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

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

OCTOBER 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 survivors of online child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA).

Advocate, Collaborate & Train to End Violence Against Children (ACT to EVAC) is a 27-month program that will enable five focus countries to establish or enhance their national response systems to online CSEA. We will achieve this through implementing the Model National Response (MNR) framework, which has been developed by the WePROTECT Global Alliance.

We are gratefully funded by the Fund to End Violence Against Children.
2. Our Goal

ACT to EVAC comes with a multi-disciplinary, culturally appropriate, children and youth-centered approach. Through collaborative partnerships and reinforcing strategies, we will support child helplines, law enforcement, medical professionals and teachers to better prevent, identify, respond to and support survivors of online CSEA.

Law enforcement needs intensive training on the use of technology to identify and locate both offenders and children.

Attorneys need education on effective ways to successfully prosecute cases.

Healthcare professionals need specific training on conducting medical evaluations and providing appropriate physical and mental health referrals.

Educators need resources to help prevent, identify, and respond to CSEA.

Child helplines need continuous capacity building, including technical skills and knowledge, to properly document the contacts received on this subject, and cannot (in many cases) provide adequate services to children and youth who have been victims of online abuse.

Ultimately, all professionals serving children need training on the victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to child protection; they need to be able to identify victims and those at high risk, and to protect children from online CSEA.
3. Forecasted Outcomes

Our forecasted outcomes are measured against the Fund to End Violence Against Children’s Theory of Change:

- At individual level, survivors of online violence will have greater access to ‘treatment’ and care;
- At society level, communities will be able to protect children from violence and respond to the needs of survivors;
- At the systems level, countries will have robust national tools to prosecute perpetrators of violence and maintain and restore survivors’ rights.

For more details relating to the Fund’s Theory of Change, please refer to Chapter 5.5: Timelines and Deadlines.
4. The Tanzania Kick-Off Meeting

We are delighted to welcome on board C-SEMA as our newest member to the ACT to EVAC team! C-SEMA, who are based in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, will be joining:

- Bantay Bata 163;
- Childline Kenya;
- Teléfono ANAR Peru; and,
- The Jordan River Foundation.

On 17th of September 2018, we coordinated a kick-off meeting that was designed to bring C-SEMA up to speed with the program.

We were joined in Dar Es Salaam by the following representatives of C-SEMA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Emmanuel Gimeno</td>
<td>Systems Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fatuma Kamramba</td>
<td>National Child Helpline Manager (Zanzibar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Itanisa Mbise</td>
<td>Data &amp; Communications lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>James Masawe</td>
<td>Communications Intern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jane Haule</td>
<td>National Child Helpline Supervisor (Mainland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kiiya JK</td>
<td>C-SEMA Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Michael Marwa</td>
<td>National Child Helpline Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Thelma Dhaje</td>
<td>National Child Helpline Manager (Mainland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Winnifrida Msekeni</td>
<td>Communications Intern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Helpline International and ICMEC were represented by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Laura Holliday</td>
<td>Project Coordinator – Child Helpline International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Richard Ombono</td>
<td>Senior Programme Manager – Child Helpline International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jessica Sarra</td>
<td>Chief Financial, Legal &amp; Administrative Officer – ICMEC (attending remotely)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. A Summary of Sessions

Child Helpline International crafted an agenda that would allow us to not only introduce the ACT to EVAC program but also mutually explore our experiences, expertise, best practices, lessons learned and new insights relating to both CSEA case management and engagement with local communities.

Please see below for an overview of the kick-off meeting’s sessions and its relative objectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title:</th>
<th>Session objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Introduction            | • To introduce the Advocate, Collaborate & Train to End Violence Against Children (“ACT to EVAC”) joint-program and our application to the Fund.  
                          • To discuss our initial expectations.  
                          • To get to know each other better.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| The Model National      | • To introduce the Model National Response framework.  
                          • To understand how ACT to EVAC will implement the Model National Response.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Response                | The Youth Advisory Council                                                                                                      | • To introduce the Youth Advisory Council (#Youth).  
                          • To understand the role that they play.  
                          • To uncover their plan of action.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kicking Things Off in    | • To uncover the Kenya kick-off meeting, including lessons learned and best practices shared.  
                          • To share the Kenya report.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kenya                   | Timelines and Deadlines                                                                                                           | • To introduce the ACT to EVAC deliverables.  
                          • To discuss the ACT to EVAC timeline.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Data                    | • To complete and reflect on the pre-Tanzania survey.  
                          • To better understand the Tanzanian landscape relating to online CSEA cases.  
                          • To understand the terminology that C-SEMA currently uses.  
                          • To understand how C-SEMA monitors and categorizes data relating to online CSEA cases.  
                          • To explore areas for improvement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Trainings               | • To explore focus topics for the in-country training.  
                          • To select our stakeholders/training attendees.  
                          • To explore logistical preparations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Mapping Our Way Forward | • To better understand the current National Plan of Action in place in Tanzania.  
                          • To complete a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (“SWOT”) activity.  
                          • To explore room for improvement.  
                          • To introduce the post-Tanzania survey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Wrapping up with ICMEC  | • To facilitate a Skype call with our partner organization, ICMEC, for a warm hello.  
                          • To discuss any remaining questions.  
                          • To confirm our next steps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. Objectives:

- To introduce the Advocate, Collaborate & Train to End Violence Against Children (“ACT to EVAC”) joint-program and our application to the Fund.
- To discuss our initial expectations.
- To get to know each other better.

5.1.2. Discussion:

This session served to introduce C-SEMA to the ACT to EVAC program. This included introducing the team to the program proposal, programmatic goals, forecasted outcomes as per our Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, and kick-off meeting objectives.

Before leaping into the day, we underwent an expectations and concerns exercise whereby participants were asked to anonymously write both insights on two separate pieces of paper. This exercise proved a valuable opportunity in gauging the atmosphere of the group. After collecting all insights, we were able to see if we could draw any commonalities among the team.

Some highlighted expectations included:

- “[To gain a] deeper understanding on ACT [to] EVAC”;
- “[To gain a] wider understanding on how ACT to EVAC operates and general coordination”; and,
- “[I want to] learn more on protecting children and young people who go online”.

Some highlighted concerns included:

- “What is the funding model [in terms of] opportunities [and] work-load?”;
- “[If there is a] cultural difference and how we perceive CSEA”; and,
- “Meeting targets, objectives and timeframe”.

At the end of the day, we returned to the expectations and concerns board to see if all expectations had been met and if all concerns had been addressed. You can find all expectations and concerns as an annex to this report.

5.1.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

No particular follow up is necessary for this session.
5.2. The Model National Response

5.2.1. Objectives:

- To introduce the Model National Response framework.
- To understand how ACT to EVAC will implement the Model National Response.

5.2.2. Discussion:

This session allowed us to introduce C-SEMA to ACT to EVAC’s ‘blueprint’ to preventing and tackling online CSEA: the Model National Response (MNR) framework.

We highlighted that by implementing this model, we will:

- Enable five focus countries to assess their current response systems and identify gaps;
- Prioritize national efforts to fill those gaps; and,
- Enhance international understanding and cooperation.

We provided the team with a background to the creation of the MNR framework, including:

- The 2016 call to action and two subsequent summits that ultimately led to the creation of the WePROTECT Global Alliance partnership.
- The membership of the WePROTECT Global Alliance partnership, which currently boasts 82 governments, 20 global tech companies and 23 NGOs.
- The common set of aims under the WePROTECT Global Alliance, including:
  o Identifying victims;
  o Investigation;
  o Raising awareness; and,
  o Reducing cases of online CSEA.
- How the MNR is a fluid and flexible framework, which 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 six categories that can be found within the MNR.
- The WePROTECT Global Alliance’s Global Threat Assessments, which highlight how criminals are using modern-day technologies to access children in the rise of internet accessibility. “We must act now. Technology will only become more advanced; access to the internet more easily available; and therefore, the threats to children more imminent and diverse.”

We also used this opportunity to outline the MNR goal and mission, which is to “prevent and tackle CSEA”, but also how ACT to EVAC aims to complement this goal through “developing individualized approaches to online CSEA within the context of a commonly agreed framework and understanding of capabilities”.

Furthermore, this session allowed us to elaborate on which of the 21 capabilities the ACT to EVAC program will approach. Please see the table below for an overview:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Vision or Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Criminal Justice         | Dedicated law enforcement         | 4   | • A strengthened approach to the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving online CSEA with enhanced technical and operational capacity for law enforcement and prosecutors.  
                            | Judiciary and prosecutors         | 5   | • Development of the technical infrastructure to allow effective investigation of CSEA.  
                                 |                                   |     | • Increased victim identification.  
                                 |                                   |     | • Increased participation.       |
| Victim                   | End to end support                | 8   | • Increased multidisciplinary collaboration within communities.  
                            | Child protection workforce        | 9   | • Capacity building for child helplines to increase and enhance counsellors’ abilities to respond to victims and survivors, specifically victim reporting, support and referrals to services for ongoing assistance. |
| Societal                 | Education program                 | 13  | • Child helplines have an increased outreach to children as trusted and accessible sources for help. They are able to bring relevant issues to the attention of children and youth. |
|                          | Child participation               | 14  |                                                                                 |
| Media and communications | Universal terminology             | 21  | • Use and implementation of the Luxembourg Guidelines.                         |

The group reflected that the MNR framework is similar to their Child Online Protection (COP) model.

C-SEMA also shared that Tanzania’s Child Online Safety/Protection Taskforce (COST) is also hoping to implement the MNR framework. As COST works closely with many stakeholders in Tanzania, the MNR would certainly complement their efforts.

C-SEMA further highlighted that Tanzania is hoping to become a member of the WePROTECT Global Alliance. Once this is achieved, the group reflected that collaboration would come more easily among fellow stakeholders and partners.

Overall, the C-SEMA team reflected that it is currently a long and difficult process in order to engage with many other disciplines and communities present in Tanzania. It was stated that the MNR framework would facilitate this engagement so that agendas could be more easily aligned.

5.2.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

During this session, we directed C-SEMA’s attention to a resource titled “Child protection in the digital age: National responses to online child sexual abuse and exploitation in the ASEAN Member States”. This UNICEF report provides some good practice examples of some ASEAN states who are successfully implementing the MNR framework. We would be happy to share this resource with C-SEMA for further reference and guidance.
5.3. The Youth Advisory Council

5.3.1. Objectives:

- To introduce the Youth Advisory Council (#Youth).
- To understand the role that they play.
- To uncover their plan of action.

5.3.2. 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 throughout ACT to EVAC are Sara Brari and Divyansh Dev, two valuable and leading members of Child Helpline International’s Youth Advisory Council (#Youth). The #Youth are an empowering collective of young individuals from all over the world, whose members are uniquely positioned to speak on behalf of their peers and to provide insights on the issues that affect them the most.

During this session, we were able to introduce Child Helpline International’s Youth Advisory Council and better understand the nature of their supporting roles. Divyansh Dev was able to provide a welcome statement, which has been included as an annex to this report.

We were able to share that Sara and Divyansh are currently crafting a Youth Engagement Strategy (#YES). The aims of this strategy are:

- To increase child and youth participation; and,
- To increase child- and youth-inclusive decision-making among the five focus ACT to EVAC child helplines.

This overarching and flexible toolkit will be pitched to the five focus ACT to EVAC child helplines at Child Helpline International’s Ninth International Consultation of Child Helplines (IC), which will take place in Toronto, Canada from 6 to 8 November 2018.

We are confident that this strategy will:

- Contribute to creating a clear path for action and participation;
- Add value on both organizational and individual level; and,
- Stimulate growth and consciousness among children and young people, and ultimately society.

During this discussion, we were able to understand the ways in which C-SEMA currently engages with children and young people. C-SEMA brought our attention to the Junior Councils of Tanzania, which are government led. These Councils engage with ‘reporters’ who are below the age of 18 and train them so that they are able to provide their insights on issues that directly affect them. This includes role in advocacy and outreach. At present, engaging with the Junior Councils of Tanzania requires permission from government officials.
C-SEMA are currently looking for a new standard whereby they can engage with children and young people directly and without hurdles. C-SEMA enquired as to why Child Helpline International’s Youth Advisory Council does not include persons who are younger than 18. We discussed the logistical challenges of representation but also how ‘youth’ can extend beyond many countries’ legal age of adulthood.

We discussed some goal posts that C-SEMA are currently considering in terms of youth engagement, one of which being potential child and youth representation on the Supervisory Board of C-SEMA.

5.3.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

As aforementioned, Sara and Divyansh will take advantage of the IC to showcase their strategy but also to better understand the current status of youth participation among the five child helplines.

The IC will also pose an opportunity for C-SEMA to connect with Child Helpline International’s Inclusion Manager, Ronja Ulfot, for her insights and advice on youth engagement.
5.4. Kicking Things Off in Kenya

5.4.1. Objectives:

- To uncover the Kenya kick-off meeting, including lessons learned and best practices shared.
- To share the Kenya report.

5.4.2. Discussion:

As our newest member to the team, we used this session to introduce C-SEMA to all that we have achieved since March 2018. These highlights included a Kenya kick-off meeting, which took place on 26 and 27 June 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya.

In our debrief, we paid reference to the fact that the Kenya 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; and,
- Understanding our strengths and weaknesses in order to ultimately create a National Plan of Action within the ACT to EVAC program.

5.4.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

Following the Tanzania kick-off meeting, we offered to share the Kenya kick-off meeting report with C-SEMA for their review.
5.5. Timelines and Deadlines

5.5.1. Objectives:

- To introduce the ACT to EVAC deliverables.
- To discuss the ACT to EVAC timeline.

5.5.2. Discussion:

This session gave us an opportunity to introduce ACT to EVAC’s donor, the Fund to End Violence Against Children, and its Theory of Change.

As per their vision, the Fund to End Violence Against Children strives towards “a world in which every child grows up free from violence”. Ultimately, the Fund to End Violence Against Children recognizes that governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, researchers and academics, and children themselves all need to work together to prevent and respond to violence against children. This action therefore demands a coordinated response across four critical tiers, namely: the individual level; the society level; the systems level; and, the industry level. This is known as the Theory of Change.

In order to achieve meaningful impact, the Fund to End Violence Against Children’s has aligned itself with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) and its 2030 timeline to connect stakeholders in their self-proclaimed “ambitious agenda”.

In complementing the Fund to End Violence Against Children’s vision, ACT to EVAC promotes UNSDG 16.2: “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”.

ACT to EVAC is committed to implementing the Theory of Change across three tiers, namely: the individual level; the society level; and, the systems level. Please see the table below for a series of ACT to EVAC program deliverables that have been crafted against the Fund’s Theory of Change:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Capacity and skill building</td>
<td>• Counsellors’ abilities to respond to victims and survivors;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Specific focus on victim reporting,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Referrals to services for ongoing assistance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Development of technical infrastructure and skills of healthcare professionals so children can receive high-quality medical/forensic evaluations and treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>Capacity and skill building</td>
<td>Training and capacity building module targeting professionals, decision- and policy-makers includes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Toolkits and guidelines for interviewing and interacting with survivors;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Resources and best practices: sharing knowledge, tools and strengthening (technical) skills for creating and ensuring child-friendly environments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Guidelines on self-care and vicarious trauma;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• E-learning and webinars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems</td>
<td>Evidence-based advocacy and collaboration</td>
<td>• Legislative review, baseline study, and need assessment (on the capacity and capability of member countries to respond to online CSEA);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Gap analysis (SWOT) of national responses to online CSEA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Strengthening evidence base through research, policy and gap reviews;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Context analysis and baseline studies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disseminate and cross-pollinate best practices through convening networks and platforms for exchange;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Raise awareness and knowledge on online CSEA, build technical skills, and advocate for policy and practice change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ultimate deliverable of the ACT to EVAC program is to devise five National Plans of Action, which will require the input of a variety of national actors. We will make use of the in-country trainings to begin conceptualizing ACT to EVAC’s National Plan of Action among the various representatives from the national child helpline, law enforcement, medical professionals and teachers to gauge their strategic vision to end online CSEA at national level.

Please see below for a timeline of activities and deliverables that will be achieved in this 27-month program:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya kick-off meeting</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>26 to 27 June 2018</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania kick-off meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 September 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline studies</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 March 2019</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building tools: Road Map</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya training</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 February to 1 March 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru training</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>18 to 22 March 2019</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania training</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2019 TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan training</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 8 September 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mid-term meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>September 2019 TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines training</td>
<td></td>
<td>October 2019 TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webinar</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2018 to March 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (national) awareness campaign</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2019 to March 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-learning module</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>March 2020 to June 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five National Plans of Action</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2020 to June 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, we used this session to outline the reporting deadlines to the Fund to End Violence Against Children. Please see the below for an overview:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 September 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>31 March 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 March 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 September 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 March 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>31 March 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final program report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 December 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final finance report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children.</td>
<td>16 June 2021.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

In order to plan for an in-country training in Tanzania, we will confirm the training date that mutually suits all working schedules.

There were also some questions posed regarding Child Helpline International’s e-learning module, which was made possible in partnership with the Telenor Group. This was a relevant and interesting point as the ACT to EVAC e-learning module hopes to build on its previous e-learning module. Once back in Amsterdam, we will ensure that C-SEMA’s team have access to Child Helpline International’s e-learning module.
5.6. Data

5.6.1. Objectives:

- To complete and reflect on the pre-Tanzania survey.
- To better understand the Tanzanian landscape relating to online CSEA cases.
- To understand the terminology that C-SEMA currently uses.
- To understand how C-SEMA monitors and categorizes data relating to online CSEA cases.
- To explore areas for improvement.

5.6.2. Discussion:

In order to craft a training that is meaningful to each country, it is necessary to understand how the child helplines engage with the community but also how they perceive their organizational capacities.

During this session, we underwent an online survey via the platform Get Feedback. In total, nine persons from C-SEMA participated and completed the survey. It was interesting to note that C-SEMA believes that it has a strong working relationship with national law enforcement officials (4.22/5) but also with schools, teachers and educators (4.44/5). We noted that there was a consensus to improve the working relationships among medical professionals in Tanzania (2.67/5). C-SEMA also noted that there is some room for improvement to increase community awareness of online CSEA in Tanzania (32/100).

After having completed the survey, we took some moments as a team to reflect on these figures and questions in more detail. Some interesting insights that arose during this discussion include:

- In terms of having a strong evidence-base to trigger advocacy efforts, C-SEMA collects data as soon as a call comes in. They also collect data by means of questionnaires in schools, particularly in Zanzibar.
- C-SEMA highlighted that they have a strong social media outreach, in particular on Twitter, and that they use their platforms to share polls relating to sensitive issues. They find that social media is a great way for them to engage with communities based on real time issues.
- In terms of engaging with policy-makers, we highlighted that sometimes it is necessary to explore formal and informal routes to push agendas. It is vital to recognize that not all departments have the same priorities and we have to be conscious of this when drawing actors together.
- C-SEMA rated community awareness as 32 out of 100. When we discussed this figure, C-SEMA highlighted that 90% of the public are not aware of online CSEA nor how many Tanzanian children have access to the internet. This is somewhat restricted by the national 2015 Statistics Act, which limits the publication of unfounded evidence. We discussed how we could shed light on the issue as we move forwards in the ACT to EVAC program and we highlighted that this could be something that we incorporate in the baseline study and the public (national) awareness campaign. By having a tangible evidence, this baseline will accelerate action among key policy-makers in Tanzania. Indeed, bringing attention to the issue is already budgeted for with the pre-existing National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022.
operating in Tanzania. This is something, we discussed, that we could take advantage of.

- With regards to C-SEMA’s working relationship with medical practitioners, C-SEMA ranked themselves as 2.67 out of 5. We discussed the chain of persons involved when a case is referred beyond a child helpline, including social workers and doctors/practitioners. The current professional boundaries limit the child helpline from following the case beyond referral. We discussed the balance between collaboration and communication. C-SEMA highlighted that there is potential room for collaboration alongside the medical community through their helpdesk. C-SEMA concluded they are ready to create transformative connections with other communities.

You can find a summary of survey responses as an annex to this report.

It is also necessary to assess the tools that the ACT to EVAC child helplines currently use. In the second half of this session, we took time to reflect upon Child Helpline International’s data collection process. In our last data collection in 2016, online CSEA featured as its own data category. Within online CSEA, we included the following sub-reasons of contact:
## Online CSEA: Sub-Reasons of Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Reasons of Contact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Online Child Sexual Abuse</strong></td>
<td>It refers to any form of sexual abuse - such as sexual molestation and/or harassment - that has a link to the online environment. For acts of child sexual abuse that are committed elsewhere and then shared online, please refer to Online Child Sexual Exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Online Child Sexual Exploitation</strong></td>
<td>It includes all acts of a sexually exploitative nature carried out against a child that have at some stage, a connection to the online environment. The notion can encompass (but is not limited to): sexual exploitation that is carried out while the victim is online (such as enticing/manipulating/threatening a child into performing sexual acts in front of the webcam); the distribution, dissemination, importing, exporting, offering, selling, possession of, or knowingly obtaining access to child sexual abuse/exploitation material online (CSEM). This is formerly referred to as child pornography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Online Grooming for Sexual Purposes</strong></td>
<td>Online grooming is a particular form of child sexual exploitation, which refers to the process of establishing/building a relationship with a child either in person or through the use of the Internet or other digital technologies in order to facilitate either online or offline sexual contact with that person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual Extortion of Children</strong></td>
<td>It is the blackmailing of a child with the help of self-generated images of that child in order to extort sexual favors, money or other benefits from her/him under the threat of sharing the material beyond the consent of the depicted person (e.g. posting images on social media).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unwanted Sexting</strong></td>
<td>While sexting is possibly the most common form of self-generated sexually explicit content involving children, and is often done by and among consenting adolescents who derive pleasure from the experience, there are also many forms of “unwanted sexting”. This refers to the non-consensual aspects of sexting, such as sharing or receiving unwanted sexually explicit photos, videos, or messages for instance by known or unknown persons trying to make contact with, put pressure on, or groom the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exposure to Adult Pornography Online</strong></td>
<td>It refers to children accessing or being exposed to, intentionally or incidentally, adult sexual content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exposure to Online Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM)</strong></td>
<td>Child sexual exploitation material refers to material that depicts and/or otherwise documents acts that are sexually abusive and/or exploitative to a child. It encompasses both material depicting child sexual abuse and other sexualized content depicting children (e.g. sexual posing, computer-generated child sexual abuse material, etc.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From here, we discussed the importance of using consistent terminology when discussing online CSEA, particularly as it is a cross-border activity. ICMEC and Child Helpline International follow the Luxembourg Guidelines, which set forth:

- **Definition of online child sexual abuse:** “Online sexual abuse can be any form of sexual abuse of children, as set forth in the previous sections, which has a link to the online environment. Thus, online sexual abuse can take the form of, for instance, sexual molestation and/or harassment through social media or other online channels.”
- **Definition of online child sexual exploitation:** “Child sexual abuse also takes on an online dimension when, for instance, acts of sexual abuse are photographed or video-/audio-
recorded and then uploaded and made available online, whether for personal use or for sharing with others [in which it becomes exploitation].”

Subsequently, we engaged in a discussion regarding C-SEMA data collection processes. We reflected on the above ‘sub-reasons of contact’ categories from Child Helpline International’s 2016 data collection process. We highlighted that C-SEMA currently does not use any of these ‘sub-reasons’ categories, but all cases of this nature are categorized as ‘sexual abuse’. This ‘sexual abuse’ category does not distinguish between online and offline crimes, meaning there is a great wealth of data to disseminate for ACT to EVAC.

In addition, UNICEF ESARO is currently working with C-SEMA to implement a new data collection/management system, which will be put in place by November 2018. C-SEMA highlighted that their most pressing issue facing them in terms of data management is that cases are often not recognized properly. A child could call the child helpline with concerns about abuse but yet it later transpires that they have been trafficked. While C-SEMA awaits UNICEF ESARO’s new data management system, they are currently operating with an interim program. This is problematic as some information or facilities are limited or locked, for example, follow up calls currently do not allow for a change in the nature of the case.

Furthermore, the most prevalent cases/issues facing Tanzanian children and youth, according to C-SEMA, are exposure to online child sexual exploitation materials and exposure to adult pornography.

Finally, we discussed the nationwide cultural taboos surrounding online CSEA, which restricts individuals from reporting or wanting to openly discuss the issue; thereby limiting calls that C-SEMA receives on this issue.

We also touched upon C-SEMA’s partnership with the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), who are actively working together to support those who have fallen victim to online CSEA. In October 2017, the IWF created a customized reporting portal, hosted by C-SEMA, which allows Tanzania’s citizens to anonymously report evidence of child sexual abuse and exploitation found online. This evidence is then flagged to expert analysts who are able to remove the content. C-SEMA highlighted the work that they have so far achieved together with the IWF, such as engaging with communities.

We also highlighted the need to inform the public of the dangers of sharing content, even when it is to report an issue or flag a concern. This demands awareness raising activities among the public.

In wrapping up this session, C-SEMA emphasized that they are excited to learn from other child helplines who are already collecting data on this issue.

5.6.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

One action point that we discussed was the need to liaise with UNICEF ESARO to understand and confirm which data categories they hope to implement in Tanzania’s new data collection/management system.
5.7. Trainings

5.7.1. Objectives:

- To explore focus topics for the in-country training.
- To select our stakeholders/training attendees.
- To explore logistical preparations.

5.7.2. Discussion:

Understanding who C-SEMA’s key stakeholders are is essential for ACT to EVAC to be successful. Stakeholder mapping is an exercise whereby you explore the key individuals, groups or organisations with whom you share an interest or concern. You then prioritize your stakeholders according to your shared agendas or varying levels of influence. Ultimately, these prioritized individuals, groups or organisations could affect your programmatic performance.

As a group, we mapped all stakeholders with whom C-SEMA works. This brought us to a huge list of individuals and organisations, including:

- Ministries;
- NGOs;
- Communities;
- IOs; and,
- CSOs.

From here, we asked the group to select their four most important stakeholders. Once C-SEMA established its priority stakeholders, we worked to understand how we can include their input, not only within the ACT to EVAC program but also extended to general operations. We broke up into teams and considered the following questions:

A. “WHO” Which group are you engaging?
B. “WHY” What is your goal for engaging them?
C. “HOW” What strategies are you using to engage them?
D. “WHAT” How is their input/engagement included or supported? Is it: informing; consulting; involving; collaborating; or, co-leading?
E. “DEPTH” At what level on the spectrum are they engaged?

Below, you will find three completed exercises from the group:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &quot;WHO&quot;</th>
<th>B. &quot;WHY&quot;</th>
<th>C. &quot;HOW&quot;</th>
<th>D. &quot;WHAT&quot;</th>
<th>E. &quot;DEPTH&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which group are you engaging?</td>
<td>What is your goal for engaging them?</td>
<td>What strategies are you using to engage them?</td>
<td>How is their input/engagement included or supported?</td>
<td>At what level on the spectrum are they engaged?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries</td>
<td>Policy/Advocacy</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>Regional &amp; District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs UN Agencies</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &quot;WHO&quot;</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which group are you engaging?</td>
<td>What is your goal for engaging them?</td>
<td>What strategies are you using to engage them?</td>
<td>How is their input/engagement included or supported?</td>
<td>At what level on the spectrum are they engaged?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINISTRIES</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Dialogue</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs UN Agencies</td>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>Consult &amp; Collaborate</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following this stakeholder activity, we looked to who would most benefit from a training on online CSEA but also what topics would be of most interest for C-SEMA.

The team completed the Participants’ Survey, which can be found as an annex to this report.

Out of the seven participants who took part in the Participants’ Survey, all indicated that they had experience in implementing programs relating to the topic of online CSEA, ranging from two years among the permanent staff to one month with the interns.

Some indicators relating to training topics include (but not limited to):

- Terminology and definitions;
- Child online protection;
- Current laws and policies in practice;
- Preventing the distribution of online CSEA material via WhatsApp and other messaging apps;
- How to categorize data on online CSEA cases; and,
- Cultural differences facing online CSEA.

Individuals then shared a priority or preferred training topic:

1. Definitions and categorization:
   a. Exposure to adult pornography;
   b. Sexual extortion;

2. Different perspectives of online CSEA: local to the global;

3. How to follow up on cases alongside other stakeholders (law enforcement, schools, medical communities, etc.);

4. How to better engage the media;

5. Training counsellors on how to advise protection against sexting;

6. Follow up mechanisms relating to prosecution of offenders.

Ultimately, we concluded that ACT to EVAC poses a unique opportunity for the five ACT to EVAC child helplines to engage in a knowledge exchange with one another so that they may absorb best practices. We highlighted that Child Helpline International’s IC in Toronto would provide an exciting opportunity to do just that! In the run up to the IC, we will explore how these learnings could be exchanged.
5.7.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

Upon reflection, the stakeholder mapping activity (while worthwhile) would have been better served in an alternative session, such as “Mapping Our Way Forward”. While this exercise was certainly useful in terms of calibrating Tanzania’s focus for the ACT to EVAC program, it did not entirely suit the nature of discussion regarding the training as a key programmatic deliverable. This led to some confusion among two members of the team that we would naturally like to avoid in future meetings.

During this session, we paid reference to the operating languages in Tanzania. C-SEMA highlighted that there currently is a national shift away from English (being the official language) to Swahili (the most widely spoken language in Tanzania) in official activities. This is certainly something to be aware of, particularly when coordinating the trainings.

Finally, we will be in consultation with C-SEMA as we move towards crafting the training agenda. This includes sharing the Participants’ Survey with other individuals, such as counsellors and psychologists, who were not able to join us at the kick-off meeting. It is important that all views and inputs are accounted for so that we may prepare a meaningful training based on the needs of C-SEMA’s frontline staff.
5.8. Mapping Our Way Forward

5.8.1. Objectives:

- To better understand the current National Plan of Action in place in Tanzania.
- To complete a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (“SWOT”) activity.
- To explore room for improvement.
- To introduce Child Helpline International’s Program Agreement and explore our future roles and responsibilities.
- To introduce the post-Tanzania survey.

5.8.2. Discussion:

ACT to EVAC aims to complement and reinforce strategies. By undergoing a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis, we were able to identify and map internal and external factors that are assisting or hindering C-SEMA to achieve their goals. Essentially, SWOT analyses are springboards when reviewing organizational strategies. As a group, we completed a SWOT exercise that related to C-SEMA. You can find an overview of the group’s findings below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IWF portal.</td>
<td>Data collection gaps (online).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child helpline.</td>
<td>Response mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Being a part of the Child Online Safety/Protection Taskforce.</td>
<td>The political will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being a part of Tanzania’s National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022.</td>
<td>Timelines (as to not conflict with Day of the African Child, June 16).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media.</td>
<td>Low awareness/understanding of online CSEA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies.</td>
<td>IWF portal definitions of online CSEA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We also took the opportunity to explore how the ACT to EVAC program (including its very own National Plan of Action) could be aligned alongside Tanzania’s National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022. This emphasis was of paramount importance as ICMEC and Child Helpline International seek to complement C-SEMA’s operational focusses, not hinder them.

As the Tanzanian National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022 is currently the leading document for C-SEMA, further room for collaboration could involve ICMEC and Child Helpline International implementing some of the Tanzanian National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022’s activities within the ACT to EVAC program. However, this suggestion by C-SEMA is strictly to be determined as we must ensure that our strategies and aims align and that our goals are not compromised in the process.

Overall, C-SEMA highlighted that they are happy to see that ACT to EVAC complements the
thematic focus of Tanzania’s National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022.

5.8.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

We were aware that we would not be able to address all issues in one day. When drafting a Road Map for C-SEMA, we will consider how we can best complement their current operational practices and focuses.
5.9. Wrapping Up

5.9.1. Objectives:

- To facilitate a Skype call with our partner organization, ICMEC, for a warm hello.
- To discuss any remaining questions.
- To confirm our next steps.

5.9.2. Discussion:

To wrap up our day, we conducted a Skype call to formally introduce C-SEMA to ICMEC. We recognize that open communication is of utmost importance when establishing efficient working relationships. We hope that during this call, we were able to reduce assumptions, minimize misunderstandings and confirm the next steps ahead of us.

During this session, we were also able to share a couple of personal highlights among the group. Some highlights included:

- Today’s meeting was “overwhelming but positive”;
- “Privileged”;
- “Excited to connect” with fellow national stakeholders and regional partners such as ECPAT, Terre des Hommes and World Vision.

Finally, we returned to the expectations and concerns exercise to ensure all matters had been addressed throughout the day.

5.9.3. Action Points And Follow Up:

ICMEC will be in touch with C-SEMA to coordinate and share contacts within Tanzania’s law enforcement, medical profession and teaching communities so that we may efficiently plan towards the ACT to EVAC in-country training.
6. Conclusion

One cannot underestimate the power of face-to-face human interaction. Through these interactions, one can foster trust, understanding and confirm shared missions. This ultimately ensures that we are able to establish efficient and meaningful working relationships.

Being able to join C-SEMA in Tanzania gave us an invaluable first-hand learning experience; by engaging in an open dialogue, we were able to lay some solid foundations to the ACT to EVAC program with our newest child helpline member.

Key learnings that we took away from this kick-off meeting include:
- That the MNR framework complements C-SEMA’s COP model.
- That C-SEMA is enthusiastic to increase their youth participation/engagement, on which they are currently looking for a new strategy.
- That C-SEMA would like to improve their working relationship with medical professionals, law enforcement professionals and teachers operating in Tanzania.
- That C-SEMA is in the process of embracing a new data software thanks to UNICEF ESARO.
- That C-SEMA is particularly strong in terms of its media outreach and following on social networks.
- That the 2015 Statistics Act operating in Tanzania makes it difficult for us present data at the national level.
- That Tanzania’s National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2021/2022 has budget for activities that complement some ACT to EVAC’s goals and forecasted outcomes.
- That C-SEMA currently categorizes cases of online CSEA as sexual abuse.
- That most prevalent cases/issues facing Tanzanian children and youth are exposure to online child sexual exploitation materials and exposure to adult pornography.
- That C-SEMA is hosting an IWF reporting portal.
- That C-SEMA’s priority stakeholders are ministries, UN agencies/INGOs, CSOs and communities.
- That C-SEMA’s priority training topics are terminologies, referrals and follow up mechanisms.

Some key action points resulting from this experience include:
- To share the UNICEF report, “Child protection in the digital age: National responses to online child sexual abuse and exploitation in the ASEAN Member States”, with C-SEMA.
- To share the Kenya kick-off meeting report with C-SEMA.
- To confirm a training date to C-SEMA, most likely falling in June 2019.
- To invite C-SEMA to take part in Child Helpline International’s e-learning module.
- To liaise with UNICEF ESARO concerning their forecasted data categories as per their new data collection/management system.
- That Child Helpline International will re-share the training survey titled “The Participants’ Survey” to make sure all voices, opinions and insights are accounted for so that we can prepare a meaningful training agenda.
- That, following the Tanzania kick-off meeting, ICMEC will be reaching out to C-SEMA to discuss C-SEMA’s contacts within Tanzania’s law enforcement, medical profession and teaching communities.
That, following the Tanzania kick-off meeting, Child Helpline International will be in touch with C-SEMA to share a post-Tanzania survey.

Our time in Dar Es Salaam also provided a valuable opportunity to connect with the following organisations:

- BRIS, the Swedish child helpline, who are seeking to secure funding opportunities in partnership with C-SEMA.
- UNICEF Tanzania, who were excited to explore areas of collaboration, particularly with regards to the in-country training.
- The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA), who wished to know more about how Child Helpline International cooperates with mobile operators.
- UNFPA Tanzania, who wanted to learn more about how we could promote the 116 number regionally. We were also able to learn more about how the UNFPA brings together multiple organisations, individuals and institutions across the region when faced with cross-border issues such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). This includes working alongside child helplines and hotlines.
- Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF), who provided us a fascinating insight on how to engage with multiple CSOs within Tanzania and across the region.

These external meetings allowed us to better understand the Tanzanian landscape as we move forwards with the ACT to EVAC program.

To conclude, even though our time with C-SEMA in Dar Es Salaam was somewhat fleeting, it was truly an illuminative experience! Being able to learn from a child helpline on an individual basis proved productive and enlightening. In the future, and budget-considering, we would recommend duplicating such a one-on-one format as it would allow for greater reflection and deeper learnings.
Annex A: PowerPoint Slides

**AGENDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Meet and Greet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:30</td>
<td>Scoping: ODI-CōŚp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>The Model National Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>The North Advisory Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:00</td>
<td>Kill the Flipp of Hy Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Testa and Doubttests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 14:30</td>
<td>Walking Our Way Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>Preparing Up With ICMEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTRODUCTION**

Aim: To mobilise law enforcement, medical practitioners, teachers and child helplines across five focus countries to identify, prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse ("CSEA").


Partner: International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC).

Focus countries: Kenya, Peru, the Philippines, Jordan and Tanzania.

Disciplines: law enforcement, healthcare professionals, educators, and child helplines.

Donor: Fund to End Violence Against Children.

**INTRODUCTION**

Forecasted outcomes relating to our M&E framework:
- Survivors of online violence have greater access to ‘treatment’ and care;
- Communities protect children from violence and respond to the needs of survivors;
- Countries have robust national tools to prosecute perpetrators of violence and maintain and restore survivors’ rights.

**THE MODEL NATIONAL RESPONSE**

Mission: “WePROTECT Global Alliance is an international movement dedicated to national and global action to end the sexual exploitation of children online.”

London Summit, December 2014

Abu Dhabi Summit, November 2015
**THE MODEL NATIONAL RESPONSE**

- The members of the WePROTECT Global Alliance commit themselves to statements of action to end child sexual exploitation online.
  - Membership:
    - 82 governments;
    - 20 global technology companies; and,
    - 24 leading international and non-governmental organizations.

**ACT to EVAC**

**THE MODEL NATIONAL RESPONSE**

- These members are working towards a common set of aims:
  - Identify victims, and ensure they receive necessary support;
  - Investigate cases of exploitation and prosecute offenders;
  - Increase public awareness of the risks posed by children’s activities online, and;
  - Reduce the availability of child sexual abuse material online.

**THE MODEL NATIONAL RESPONSE**

- WePROTECT Global Alliance’s Global Threat Assessment 2018 highlights:
  - How offenders are exploiting modern technologies to access children, and,
  - Disturbing trends in offender communities.

**Conclusion:** “We must act now. Technology will only become more advanced; access to the internet more easily available; and therefore, the threats to children more imminent and diverse.”

**THE MODEL NATIONAL RESPONSE**

- Why this approach?
  - Anticipated outcomes in ACT to EVAC:
    - Empowered and protected children and young people.
    - Prevention.
    - Awareness.
    - Appropriate support services.
    - Effective and successful investigations and convictions.
    - Heightened cross-sector collaboration across disciplines.
    - National action.

**THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL**

- Introducing the #Youth perspective: an empowering collective of young individuals.
- ACT to EVAC relies on the guiding voices of children and young people, we commit to keeping these voices front and centre at all times.
- Introducing Sara Brari and Divyansh Dev.

---

**THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL**

- Introducing the #Youth perspective: an empowering collective of young individuals.
- ACT to EVAC relies on the guiding voices of children and young people, we commit to keeping these voices front and centre at all times.
- Introducing Sara Brari and Divyansh Dev.
THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

- Divyansh Dev:
  - “In an era where progression from childhood to adulthood is seemingly fast, youth can be a great interface between these crucial stages.”
  - “I am certain that the shrinking energy of Tanzanian youth can find a constructive voice through C-SEMA.”*
  - “I am very much excited to meet the representatives of C-SEMA in Canada this November…”

*Contact details:
  - Email: contact.divyansh@gmail.com

KICKING THINGS OFF IN KENYA

- Date: 26 & 27 June 2018.
- Location: Nairobi, Kenya.
- Discussion:
  - Introducing ACT to EVAC, mapping best practices, issues learned and aligning common agendas.
  - Highlights from presentation from UN Office on Drugs and Crime on the MNR video presentations from leading experts on GDP John Cor and America Day, and exploring the power of youth participation.

TIMELINES AND DEADLINES

- Completing the Fund to End Violence’s vision, ACT to EVAC promises UN 500 (76).
- “End violence: exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children!”
- ACT to EVAC also measures its successes against the Fund’s Theory of Change.
- The Funds outcome are measured against impact on the:
  - Individual level;
  - Society level;
  - Systems level; and
  - Industrial level.
- The process = Theory of Change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kenya kick-off meeting</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Tanzania training</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Capacity building tools: road map/work plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Jordan training</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>The mid-term meeting</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Webinar</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Public (national) awareness campaign</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>E-learning module</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Five National Plans of Action</td>
<td>Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIMELINES AND DEADLINES

- Reporting deadlines to the Fund:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children</td>
<td>16 September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children</td>
<td>31 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children</td>
<td>16 September 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children</td>
<td>31 March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final 4 month report to the Fund to End Violence Against Children</td>
<td>16 December 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LUNCH!**

- To better understand the Tanzanian and Zanzibari context relating to cases of online CSEA, we are going to complete an online data survey at [https://www.getfeedback.com/NpYBojOy](https://www.getfeedback.com/NpYBojOy)
- Have fun!

**DATA**

- For online CSEA, we follow the Luxembourg Guidelines.
- Definition of online child sexual abuse: “Online sexual abuse can be any form of sexual abuse of children, as set forth in the previous sections, which has a link to the online environment. Thus, online sexual abuse can take the form of, for instance, sexual molestation and/or harassment through social media or other online channels.”
- Definition of online child sexual exploitation: “Child sexual abuse also takes on an online dimension when, for instance, acts of sexual abuse are photographed or video/audio-recorded and then uploaded and made available online, whether for personal use or for sharing with others (to which it becomes exploitation).”

**TRAININGS**

- Key questions for discussion:
  1. What online CSEA data are you already collecting?
  2. Is the process for collecting such data systematic?
  3. What trends are you noticing?
  4. Do we need to introduce new categories? What is missing?
TRAININGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. “WHO”</th>
<th>B. “WHEN”</th>
<th>C. “WHAT”</th>
<th>D. “WHERE”</th>
<th>E. “WHY”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE PARTICIPANTS’ SURVEY

MAPPING OUR WAY FORWARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities</td>
<td>Threats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WRAPPING UP WITH ICMEC

CLOSING REMARKS
Annex B: Expectations and Concerns Exercise

ACT to EVAC: Tanzania
Kick-off meeting

Expectations

I want to know more of the ACT to EVAC

1. Wider understanding on how ACT to EVAC operates, and general coordination.

Learn more on protecting children & young people who go online.
To Better Understand

ACT to EVAC.

- We expect to have a clear understanding of child violence in effect.
- Suggested measures to take (Actions)
- Methodology to be used.

Get to know the role and contribution of C. Sima after the implementation of the NAP.
Expectations

Talk - learn about the achievements that has happened in the countries implementing ACT to EVAC so far.

That everyone will leave better understanding ACT to EVAC.

Expecting to gather more working experience.

Deeper understanding on ACT to EVAC.
Act to EVAC: Tanzania kick-off meeting

Concerns 0 of 2

Concern

If we can improve/complement upon Tanzania's NPA.

Concerns

- Collaboration
- Impact
- Efficiency
What is the funding model?
- Opportunities
- Work-load

Cultural difference of how we perceive CSEA.
Am concerned more about ICMEC.

Concerns:
1. Making targets objectives and timeframe

Concern:
- National Map C-Score (Planning activity)
- Linkage Act to EVAC-NAP

Concerns:
Whether the # day will be enough to cover everything.
How effective will it be on Tanzania? and how it will be implemented.

CONCERNS
What are your experiences working in African countries with online child protection. Is it working as expected?
## Annex C: The Model National Response Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enablers</th>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>An accountable National Governance and Oversight Committee</td>
<td>Highest level national commitment to CSEA prevention and response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research, Analysis and Monitoring: National situational analysis of CSEA risk and response, measurement/indicators</td>
<td>Comprehensive understanding of CSEA within the highest levels of government and law enforcement, Willingness to work with and coordinate the efforts of, multiple stakeholders to ensure the enhanced protection of victims and an enhanced response to CSEA offending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Comprehensive and effective legal framework to investigate offenses and ensure protection for victims</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Dedicated Law Enforcement: National remit, trained officers, proactive and reactive investigations, victim-focused, international cooperation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judicial and Prosecutors: Trained, victim-focused</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offender Management Process: Prevent re-offending of those in the criminal justice system nationally and internationally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to Image Databases: National database, link to facial database (ICSE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End to End Support: Integrated services provided during investigation, prosecution and after-care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Protection Workforce: Trained, coordinated and available to provide victim support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation, remedies and complaints arrangements, Accessible procedures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Helpline: Victim reporting and support, referrals to services for ongoing assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societal</td>
<td>CSEA Hotline: Mechanism for reporting online CSEA content, link to law enforcement and Internet service providers</td>
<td>Appropriate support services for children and young people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education Programme: For children, young people, parents/caregivers, teachers, practitioners, faith representatives</td>
<td>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, specialized medical and psychological services, and rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Participation: Children and young people have a voice in the development of policy and practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offender Support Systems: Medical, psychological, self-help, awareness</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Take-down Procedures: Local removal and blocking of online CSEA content</td>
<td>Industry engaged in developing solutions to prevent and tackle CSEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSEA Reporting: Legal protections that would allow industry to take down and effectively report CSEA, including the transmission of content, to law enforcement or another designated agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Innovative Solution Development: Industry engagement to help address local CSEA issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility: Effective child-focused programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data and evidence on CSEA</td>
<td>Ethical and informed media reporting: Enable awareness and accurate understanding of problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Universal Terminology: Guidelines and application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Communications</td>
<td></td>
<td>Awareness raised among the public, professionals and policy makers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential future offenders are deterred, CSEA offending and reoffending is reduced.
Annex D: Introductory Statement by Divyansh Dev, member of Child Helpline International’s Youth Advisory Council

“I am very pleased to know that C-SEMA has joined the ACT to EVAC program. As a Youth Advisory Council Member for Child Helpline International, I, Divyansh Dev from New Delhi, India, couldn’t be more pleased to have more and more helplines joining the cause.

In an era where progression from childhood to adulthood is seemingly fast, youth can be a great interlink between these crucial stages. While ACT to EVAC will lay stronger foundations for a safer childhood, it will also lay the foundations for a more aware youth of the future.

During my last visit to Kenya in June under the project, I found that so much good work is being done by our Kenyan counterparts, and lest to say, there is no better opportunity than to be joined by yourselves in the good work. I also feel that ACT to EVAC will pave for an ideal model of child protection that can be adopted by countries worldwide. To have both Kenya and Tanzania together in this project will without-a-doubt create a beacon-of-inspiration for other African nations as well. All the more, I am certain that the brimming energy of Tanzanian youth can find a constructive voice through C-SEMA, who I am sure will leave no stone unturned to have their voices heard.

As a member of Youth Advisory Council, please be assured of continuous support and input at all times. I am very much excited to meet the representatives of C-SEMA in Canada this November - I am eager to discuss with you the role that a Youth Advisory Council can play in your helpline. Let’s stay in touch already through my coordinates below.

Wishing you a productive meeting and ambitious milestones ahead!

Sincere regards,

Divyansh Dev
(e): contact.divyansh@gmail.com
(m): +91 98-1111-8219
(Skype): contact.divyansh.”
Annex E: The Theory of Change For The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children: Logic Model Form

VISION
A world in which every child grows up free from violence

MISSION
To make societies safer for children and to end violence against children

IMPACT
Support achievement of the SDGs, including 16.2 – end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children – and others relevant to violence against children particularly in countries where End Violence is engaged

OUTCOMES (medium term)

1. Building political will
Increased prioritization by governments, multilateral organizations, funders, civil society, the private sector and children of concrete dialogue and collaborative action to achieve SDG targets to end violence against children in all forms and settings

2. Accelerate action – in all countries
Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of governments and End Violence partners to put in place multi-sectoral systems at scale to prevent and respond to violence against children, with an initial focus on countries that wish to lead the movement

3. Strengthen collaboration and mutual accountability
Increased collaboration within the Partnership, among and between countries, and with civil society, other stakeholders, and children to confront shared threats and develop shared solutions

OUTCOMES (short term)

1.1 Increased commitments by governments and End Violence Partners to end violence against children

1.2 Increased advocacy by End Violence partners and children at national, regional and global levels to catalyze action to end violence against children

1.3 Increased financing at country level (national, ODA, private sector, foundations) and mainstreamed prevention of violence against children integrated into budgeting and programs

2.1 Improved multi-stakeholder domestic mechanisms (legislation, policies and programs) to protect children from violence and exploitation including online violence, in all countries

2.2 Scaled implementation of INSPIRE and increased accountability by countries for supporting comprehensive multi-sectoral action plans and strategies

2.3 Increased coverage of comprehensive programs and services (prevention and response) that are child centered and gender-responsive, in particular for children in conflict settings and on the move

3.1 Improved mechanisms for transnational actions which facilitate standard setting and reporting on progress

3.2 Strengthened mutual accountability (through forums, Solution Summit, common strategies, publicity, etc) of End Violence stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels

3.3 Improved data and evidence on effectiveness of strategies interventions to end violence against children, in all forms and in all settings
Annex F: Pre-Tanzania Survey Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How familiar is your organization with the Model National Response framework?</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not familiar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat familiar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very familiar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe how your organization is using the framework

Somewhat familiar - "C-Sema is part of the Child Online Protection Taskforce that brings together child protection stakeholders in the government, private sector (telecoms), INGOs, CSOs, law enforcement etc. in Tanzania mainland & Zanzibar whose aim is to create awareness on CSEA, take down images of CSEA online, hold perpetrators to account and improve policy around issues of CSEA."

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Very familiar - "Data collection analysis and desemination"

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Somewhat familiar - "The MNR program is used by the National Child Online Protection Task force to implement interventions to prevent and respond to child online sexual abuse. We also partnered with IWF to develop a reporting portal following the MNR framework. The portal removes child online sexual abuse contents."

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Very familiar - "To collect analyze and desemination of data to the law enforcement and policy makers for better Child budgeting issues and matters related to Child protection"

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Somewhat familiar - "The MRN program is used by the National Child Help line to eradicate all forms of abuse faced by children across the nation..."

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Somewhat familiar - "Using the child helpline to respond to child abuse related cases by providing counselling to the victims, providing referrals to national child protection service providers."

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

Very familiar - "We have used the model in setting up national mechanism for child online protection as part of the National Taskforce for Child Online Protection."

Mon, Sep 17th 2018
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
   - Strongly disagree
   - Strongly agree
   4.44 out of 5

2. Our organization has contextual knowledge and nationally relevant resources to address online CSEA
   - Strongly disagree
   - Strongly agree
   4.56 out of 5

3. Our organization has efficient systems and tools to collect, analyze and use data
   - Strongly disagree
   - Strongly agree
   3.89 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

- - - - -

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree

4.44 out of 5

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

5. Our organization successfully collaborates with partners and stakeholders in tackling online CSEA

- - - - -

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree

4.67 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

- - - - -

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree

4.67 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informing and consulting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnering and collaborating</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advising and influencing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other / None of the above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If other, please specify
No comments

Engagement of policy-makers

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community awareness

How aware is the public and local community with regards to issues of online CSEA?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High level of awareness
Data and evidence

What kind of data or evidence on online CSEA is necessary to inform or influence policy-makers?
For example, statistics, case studies, data on incidence/prevalence levels, policy analysis...

“Data on Children who are online (use online platforms & devices with internet access and thus vulnerable to online crimes including CSEA). Incidences & prevalence of CSEA”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Statistics and data on incidence”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Statistics, research and Case studies”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“In our country context research that will provide statistics which is very neccessary. Therefore statistics and case studies will derived from data especially from the national childhelpline.”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“statistics”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Statistics and case studies”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Mostly statistically will be practical as mathematica do not lie”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Case studies, statistics and policy analysis, prevalence”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018

“Case studies and stats”

Mon, Sep 17th 2018
Please rate the following three statements:
Our organization has a strong working relationship with...

1. Law enforcement (policy-makers, lawyers, etc.)
   - Ratings: Strongly disagree: 0, Strongly agree: 4
   - Score: 4.22 out of 5

2. Medical practitioners
   - Ratings: Strongly disagree: 0, Strongly agree: 3
   - Score: 2.67 out of 5

3. Schools, teachers and educators
   - Ratings: Strongly disagree: 0, Strongly agree: 4
   - Score: 4.44 out of 5
Your feedback, input, questions and suggestions are invaluable!

Please feel free to share your thoughts and ideas on the ACT to EVAC program, the Tanzania kick-off meeting, deliverables, agenda, planning, etc.

"Hoping to work together for the welfare of Tanzanian Child"  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018

"I have seen the reporting timelines, and wondering how we fit in."  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018

"This is good idea, but the only strong idea i can contribute to is putting much efforts in public awareness to the people about ACT to evac, this is highly demanded to our country so that we can educate the majority"  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018

"Hoping to work together to accomplish intended objectives for better news of Tanzanian Child."  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018

"Well explained"  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018

"I would wish to have a discussion on training dates since I think we are always under pressure with DAC preparations. The plan is impressive"  
Mon, Sep 17th 2018
Annex G: Participants’ Survey

The International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC) and Child Helpline International have launched a 27-month joint-program aimed at promoting enhanced end-to-end support for survivors of online child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA).

This program entails various capacity building activities, among them, five in-country trainings in each country. This survey will help us to gauge your interest, experience and expertise on the subject of tackling online CSEA. This will help us to craft a suitable agenda relating to your organizational needs.

The training is designed to and for participants who:
   a) Have some knowledge in working with and tackling online CSEA;
   b) Are interested in building capacity on the topic; and,
   c) Are actively engaged in the ACT to EVAC joint-program.

This survey should be filled out by:
   • English-speaking participants;
   • Executive Directors (who should only answer questions one to four if they do not intend to participate in the training); and,
   • Executive Directors/line managers on behalf of non-English-speaking participants.

If you are having some difficulty with filling in this survey in English, please contact Laura Holliday at laura@childhelplineinternational.org
Please note that where applicable, translation services will be available at the trainings.

1. Basic details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of participant:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of the organization:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector (education, law enforcement, health, NGO):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of respondent (optional):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Do you have experience in implementing programs relating to the topic of addressing online CSEA?

Yes ☐  No ☐

If yes, how many days/weeks/months/years of experience do you have?..................
If no, what other experience do you have in implementing similar programs (please specify topic and sector)?

.................................................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................................................
3. Have you undergone any training program relating to the topic of tackling online CSEA?

Yes [ ]
No [ ]

If yes, please provide additional details, such as training organization, topics covered, and duration of training/event:

   ........................................................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................................................

4. What particular topics are you interested in/would you like to see covered in a training program about tackling online CSEA? Please list the topics by order of importance or preference.

   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................
   • ........................................................................................................................................

5. How much of your working time do you dedicate to tackling online CSEA?

   0-20% [ ]  20-40% [ ]  40-60% [ ]  60-80% [ ]  80-100% [ ]

6. How do you rate your (programmatic) knowledge on addressing online CSEA?

   Very poor [ ]  Poor [ ]  Acceptable [ ]  Good [ ]  Very good [ ]
Annex H: Meeting Photos