ADVOCATE, COLLABORATE & TRAIN TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN: KICK-OFF MEETING REPORT

JULY 2018
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1. Introducing ACT to EVAC

In March 2018, Child Helpline International and the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC) joined hands to support the survivors of online child sexual exploitation and abuse (“CSEA”).

ACT to EVAC – it stands for “Advocate, Collaborate & Train to End Violence Against Children” – is a 27-month program that will enable five focus countries to establish or enhance their national response systems to online CSEA by using the Model National Response (“MNR”) framework. This framework has been developed by the WePROTECT Global Alliance.

ACT to EVAC is supported by the Fund to End Violence Against Children.

2. Our goal

ACT to EVAC will mobilise law enforcement, medical practitioners, teachers and child helplines across five focus countries to identify, prevent and respond to online CSEA. This will be achieved through capacity building and cross-sector collaboration that comes with a multi-disciplinary, culturally appropriate, children and youth-centered approach.

3. Kicking things off in Kenya!

The first step in implementing this joint-program was to map out best practices, lessons learned and make sure that the agendas of the five child helplines taking part in the program were aligned. This was to be achieved by means of a ‘kick-off’ planning meeting.

The kick-off meeting had three key objectives:

1. To enable and promote a transformative partnership and collaborative action to align our common agendas.
2. To facilitate a knowledge exchange to explore experiences, expertise, best practices, lessons learned and new insights.
3. To build and increase capacities to better respond and support survivors of online CSEA.

4. The participating child helpline members under the ACT to EVAC program

We were joined in Nairobi, Kenya, from 26th to 27th June 2018 by representatives from:
- River Jordan Foundation from Jordan,
- Childline Kenya from Kenya,
- Teléfono ANAR Peru from Peru,
- Bantay Bata 163 from the Philippines,
- Telefonul Copilului from Romania.

5. A summary of sessions: objectives, discussion, action points and follow up

In order to deliver upon the kick-off meeting’s three key objectives listed above, Child Helpline International and ICMEC crafted a series of sessions to explore capacities and capabilities in responding to online CSEA.
5.1. The #Youth perspective

5.1.1. Objectives.

- Framing the program from the #Youth perspective.

5.1.2. Discussion.

The ACT to EVAC program simply wouldn’t be able to reach its full potential without the guiding voices of children and young people. Child Helpline International and ICMEC are committed to keeping children and young people front-and-center as key stakeholders to our work, making sure that their voices are always heard.

Supporting and guiding us at the kick-off meeting were Sara Brari (from Albania) and Divyansh Dev (from India), two valuable members of Child Helpline International’s Youth Advisory Council: #Youth. The #Youth are an empowering collective of young individuals from all over the world. The #Youth are uniquely positioned to speak on behalf of their peers and to provide insights on the issues that affect them the most.

During the session, Sara and Divyansh shared their perspectives on the importance of directly including and consulting the voices of children and young people as key stakeholders.

Key highlights included:

- An introduction to the child online protection contexts in Sara’s country of residence, Albania, and Divyansh’s country of residence, India.
- The importance of giving young people the space to connect and participate in matters that affect them.
- The importance of raising awareness among children, parents and schools on how to behave online and use technology wisely. We discussed the idea of ‘responsibility training’ and whether this is a valid option for parents and children.
- The role of the wider, national community in accessing children and young people, for example, in schools. This would demand collaboration with local government to influence national educational curriculums and national advocacy plans.
- The role of the telecommunications industry in protecting and supporting children online. Exemplary partnerships that were highlighted during this session included the ISPCC Childline based in Ireland with the Vodafone Ireland Foundation. Through this partnership, Vodafone has committed to covering the costs of all calls directed to the child helpline until 2025.
- How the #Youth hope to see the program influencing children and young people in the five countries of implementation, including their expectations of the program.
- How the child helplines hope to directly respond to the needs of their stakeholders (children and young people) when implementing this program. This opened the stage up to explore which of the child helplines are consulting children and young people in their work.
- That some child helplines agreed to discuss internally the possibility of including youth participation in their daily work.

5.1.3. Action points and follow up.
Following the kick-off meeting, Divyansh and Sara reflected on the impact of their roles and expectations for the program by means of a blog post. The blogposts are included in full as an annex to the report.

Following their impact at the ACT to EVAC program, Sara and Divyansh will be supporting the coordination and planning to the multi-disciplinary trainings but also the recruitment of local youth councils in each of the five countries.

An additional highlight from the #Youth session was that it provided an opportunity to reflect on the importance of consulting the voices of children and young people. Bantay Bata 163 reflected that while local governments and councils in the Philippines do work with youth councils, it would be a valuable opportunity to include their voices directly within the child helpline. Bantay Bata 163 hoped to share this with their team following the kick-off meeting.

5.2. An introduction to the Model National Response

5.2.1. Objectives.

- Understanding the Model National Response.

5.2.2. Discussion.

The MNR is ACT to EVAC’s blueprint to preventing and tackling online CSEA. In implementing this model, we will: enable five countries to assess their current response systems and identify gaps; prioritize national efforts to fill those gaps; and, enhance international understanding and cooperation.

The MNR fundamentally stands to highlight the capabilities needed for effective child protection, demonstrate good practice models from other countries and signpost organisations who can provide support in establishing or enhancing existing capabilities.

In this session, Kelvin Lay (from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and Grace Ndirangu (from the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit) introduced the group to the WePROTECT Global Alliance and its MNR. Kelvin and Grace paid particular reference to:

- The call to action that led to the creation of the WePROTECT Global Alliance partnership in early 2016, which interestingly, Kenya is yet to sign. This call to action included two summits, one in London in December 2014 and another in Abu Dhabi in November 2015.
- Its membership of 82 governments, 20 global tech companies and 23 NGOs.
- The common set of aims under the WePROTECT Global Alliance, including identifying victims, investigation, raising awareness and reducing cases of online CSEA.
- How the MNR, as a fluid and flexible framework, aims to instill a comprehensive and coordinated national response to CSEA, of which national initiatives are responsible to draw all of these institutions together.
- The 21 capabilities and the six categories.
- How two bodies, WePROTECT and the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, were amalgamated.
• The WePROTECT Global Alliance’s Global Threat Assessments, which discussed how criminals are using modern-day technologies to access children in the rise of internet accessibility.

Following the introduction, we explored some questions from the group, such as:
  1. Any there anything that the MNR lacks?
  2. Is there somewhere that we can find all of the institutions listed within the MNR at national level?
  3. What is the key focus on the MNR: the victim or the survivor?

Kelvin and Grace also shared updates on their work in creating a dedicated Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit in Kenya, including:
• A background to the creation of a dedicated Child Protection Unit, including the high incidence rates of sexual violence, trafficking, exploitation and cross-border issues in Kenya.
• The response to a needs assessment produced by the United Kingdom’s National Crime Agency and consultations with the International Labor Organization in Kenya.
• Exploration with partner agencies, such as Interpol.
• “Live operations” and statistics.
• The future of the Unit in line with the MNR in looking to create an online investigations team with a direct VPN link to NCMEC for referrals.

Following Kelvin and Grace’s introduction to the MNR framework, Jessica Sarra, Chief Financial, Legal & Administrative Officer at ICMEC, highlighted how ACT to EVAC intends to reflect the framework within our 27-month program. We reflected on:
• The goal of the MNR, being to: “prevent and tackle CSEA”.
• How we will implement this goal within ACT to EVAC by “developing individualized approaches to online CSEA within the context of a commonly agreed framework and understanding of capabilities”.
• The relevant MNR capabilities that we will approach within ACT to EVAC, including:
  o Criminal justice – 4 and 5.
  o Victim support – 8, 9 and 11.
  o The societal level – 13 and 14.
  o Media and communications – 21.
• Our anticipated outcomes, including:
  o Empowered and protected children and young people.
  o Prevention.
  o Awareness.
  o Appropriate support services.
  o Effective and successful investigations and convictions.
  o Heightened collaboration.

5.2.3. Action points and follow up.

Stemming from the five countries’ request for in-depth national examples of the MNR in practice, we reached out to the UK National Crime Agency (NCA), specifically the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command (CEOP), who were able to direct us towards a resource titled “Child protection in the digital age: National responses to online child sexual abuse and exploitation in the ASEAN Member States”, written by UNICEF. This resource
exemplified good practices in the ASEAN region as per the MNR framework, including examples and solutions in place in each country.

5.3. Peer-to-peer exchange

5.3.1. Objectives.

- Getting to know one another and celebrating our successes!

5.3.2. Discussion.

The peer-to-peer exchange served as an exercise to get to know the group and their organisations a little better. For this session, we coordinated a ‘speed-dating’ exercise, in which the participants rotated on a 3-minute basis. The group shared organizational updates relating to:

- Gender,
- Children on the move,
- Violence against children,
- Child online protection,
- Youth participation.

5.3.3. Action points and follow up.

The group expressed that it was a valuable opportunity to learn of the work that the other organisations were achieving outside the boundaries of online CSEA.

As a future opportunity to improve, we could allow for more time to rotate pairs among the group, as many were keen to learn more from their peers.

5.4. Round table discussion

5.4.1. Objectives.

- Understanding data management with regards to:
  o Systems, technologies and tools,
  o Common definitions and categories.

- Using data for evidence with regards to:
  o Reporting,
  o Advocacy.

5.4.2. Discussion.

In this session, we explored the role of data management within child helplines and the impact that this can have on policy change. Our discussion led us through the following highlights:

- The common tools used to collect data among the five child helplines present.
- The partnerships that can influence data collection, such as collaborations with the Ministries of Education and media platforms.
• How the five child helplines analyze their data and the persons who do so in each organisation.
• How we can use data for resource mobilization and program sustainability.
• The varying definitions of online CSEA and how this relates to data categories. This fed into a dialogue of the use of the Luxembourg Guidelines in identifying victims of online CSEA.
• How the distinction of the offline versus the online world could affect data categorization.
• Connections to referral services. We used this opportunity to discuss how we can guarantee confidentiality when relaying the cases to third parties such as government institutions.
• We discussed how data management would be a useful topic to explore in the forthcoming trainings under ACT to EVAC. These topics could include:
  o The Luxembourg Guidelines as a basis to identify abuse.
  o How terminology could restrict profiles selection on the data base.
  o How terminology could be used as a tool to distinguish between the online and the offline world.
• The role of national legislation.
• Follow-up strategies in place to facilitate interventions.

5.4.3. Action points and follow up.

Following the session, we noted that there are a number of options to improve the effectiveness of child helplines’ capacities relating to data collection. These options and observations include:
• That the five countries demonstrate different levels of capacity in data collection, with slightly different categories for the cases received, and a different capacity to generate analysis.
• Information collected can be separated in two main areas: “source” and “cases”. Where source refers to the channel or outlet of the abuse (such as online, social media, WhatsApp groups) and the cases refer to the data collected on the specific abuse case.
• That by separating this data into “source” and “cases”, we will have common information that can be compared across countries and regions. Also, the distribution of sources reported by different sources will provide useful information on the area where online/digital abuse is active, and where child helplines need tools to provide more tailored assistance.
• An element of concern and to follow up is related to how the systems are accessible and integrated with local government. In Kenya, it seems that the central government has full access to the cases collected by the child helpline. Some form of data protection/disaggregation should be always considered to protect the privacy of the individuals, and to be compliant with international rules and regulations, especially in contexts where ethnicity play a major role in human safety.
• Coverage of child helpline services is another element that can be used as indicator for the program: especially in countries with limited access to online and phone platforms, the extension of a child helpline service can show the starting point of the project, and through its change the impact across the years.
• To better disseminate the information on child helpline services in remote areas, partnerships are possible with organizations involved in primary and secondary education, willing to print child helpline number on schoolbooks and other education material.
5.5. Field trip to Childline Kenya

5.5.1. Objectives.

- Seeing Childline Kenya in action!

5.5.2. Discussion.

Visiting Childline Kenya offered an opportunity to explore:

- Childline Kenya’s relationship with the government as a non-governmental organization, including material support and premises.
- Their operating hours and ‘rush’ hours of 10am until 2pm.
- Their work with the community, including partnering with schools, Chiefs, churches and mosques to spread the word of online safety, particularly for those who are not in school.
- The breakdown of age groups and how it is informed by research.
- Childline Kenya’s collaboration with the government, including the management of the 116 number for the child helpline but also their support in cases of interventions.
- Kenya’s main areas of focus:
  - Neglect as a result of poverty,
  - Child abuse, and,
  - Child labor.
- Childline Kenya’s escalation system in place and how this could better engage government officials.

5.5.3. Action points and follow up.

No direct follow up was necessary for this session.

5.6. The Expert perspective

5.6.1. Objectives.

- Hearing the expert perspectives on online CSEA.

5.6.2. Discussion.

John Carr and Emma Day, two leading experts in the field of child online protection, framed the issue of online CSEA at the international, regional and at national level.

John Carr:

- John Carr is one of the world’s leading authorities on children’s and young people’s use of the internet and associated new technologies, particularly focusing on the issues of digital inclusion.
- In John’s video, he discussed two new ‘trends’ of live streaming and self-produced images.
- He also highlighted the role of child helplines in responding to issues where children are still in dangerous situations and the type of therapeutic support that a child will need to recover from these circumstances.
Emma Day:
- Emma Day is a Senior Child Protection Consultant for UNICEF East Asia Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO), where she focuses on child online protection.
- In Emma’s presentation, she highlighted UNICEF’s flagship report of December 2017 that explored the role of modern technologies in the lives of children.
- Emma reflected upon the MNR in responding to children in the digital age, in particular, the MNR’s categories of criminal justice, victims and society specific to the ASEAN region.

5.6.3. Action points and follow up.

Due to poor technological connections, both expert presentations were sent to the representatives in their resources package following the kick-off meeting.

5.7. Survey results

5.7.1. Objectives.
- Reflecting on your feedback.

5.7.2. Discussion.

In the run up to the kick-off meeting, we wanted to ensure that the meeting would include any organizational and/or personal preferences to serve for a fruitful and constructive discussion opportunity among the five child helplines. We released an online survey via www.getfeedback.com to collect responses relating to:
- Learning,
- Public policy,
- Engagement and awareness of the community,
- Capacity building and tools, and,
- Data and evidence.

In addition, the respondents to the pre-Kenya survey provided us with an insight into the five child helplines’ capacities and capabilities to:
- Deliver upon the ACT to EVAC program,
- Explore contextual knowledge and nationally relevant resources to address online CSEA,
- Identify organizational systems and tools to collect, analyze and use data,
- Enhance organizational evidence base to advocate and address online CSEA.

You can find a full list of the survey questions posed to the child helpline representatives as an annex to the report.

5.7.3. Action points and follow up.

No direct follow up was necessary for this session but it was interesting to note the variances with regards to the engagement of policy-makers in each country. Furthermore, the session provided a platform to explore how the child helplines complement one another and by
exchanging skills, we can reinforce our capacities. These considerations will feed into each National Plan of Action strategy.

5.8. Programmatic overview

5.8.1. Objectives.

- Brainstorming our National Action Plans.

5.8.2. Discussion.

This session was an opportunity to explore the road map ahead towards crafting five National Plans of Action; essentially outlining how we will take the strategy to results. As a group, we reflected on:

- The Fund to End Violence Against Children’s vision, mission, principles and goals that allow for the implementation of the MNR.
- The Fund to End Violence Against Children’s three ‘levels of change’, including:
  - The individual level, such as children,
  - The societal level, such as communities,
  - The strategic level, such as politics and legal domains
- The ACT to EVAC model and its specific ‘country-level’ engagement focus.
- The main deliverables under the ACT to EVAC program, including:
  - A baseline study and legislative review,
  - One week-long, context-specific, multi-disciplinary training in each country of implementation.
  - A National Plan of Action.
- The ‘theory of change’ concept.
- The monitoring and evaluation framework.

Based on the Fund to End Violence Against Children’s three ‘levels of change’, we underwent a country-level stakeholder engagement activity. This stakeholder activity allowed us to better understand:

- Whom are we engaging?
- What is our goal for engaging them and why?
- How we engage them, including strategies to do so?
- How is their engagement included?
- To what extent or depth are they engaged?

After having outlined all the various stakeholders targeted by the five child helplines, we identified each ‘theory of change’ level.

It was interesting to note the sheer range of stakeholders in practice throughout the five child helplines. Participants introduced the group to new and engaging actors that others had not yet considered, for example, the role of Trade Unions as stakeholders to child helplines. We also reflected on the role of the media in magnifying our stakeholder engagement.

5.8.3. Action points and follow up.
When writing the National Plans of Action, the five child helplines will need to craft a strategy that engages with at least one of the Fund to End Violence Against Children’s ‘levels of change’.

5.9. Monitoring and Evaluation overview

5.9.1. Objectives.

- Creating a results framework: how to measure success.

5.9.2. Discussion.

In this session, we evaluated the support needed to reinforce our strategies. As a group, we completed a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (“SWOT”) analysis to review ‘priority’ stakeholders, current strategies, directions and solutions in place across the five child helplines. This exercise allowed for a richer understanding of what each organisation could offer and its key weaknesses that need to be worked upon in order to succeed or improve. The SWOT analysis also provided an opportunity to review the present strategies in place at each child helpline and also to explore new solutions.

5.9.3. Action points and follow up.

During this session, Child Helpline International’s #Youth members took a moment to reflect on how the voices of children and young people will be included within each National Plan of Action. This involvement will be explored further in the program, including the level of involvement of local children and young people in each national context, the expectations of these local children and young people and the mentorship role of Child Helpline International’s #Youth members.

As a follow up, the SWOT analysis may serve purpose within the country engagement plan: a resource that will help to map the road ahead towards drafting a National Plan of Action.

5.10. Collaborative partnership overview

5.10.1. Objectives.

- Transformative action and capacity building.
- Mapping capacities for future trainings.

5.10.2. Discussion.

In this session, we went through the deliverables required under the ACT to EVAC program. The deliverables under ACT to EVAC include:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deliverable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One (March 2018 to March 2019)</td>
<td>Baseline studies</td>
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<td>Capacity building tools and/or reporting tools</td>
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<td>One and Two (March 2018 to March 2020)</td>
<td>Trainings</td>
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<td>Webinars</td>
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<td>Two (March 2019 to March 2020)</td>
<td>The mid-term meeting</td>
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<td>Public (national) awareness campaign</td>
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<td>Three (March 2020 to June 2020)</td>
<td>E-Learning module</td>
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<td>National Plan of Action</td>
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During the session, we also made reference to the Corporate Agreement, which stands to outline the mutual roles and responsibilities, activities and duration of the program for Child Helpline International and the participating child helplines.

5.10.3. Action points and follow up.

As a follow up to the kick-off meeting, we hope to further explore the Corporate Agreement with the five child helplines and make additional annexes to the agreement where necessary.

6. Conclusion

The kick-off meeting enjoyed a wide range of participants, ranging from directorial to social work functions within their respective organisations. Some of the key learnings that we were able to extract from such a diverse group of individuals included:

- Improved understanding of the program,
- Establishment of common agendas,
- Understanding and exploring our common capacities in responding to cases of online CSEA,
- The importance of effective data management,
- The identification of our key stakeholders in order to craft organizational strategies, including the engagement of children and young people themselves as stakeholders,
- Understanding our strengths and weaknesses in order to ultimately create a National Plan of Action under ACT to EVAC.

The kick-off meeting’s key learnings were achieved by means of collaborative action, openness to engage in a knowledge exchange and exploring capacities to better respond to survivors of online CSEA. In this regard, Child Helpline International and ICMEC are happy to state that we feel as though we have met the kick-off meeting’s objectives.

But what could have gone better? As is always the challenge with meetings and workshops, there is a wealth of content and experiences to explore within such a short period of time. This is something that we were conscious of during the kick-off meeting, which may have restricted time for reflection and for sessions to go further in-depth.

The #Youth members reflected that more time to network and socialize would have been an added bonus to the meeting. Indeed, getting to know the participants better can only enhance opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned more openly and collectively.
On reflection, more time would have allowed us to engage in more fruitful discussions and would have presented more learning opportunities to better respond to survivors of online CSEA.

6.1. Next steps

Following the kick-off meeting, there are a series of ‘prioritized’ next steps. These immediate next steps include:

- Gathering formal feedback from the participants,
- Crafting a Global Plan of Action, including one-on-one consultations with the five child helplines,
- Drafting the baseline studies for the child helplines that will receive trainings within year one (March 2018 to March 2019) of the program’s lifecycle,
- Outlining a curriculum plan for the trainings, including tailored topic priorities.

In summary, the kick-off meeting provided a valuable platform to discuss the ACT to EVAC program.

Moreover, Kenya also provided a springboard to reconnect with our friends UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (“ESARO”), UNICEF Kenya, Terre des Hommes and World Vision, who were excited to explore future opportunities of collaboration, particularly with regards to data support and the baseline studies.

On behalf of Child Helpline International and ICMEC, we would like to take the opportunity to thank all participants of the five focus child helplines – namely: the River Jordan Foundation, Childline Kenya, Teléfono ANAR Peru, Bantay Bata 163 and Telefonul Copilului – for their attendance to the kick-off meeting. Your contributions not only allowed us to better understand our common agendas but also to explore ways in which we can better identify, prevent and respond to survivors of online CSEA that can only be achieved through cross-sector collaboration.

Furthermore, we greatly appreciate the support of our friends John Carr, Emma Day, Kelvin Lay and Grace Ndirangu, whose expertise allowed us to better frame the issue of online CSEA during the kick-off meeting. Your expert insights have been and will continue to be invaluable throughout the program.

Finally, we would also like to thank the Fund to End Violence Against Children for their financial support, for without which, the kick-off meeting would not have been possible.

Thank you!
Annex 1: Photos

A team photo while visiting Childline Kenya.
Celebrating our successes

Speed dating
Seeing the #Youth in action
Annex 2: List of participants

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<th>Internal participants</th>
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<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aguilar</td>
<td>Magdalena</td>
<td>Child Helpline International</td>
<td>Co-Chief Executive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alison</td>
<td>Melisa</td>
<td>Bantay Bata 163</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brari</td>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>Child Helpline International</td>
<td>Member of Child Helpline International's Youth Advisory Council (#Youth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guglani</td>
<td>Divyansh Dev</td>
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<td>Member of Child Helpline International's Youth Advisory Council (#Youth)</td>
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<td>Holliday</td>
<td>Laura</td>
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<td>Project Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maaita</td>
<td>Lara</td>
<td>Jordan River Foundation</td>
<td>Volunteer’s Supervisor/Helpline 110 for children and families</td>
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<td>Muema</td>
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<td>Carr</td>
<td>John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Online Child Safety Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>UNICEF East Asia Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO)</td>
<td>Senior Child Protection Consultant</td>
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<td>Lay</td>
<td>Kelvin</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Specialist Advisor</td>
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<td>Ndirangu</td>
<td>Grace</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit</td>
<td>Senior Superintendent</td>
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Annex 3: Pre-Kenya survey results

Please find below the questions posed to the child helpline representatives within the pre-Kenya survey.

Based on your understanding of the ACT to EVAC program, please rate the following six statements:

1. Our organization has sufficient capacity to deliver upon the objectives of ACT to EVAC program

   ![Rating Scale]

   Strongly disagree  Strongly agree

   **3.86 out of 5**

2. Our organization has contextual knowledge and nationally relevant resources to address online CSEA

   ![Rating Scale]

   Strongly disagree  Strongly agree

   **3.29 out of 5**
Based on your understanding of the ACT to EVAC program, please rate the following six statements:

3. Our organization has efficient systems and tools to collect, analyze and use data

[Rating: ★★★☆☆] 3.29 out of 5

Based on your understanding of the ACT to EVAC program, please rate the following six statements:

4. Our organization has a strong evidence-base to advocate and address online CSEA

[Rating: ★★★☆☆] 3.14 out of 5
Based on your understanding of the ACT to EVAC program, please rate the following six statements:

6. Our organization is strategically engaged with policy-makers to address online CSEA

3.71 out of 5

Informing policy-makers

Please select one category or more that best describes your organization’s level of engagement with policy-makers in addressing online CSEA

- Informing and consulting: 5 71%
- Partnering and collaborating: 4 57%
- Advising and influencing: 3 43%
- Campaigning: 4 57%
- Other / None of the above: 1 14%

If other, please specify
No comments
Engagement of policy-makers

How engaged are policy-makers in your country in addressing online CSEA?

Community awareness

How aware is the public and local community with regards to issues of online CSEA?
Please rate the following three statements: Our organization has a strong working relationship with...

1. Law enforcement

- [ ] Strongly disagree
- [ ] [ ] [ ] Strongly agree

4.14 out of 5

2. Medical practitioners

- [ ] Strongly disagree
- [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Strongly agree

3.43 out of 5
Please rate the following three statements:
Our organization has a strong working relationship with...

3. Schools, teachers and educators

Strongly disagree          Strongly agree

4.29 out of 5
Please rank the following topics in addressing online CSEA according to your organizational priorities and needs

You can drag and drop the topics from 1–6 (high to low priority)

1. The youth perspective: a child-centered approach to address online CSEA
   1.86 avg

2. Lessons learned from the member network, partners and stakeholders
   3 avg

3. The Model National Response framework
   3.14 avg

4. Tools, technologies and use of data
   3.43 avg

5. Collaborative partnership and alignment
   3.86 avg

6. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)
   5.71 avg

How familiar is your organization with the Model National Response framework?

- Not familiar: 2 (29%)
- Somewhat familiar: 4 (57%)
- Very familiar: 1 (14%)
Annex 4: #Youth blogposts

“Being part of the ACT to EVAC program has made me realize all over again how important it is to collaborate in order to create safe environments for children. I realize that – different from, apart from, or unknown by each other – we all share the same problems and we face continuous efforts to overcome them.

“*Personally, I am very happy* to have been given a position in this program where I can expand my insights and also share the #Youth perspective throughout the process. To me, this means empowerment. Child Helpline International is investing in us and empowering us to grow professionally.

“The kick-off meeting in Kenya was the fuel to ensure that the engines run smoothly throughout the coming months of the program. Having our #Youth session there was a valuable opportunity to share the importance of youth involvement, perspectives and feedback, but also to get to know the representatives of the five countries.

“I would like to mention that a particular highlight for me was the positive reaction of the audience following the #Youth presentation. I personally was not expecting such a quick reflection from the audience; that they were agreeing with our perspective on the importance of youth engagement and also confirming that they would take this into consideration.

“As already mentioned, the kick-off meeting was a great beginning in providing a space to plan forwards. ACT to EVAC is a well-planned project that aims to overcome diversity and bring us together under one common goal: to prevent online CSEA. As a program that brings together countries from all over the world, it might still face issues – new or unplanned. But so long as there is commitment, we can overcome these issues to make the program a success. By addressing and defining children’s and young people’s needs and working to fulfil them, each of the five countries will reach the program’s goal.”

Sara Brari.
Tirana, Albania.

“I consider myself lucky to be part of the Youth Advisory Council of Child Helpline International – who over the years have made it a point to be #Youth-centrist in their decision-making. The relevance of youth perspectives gained importance once again at the ACT to EVAC kick-off meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 to 27 June 2018.

“As per my expectations, the meeting was very fruitful in designing a road map for future collaboration between child helplines of five countries, namely Kenya, Romania, Jordan, Philippines and Peru. It truly will be an impactful journey in the forthcoming 22 months of the 27-month program, which will set an agenda for child online safety in these five countries.

“Sara and I were happy to have delivered a #Youth Perspective presentation. We came with the aim to encourage child helplines to consider it worthwhile having youth involved in their functioning. We are indeed glad to have two helplines having serious thoughts about implementing meaningful youth involvement.

“After the meeting, my belief in this collaborative process was further strengthened. Together as a team we are determined to leave no stone unturned in ensuring child safety online. Moreover,
since the process is very accommodating in nature, I am confident that children and youth in these countries will be given individual attention. Their core issues will be given due importance and the entire agenda will have their impressions wholesomely embedded. As we progress more into the internet age, the program will be able address the dynamics of the future while being combative to present day problems. Child Helpline International’s motto of “every child has a voice” will be supported by the energetic voice of youth.

“I am confident that the effects of this program will reach other countries as well. Countries worldwide are eagerly looking for programs that will sensitize their youth and protect their children. This program is founded on both of these important aspects. As most of the countries represent the “global south” it is an amazing opportunity for this program to be idealized in a way that it is readily accepted in developing countries.

“Through this program, these five child helplines can be a torchbearer for “change” and inspire child helplines worldwide who are equally passionate towards enhancing carefree childhoods.”

Divyansh Dev Guglani.
New Delhi, India.