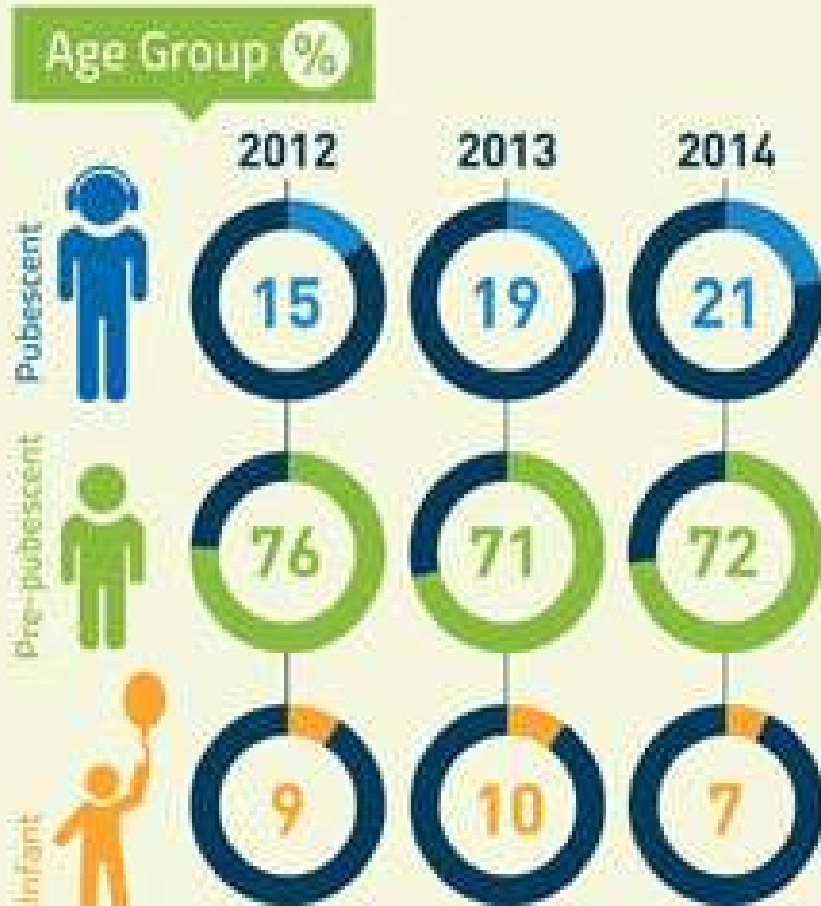


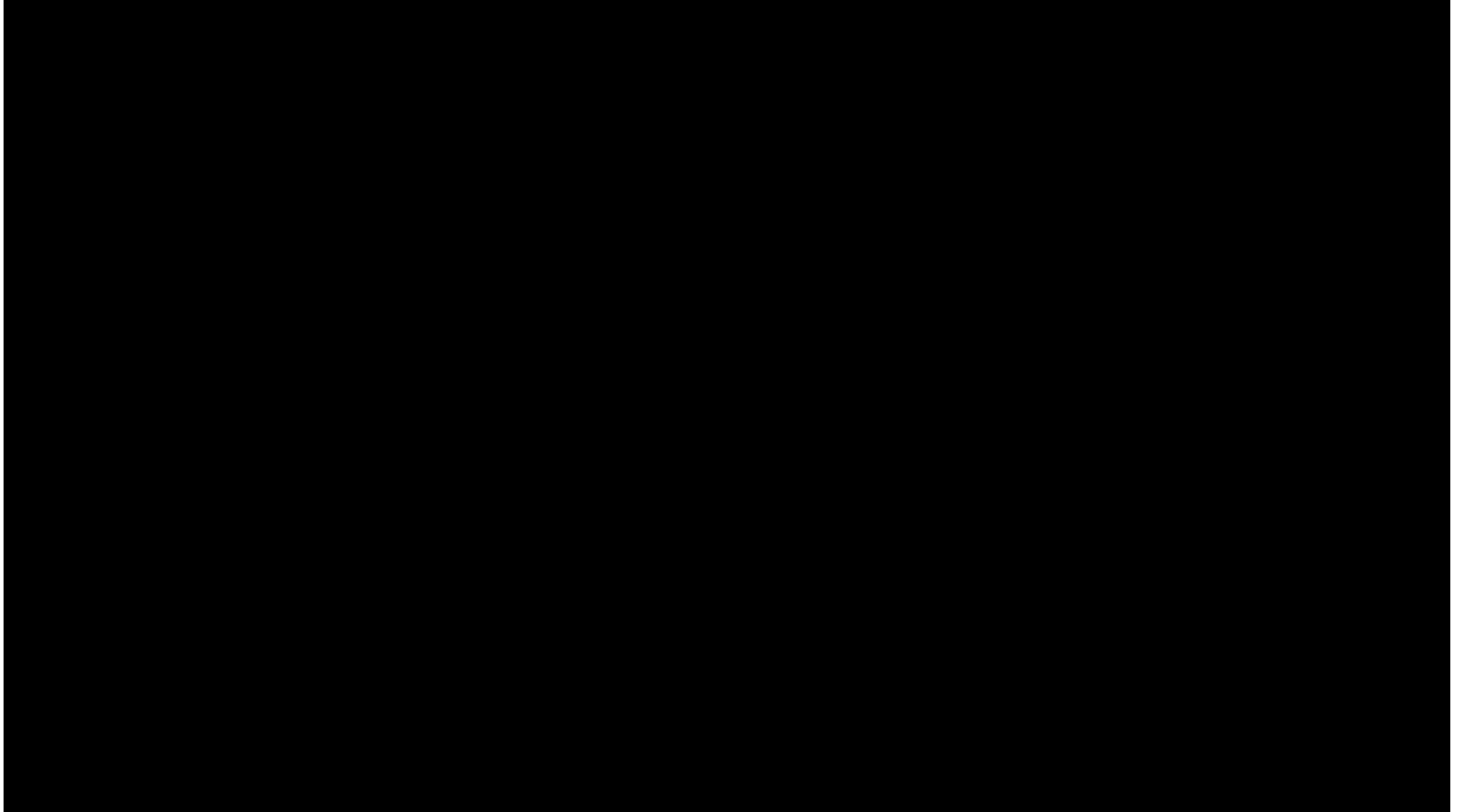
EVOLVING MANIFESTATIONS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ONLINE

- ✓ Child sexual abuse images (CSAM)
- ✓ Sexual grooming
- ✓ Sexting/ youth self produced content
- ✓ Sextortion
- ✓ Live-streaming of shows of child sexual abuse

TRENDS – PROFILE OF VICTIMS

further victimisation.





Unsafe use of ICT by youth in Africa – What we know



ECPAT International Youth-led study ICTs in Africa:

- 54% have seen children of their age portrayed on pornographic materials
- 10% contacted online and asked to share sexualised pictures of themselves
- 47% used a smartphone



✓ Unsafe use of ICTs In Africa – What we know

- ❖ 14% had met someone offline after a first contact online
- ❖ 22% post personal information on online platforms or social networks (including home and school address, and telephone numbers).
- ❖ 21 % of the children interviewed use webcams with their friends, and 6% with unknown persons.

Cyber Cafes are where children in Africa access internet the most

- 49% children reported having accessed adult pornography online
- 30 % of children in Kenya and 29 % in Uganda – seen pornography material during late hours
- 22% of SA teen girls and 20% of SA boys had sent self-produced nude or semi-nude photos (2011-WASPA)
- Weak of absence of national policy framework

Drivers of Child Sexual Exploitation Online

Poverty

Social and Gender Norms

Structural/Institutional

Power imbalance

Sense of Impunity

Sense of Anonymity

COMPLEX ISSUE TO TACKLE

SOCIETAL BEHAVIOR	TECH CONTEXT
1 Self-produced erotic/pornographic content	1 IPv4 vs. IPv6 : once a village now a universe
2 Child exploiter tech savvy	2 Internet of things
3 Social tolerance towards forms of sexual abuse	3 New domain names extensions + or - 2000
4 Tech/moral panic (individuals and organizations)	4 Digital currencies
	5 The dark web / deep web
	6 The use of mobile devices and cloud
	7 Wider use of anonymity software and End-to-end encryption
LEGAL AND REGULATORY FIELD	POLITICAL/ECONOMIC/SOCIAL/CULTURAL CONTEXTS
1 Evolving forms of CAM such as live streaming of pornographic shows/sextortion - speed of legal processes	1 Tension between right to be protected and the right to freedom of expression
2 Extraterritorial issues	2 Difficult social and economic contexts
3 State Parties still no party to the OPSC	3 Lack of political will /understanding
4 Lack of harmonization of national frameworks	



A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESPONSE



Awareness- raising and empowerment



Legislation and policies



Reporting



Research



Investigation & Prosecution

Cross-border and cross-sector cooperation



Corporate responsibility



Obligations, Promises and Initiatives

Human Rights Obligations

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- Regional Conventions

African Charter on the Right and Welfare of the Child

AU Convention on Cyber Security & Personal Data Protection (June 2014)

“State Parties shall take the necessary legislative and/or regulatory measures to make it a criminal offence to Produce, register, offer, manufacture, make available, disseminate and transmit an image or a representation of child pornography through a computer system....”

Promises

Three World Congresses against the
Sexual Exploitation of Children

Stockholm 1996

Yokohama 2002








Rio 2008



Global Initiatives

- WePROTECT Global Alliance
- Sustainable development Goals targets to end violence against children:
End violence against children Global partnership

Preventing and Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA): A Model National Response

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

National Response Model: Policy and Governance

Policy and Governance



1

Leadership:

An accountable National Governance and Oversight Committee

2

Research, Analysis and Monitoring:

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

3

Legislation:

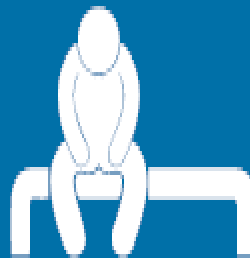
Comprehensive and effective legal framework to investigate offenders and ensure protection for victims

National Response Model: Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice 	4	Dedicated Law Enforcement: National remit; trained officers; proactive and reactive investigations; victim-focused; international cooperation
	5	Judiciary and Prosecutors: Trained; victim-focused
	6	Offender Management Process: Prevent re-offending of those in the criminal justice system nationally and internationally
	7	Access to Image Databases: National database; link to Interpol database (ICSE)

National Response Model: Victim

Victim



8

End to end support:

Integrated services provided during investigation, prosecution and after-care

9

Child Protection Workforce:

Trained, coordinated and available to provide victim support

10

Compensation, remedies and complaints arrangements:

Accessible procedures

11

Child Helpline:

Victim reporting and support; referrals to services for ongoing assistance

National Response Model: Societal

Societal 	12	CSEA Hotline: Public and industry reporting for CSEA offences - online and offline; link to law enforcement and child protection systems
	13	Education Programme: For: children/young people; parents/carers; teachers; practitioners; faith representatives
	14	Child Participation: Children and young people have a voice in the development of policy and practice
	15	Offender Support Systems: Medical, psychological, self-help, awareness.

National Response Model: Industry

Industry



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Notice and Takedown Procedures:

Local removal and blocking of online CSEA content

17

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

18

Innovative Solution Development:


Industry engagement to help address local CSEA issues

19

Corporate Social Responsibility:

Effective child-focused programme

National Response Model: Media and Communications

Media and Communi- cations	20	Ethical and informed media reporting: Enable awareness and accurate understanding of problem
	21	Universal terminology: Guidelines and application

ECPAT International SECO Strategy

OBJECTIVES

1. Stronger legal frameworks to tackle SECO and its effective implementation
2. Wider deployment of technical tools to reduce availability of CSAM Online
3. Law enforcement support for capacity-building in relation to victim identification and support
4. Public information and awareness-building about SECO in order to support behavior change

ACTIVITIES / MEANS



Research publication



Advocacy



Capacity building



Partnerships



PROGRAMME COMBATING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ONLINE

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to global efforts in eliminating sexual exploitation of children online

Specific Objectives

- 1 Advocate for the development & implementation of stronger legal frameworks to tackle sexual exploitation of children online
- 2 Call for the wider deployment of technical tools to reduce the availability of child sexual abuse material online
- 3 Law Enforcement support for capacity-building in relation to victim identification and victim care
- 4 Public information & awareness-building on sexual exploitation of children online to support behavior change

Challenges

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are an integral component of modern life. They are important to the educational and social development of children. However, ICTs are also enabling evolving manifestations of sexual exploitation of children.

Some of the major global threats facilitated by ICT expansion and innovation, are:

- A greater volume and scale of circulation of child sexual abuse material;
- An increased use of mobile devices by predators to contact and groom children online;
- The use of cloud and anonymization services by predators to avoid detection;
- An increase in live streaming child sexual abuse;
- A growth in the production of self-generated child sexual abuse material, adding to the risk of children becoming victims of 'sextortion';
- The exploitation of increasingly younger children;
- The use of anonymous or difficult-to-trace forms of virtual currency (e.g. Bitcoins) to purchase child sexual abuse material online;
- Higher Internet penetration rates and increased connectivity, thus increased exposure to online risks.

ECPAT's response

RESEARCH: ECPAT collects evidence-based information related to the sexual exploitation of children online. One example is the Global Review, which analyses national laws in relation to international and regional standards. The findings will feed into policy processes. ECPAT is also researching trends in the exchange of child sexual abuse material through peer-to-peer networks.

ADVOCACY: ECPAT develops reliable data to support its core advocacy goals at international (e.g. UN), regional (e.g. AU, ASEAN) and national levels. This includes the production of factsheets and position papers. The advocacy strategy is implemented by the ECPAT International Secretariat as well as ECPAT members.

CAPACITY BUILDING: ECPAT supports its network members and other stakeholders to increase their awareness and understanding of sexual exploitation of children online. ECPAT helps build skills for more efficient advocacy work at the national level.

PARTNERSHIPS: ECPAT collaborates with a wide range of partners such as governments, law enforcement agencies, the technology and Internet industry, NGOs and UN agencies. ECPAT promotes synergies in convening collective actions against sexual exploitation of children online.



**Thank you for your
attention!catherinem@ecpat.net**